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# ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

CONTAINING AUTHENTIC AND COMPLETE

## MAPS OF ALL THE PROVINCES

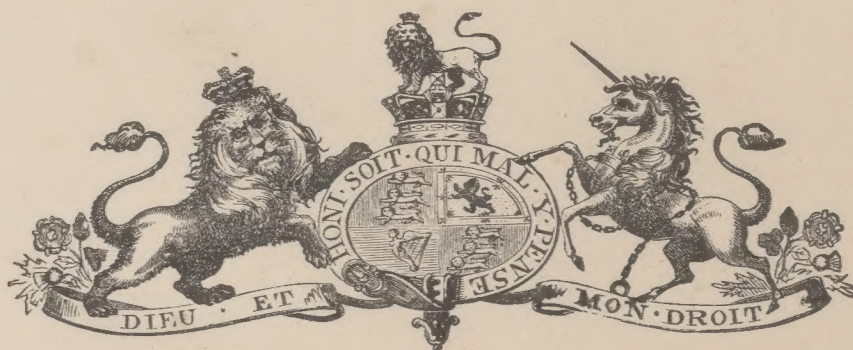
THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL SURVEYS AND PLANS, BY PERMISSION OF THE  
GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY, &c.

ALSO,

*Maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, United States,  
Oceanica, The World, &c., &c.*



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# DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT of the Dominion of Canada are more exactly shown in the maps of this atlas,—the *projections* for which were laid down by the United States Coast Survey at Washington, and the details furnished by the *latest surveys* of the Dominion and Provincial Governments,—and a clearer idea given of the value and extent of its vast territory than it has heretofore been possible to obtain through *private* and *less* comprehensive surveys.

From the southern frontier-line which separates them from the United States, to their ice-bound extension towards the Arctic Pole, then stretching from ocean to ocean, and measuring an air-line of 3000 miles from the outer limit of the Island of Newfoundland, washed by the Atlantic, to the outer limit of Vancouver's Island in the Pacific, the magnitude of the North American possessions of Great Britain, embracing more than half of the continent within their limits, is hardly realized by its own residents, and still less by even the most interested of our brethren in the mother country.

The line of demarcation between the territory of the United States and the territory of the Dominion of Canada starts on the east from the mouth of the River Ste. Croix, in the Province of New Brunswick, at a point where a land-mark, called the "Monument," is erected; following the waters of that river, it crosses a portion of the valley of the St. John, till it reaches that noble stream, the middle course of which it then follows to the mouth of the St. François River; thence it is continued by a broken line till, in the Province of Quebec, it reaches the 45th parallel of N. latitude, which it follows to St. Regis on the St. Lawrence. From St. Regis the boundary-line between the two countries is the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and of Lake Ontario, Niagara River, Lake Erie, River Detroit, Lake Ste. Claire, River Ste. Claire, and Lakes Huron and Superior. From the head of Lake Superior, the frontier-line follows the water-courses to Lac-des-Bois, and then the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean. North of the frontier-line thus traced, the whole of the continent of America is Canadian soil, with the exception of the territory of Alaska, formerly Russian America.

At the eastern frontier above briefly described, lie, surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic, the Island of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, which are in the Dominion, together with the Province of Newfoundland, which, although at present a distinct government, will no doubt soon follow the example of its neighbours and come under the banner of confederation; and as a counterpart, at the west lie, surrounded by the waters of the Pacific, Vancouver's and other islands included in the Dominion Province of British Columbia.

It is true, a considerable portion of this enormous extent of country is not capable of sustaining a large population; but the portion that is available for agricultural and industrial purposes is of immense extent, and sufficient to afford to the emigrating population of Europe ample room and abundant inducement for generations to come.

All the British North American countries, with the exception of the Province of Newfoundland, are now integral parts of the confederation called the Dominion of Canada.

The superficial area is greater than that of the United States, and is nearly equal to the whole of Europe. It comprises the following Provinces and Territories: Ontario, 121,260 sq. m.; Quebec, 210,020; Nova Scotia, 18,670; New Brunswick, 27,037; Prince Edward Island, 2131; British Columbia, 233,000; Manitoba, 16,000; Hudson Bay and North-west Territories, 2,206,725, exclusive of Labrador and the islands in the Arctic Ocean.

These being added, the total area is nearly 3,500,000 square miles. Of this amount more than half is the property of the General Government, acquired by purchase from the Hudson Bay Company.

The prairie and timbered lands adapted for agriculture, and suitable for the growth of wheat and other grains, cover 586,225 square miles; and a further belt of land, comprising 928,000 square miles, is sufficiently timbered, and is applicable for the growth of grasses and hardy grains. In short, there are about 375,184,000 acres of agricultural land fit for cultivation, outside the limits of the organized Provinces, the greater part of which is well adapted to the growth of wheat.

The northern extremity of the chief wheat zone, commencing in the east at the parallel of 50°, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, near its mouth, is deflected a little to the south, when it reaches as far W. as James's Bay; it then takes a general N. W. course till it strikes the parallel of 60° at its intersection with the meridian of 101°; from which point to the Pacific it has the form of a bow slightly bent northward, both ends of which rest on the parallel of 60°. The northern limit of grains and grasses, crossing James's Bay in lat. 52°, takes a N. W. course till it attains to nearly 70°, at the meridian of 132°. The wheat zone covers 1,300,000 sq. miles, that of the grasses and coarser grains 2,300,000 sq. miles, and of maize, 500,000 sq. miles.

Besides its agricultural lands, Canada possesses the wealth of immense forests, of the best fishing grounds of the world, and mineral deposits where gold, silver, copper, iron, and other metals abound, together with coal, in bountiful profusion.

Canada produces far more wheat, barley, peas, and oats to the acre than any part of the United States (we found this statement upon the results as given in the census of the two countries for the last twenty-five to thirty years). The most northern States approach nearest to Canada in the production of these staples. But even to a greater extent for pastures and meadows, and as a grazing country, does Canada excel the Republic.

Orchards everywhere thrive, and the Canadian apple is the standard of excellence; vast quantities are exported to England and sold as American, their nationality being lost. Melons and tomatoes grow equally with the potato, pea, turnip, and the rest of the vegetables known in England, and all thrive to a remarkable degree; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised in the eastern townships of the Province of Quebec.

## CLIMATE.

Canada has not the same varieties of climate that some countries of much smaller extent enjoy; but the distribution of large bodies of fresh water saves it from the evils of aridity and sterility, and it is among the most invigorating and healthful belonging to the regions where grains and grasses grow, particularly favourable for the emigrant from Great Britain, or the north and north-west of Europe, and pre-eminently adapted to the production and continuance of a vigorous and healthy race of people.

It may be remarked that the climate of Canada has been more misunderstood than any other fact pertaining to the country. Very exaggerated impressions prevail respecting the rigour of Canadian winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character; and the snow, in many parts, covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. The snow is dry and packs under foot, making the best roads, and forming a warm covering for the earth; producing, moreover, an effect upon the soil which greatly facilitates the

operations of the farmer in the spring. The dry winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant.

The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant during the damp days, such as mark, for instance, the winters of the United Kingdom, than when the winter regularly sets in. The summers, like the winters, are also of a decided character, being in the main warm and bright; and fruits and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England will ripen here to perfection. It is believed that, taken as a whole, the climate of Canada is more favourable for both the agriculturist and the horticulturist than that of England, with the single exception of length of season in which labour can be done in the field. On this point, however, it may be remarked, as has been stated by Professor Johnston in his work on New Brunswick, that the number of days in which labour cannot be performed in the field, owing to rain, is much less in this country than in England.

## INLAND WATERS.

The St. Lawrence and the connecting lakes above are estimated to contain 12,000 cubic miles of water. Besides these, there are thousands of lakes in Canada further north, some very large, and others of which the size is only very imperfectly known.

The River St. Lawrence, which brings down the waters of six lakes (for to the five on the frontier Nipigon in the north must be added), is the greatest natural entrance and outlet of the country. This river is navigable for sea-going vessels as far as Montreal, a distance of nearly 600 miles. Above Montreal several extensive rapids occur. They can be descended by the largest steamers which navigate Lake Ontario; but as no force of steam is sufficient for their ascent, it has been necessary to construct canals, near the sides of the river, to overcome them. These canals, with that intended to overcome the falls of Niagara—the Welland—have been constructed at a cost to the Province of \$15,000,000, the whole of them having been directly built as government works. By the aid of these canals, and that constructed at the Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Huron and Superior, vessels may descend from the head of the latter lake into the ocean; and as a matter of fact, several vessels have gone from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Liverpool. The Saskatchewan, which takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains and empties into Hudson Bay, through Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson River, is about 1800 m. long; but from the interruptions to navigation near its mouth, and the high latitude in which it lies, it is only the upper section, or Saskatchewan proper, that is valuable for navigation. The Mackenzie, which has a course over 10° of latitude, connects with the Arctic Ocean. The St. John in New Brunswick, the Fraser in British Columbia, the Ottawa and the Saguenay, are great highways and feeders to the commerce of the country; and the numberless tributaries to the larger streams, and the innumerable lakes, testify to the abundant manner in which the lands of the Dominion of Canada are watered.

## POPULATION.

In 1861, the population of the Provinces now forming the Dominion was 3,207,636; and by the census of 1871 it was 3,672,325, exclusive of Indians in the North-west and Hudson Bay territories, distributed as follows: Ontario, 1,620,851; Quebec, 1,191,576; New Brunswick, 285,777; Nova Scotia, 387,800; British Columbia, 50,000; Manitoba, 13,600; and Prince Edward Island, 94,021, and North-west Territory, not included in organized Provinces, 28,700. At the same ratio of increase, which, however, has been exceeded by reason of increased immigration, the present population of the Dominion now would be 4,000,000. In Manitoba the increase by immi-



gration has been over 100 per cent., and there is no doubt that the Dominion now contains over 4,000,000 of people. The percentage of increase in the principal cities of the British Provinces, between 1861 and 1871, has been—

	Per ct.
Charlottetown, Pr. Ed.....	31.3
Frederickton, N. B.....	34.3
Halifax, N. S.....	18.3
Hamilton, Ont.....	39.9
St. John, N. B.....	36.6
* Kingston, Ont. (decrease).....	9.7
London, Ont.....	36.9
Montreal, Que.....	18.7
Ottawa, Ont.....	46.9
* Quebec, Que. (decrease).....	5
Toronto, Ont.....	25.1
Three Rivers, Que.....	24.9

The nationalities comprised were 1,082,940 French, 846,414 Irish, 706,369 English, 549,946 Scotch, 202,991 German, 29,622 Dutch, 23,035 Indian, 21,496 African, 7,773 Welsh, and the rest of various origin.

There were in 1871, in the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, 1,492,029 Roman Catholics, 494,049 Episcopalians, 490,093 Methodists, 417,348 Canada Presbyterians, 107,259 Church of Scotland Presbyterians, 225,745 Baptists, and numerous other denominations in smaller numbers.

About 500 newspapers and periodicals are published in Canada, one-tenth being daily; one-half that number tri-weekly; one-half of the latter number semi-weekly; 350 weekly, 50 monthly, a few quarterly and annually.

#### POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The Constitution for the government of the Dominion is embodied in an imperial act, known as "The British North-American Act, 1867;" it received the royal assent on March 29 in that year. The passage of this act took place at the express desire of the Provinces interested.

The immediate reason for a change was that the old union between Upper and Lower Canada had become unsatisfactory. Based as this union was upon an equality of suffrages without regard to relative population, the increasing preponderance of Upper Canada, carrying with it no corresponding increase of political power, made itself felt in discontent with the existing political conditions. When it became manifest that Lower Canada would not consent to an increase of the representatives of Upper Canada, under the then existing legislative union, the upper Province sought a remedy in a change of the relations of the Provinces to one another, and to those adjoining, but not united to them. The initiative was taken in 1864, by the parliament of Canada, a secret committee of the legislative assembly being appointed to inquire into the political condition of the Provinces, and devise a remedy for the evils complained of. The proceedings of that committee have never been divulged.

Scarcely had it concluded its labours when the two political parties, hitherto separated by an antagonism which every year tended to make more acrimonious, united with the avowed object of bringing about a federal union of the whole of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, the latter of which, in the colonial system, is not considered part of British America. Delegates were appointed by the governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to arrange a basis of federal union. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland refused to co-operate; and the majority of the people of Nova Scotia, not sanctioning the action of their government, displayed a strong opposition.

When the basis of union had been agreed upon at the Quebec conference of delegates, it was submitted to the several legislatures for ratification. In Upper Canada there was no opposition; in Lower Canada opposition was confined to the usual political minority, relatively very small; in New Brunswick confederation, after a struggle, commanded a large majority; in Nova Scotia the consent of the legislature was not obtained. Delegates were now appointed by the governments of the several Provinces, to carry this basis of union to England and get it embodied in an act of the imperial

\* The apparent decrease in Kingston and Quebec arises from the fact that the troops stationed in these cities were included in the census of 1861, but omitted in the enumeration of 1871.

parliament. That parliament would probably have refused to do violence to the wishes of any Province; but it was induced to believe that the question of confederation had not been an issue at the previous general election in Nova Scotia. To the united Provinces the name of the "Dominion of Canada" was given. At the start the confederation included four Provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island have since been brought in, and the whole of the Hudson Bay territory purchased and annexed. The executive authority is nominally vested in the Queen of England; and the Governor-General, the only officer in the Dominion who receives his appointment from the British government, carries on the government in her name. With the sole exception of the pardoning power, the authority of the governor is exercised under the advice of a privy council, appointed and removable by himself, with the approbation and assent of the House of Commons. The command of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces, is vested in the Queen. Ottawa is the seat of the federal government. The legislative power is exercised by two houses of parliament, styled the Senate and the House of Commons, in connection with the Governor-General, whose assent to all acts of parliament is given in the name of the Queen. The Senate is not a representative body, in the sense of being periodically elected. Its members are nominally appointed by the Crown; in fact, by the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the privy council. Under the legislative union of the Canadas, the legislative council, which then formed the second chamber, had for some years been elected by the people. This practice had not prevailed in New Brunswick; and the Quebec conference decided upon going back to the principle of Crown nomination. Ontario has 24 senators, Quebec 24, Nova Scotia 10, New-Brunswick 10, Prince Edward Island 4, British Columbia 3, and Manitoba 2. The whole number cannot exceed 78. A senator must be 30 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, possessed of freehold property to the value of \$4,000, and an equal amount in personal property, and a resident of the Province for which he is appointed. In the case of Quebec, senators are appointed to represent particular districts; and they must either be residents of those districts or have a property qualification therein. The appointments are for life, but a seat would be vacated by bankruptcy or loss of the required property qualification, transfer of allegiance to another country, treason, felony, or any infamous crime. The House of Commons now consists of 206 members, of whom 88 are for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 6 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, and 4 for Manitoba. There is no fixed date for the annual meeting of parliament; that body is summoned, as in England, by the executive, at convenient times for the dispatch of business. The electoral divisions of Quebec (late Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, remained the same as before the confederation was formed; those of Ontario (late Upper Canada) were somewhat altered. Except for Quebec, which is always to continue to have the fixed number of 65 representatives, there is to be a re-adjustment of the representation after every decennial census, according to the changed proportions of the population; but no Province is to have the number of its representatives reduced unless the decrease of population, as compared with the population of the whole of Canada, reaches 20 per cent.

All appropriation and tax bills must originate in the House of Commons; and no money vote can be proposed unless it be recommended to the house by message from the Governor-General. There are certain measures of an unusual or extraordinary kind to which the Governor-General may refuse the royal assent, and which he may reserve for the signification of the Queen's pleasure; and the royal veto may be exercised at any time within two years. Besides the federal government, there is a local government in each Province. The lieutenant-governors of the Provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, and hold office during pleasure, but are removable only for cause within five years, which is practically the term of their incumbency. They are advised by executive officers,

most of whom act as heads of departments, who are responsible to the people's representatives. These governments are not uniform in structure, one of them, that of Ontario, having but one chamber. In the distribution of the powers between the general and the local legislatures, the Crown lands remained under the control of the governments of the Provinces in which they are respectively situated. To the charge of the general parliament were assigned public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; the raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval, and defence; beacons, buoys, lighthouses, Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a Province and any British or foreign country, or between two Provinces; currency, coinage, and legal tender; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians, and lands reserved for Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal law (from which the constitution of the courts is strangely excepted, and the anomaly is seen of local legislatures constituting or altering the constitution of courts to which the general government appoints the judges); the establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries; and all subjects not expressly assigned to the local legislatures. The residuum of power therefore rests with the general legislature, not the provincial. The parliament of Canada has to enact uniform laws relative to property and civil rights in the several Provinces, and the procedure of any courts therein; but such laws can not go into effect until re-enacted by the provincial legislatures. The powers confided to the local legislatures are uniform. They include the right to amend the local constitutions, except as regards the office of lieutenant-governor; direct taxation to raise a revenue for provincial purposes; to borrow money on the credit of the Province; the establishment of the tenure of provincial offices, and the appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of the public lands and timber; public and reformatory prisons; local hospitals, asylums, and charities, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions: shop, saloon, auction, and other licenses; local works, exclusive of lines of ocean and other ships, railways, canals, and telegraphs which extend beyond the limits of the Province, or, being situated wholly within one Province, have been legally declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, or of more than one Province; the incorporation of companies for provincial purposes; the solemnization of marriage; property and civil rights; the administration of justice; the enforcing of laws, by punishment, fine, or penalty, having relation to any of the subjects of which the provincial legislature has cognizance; and, generally, all matters of a local or private nature. Previous to the establishment of confederation, separate Roman Catholic schools had been established in Ontario, and dissentient or Protestant schools in Lower Canada, as part of the public-school system; and the continued existence of both is guaranteed by a constitutional prohibition to legislate on the subject. With regard to agriculture and immigration, the general and local legislatures have concurrent jurisdiction. The only judges appointed by the local governments are those of the probate courts in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The judges of the courts of Quebec, where there is a million of French-speaking people, must be selected from the bar of that Province. The judges of the superior courts hold office during good behaviour, but are removable by the Governor-General on address of both houses of parliament. The salaries, allowances, and pensions of the judges of the courts, except the probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are fixed by the parliament of Canada. Parliament has recently established a general court of appeal, of which the powers are similar to the supreme court of the United States. Previously the Dominion government had to pronounce on the constitutionality of acts of the provincial legislatures, before exercising the authority to disallow them. The Dominion assumed the debts of the several Provinces



to the amount of \$62,500,000; and the residue of the debt of Canada above that amount, not less than \$10,500,000, was assumed by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in proportions to be determined by arbitration. Nova Scotia became liable for whatever amount its debt was in excess of \$4,000,000, and New Brunswick for whatever sum its debt might exceed \$7,000,000. The Dominion government undertook the purchase and completion of the P. E. I. Railway, and in British Columbia the construction of the Pacific Railway to connect it with the Eastern Provinces. The Dominion obtained the customs and excise revenues, and agreed to pay each Province an annual subsidy of 8c cents per head of the population, besides a fixed yearly sum for the support of its government; Ontario, \$80,000; Quebec, \$70,000; Nova Scotia, \$60,000; New Brunswick, \$50,000. Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba have since had similar grants upon admission to the confederation.

This subsidy, and the lands, minerals and forests constitute the actual sources of the provincial revenues; but to them they can, if necessary, add the resort to direct taxation. To Nova Scotia an additional amount has since been granted.

New Brunswick was entitled to receive, in addition to the above amount, \$63,000 a year for ten years. To the existing Dominion debt is to be added the further cost for the intercolonial Railway connecting Halifax and Quebec, sections of which were built many years ago, and the remainder of which is since completed; and the Pacific Railway, the construction of which was one of the conditions of the accession of British Columbia to the union.

In the division of assets, the Dominion took the canals, harbors, lighthouses, public vessels, river and lake improvements, debts due by railway companies (few of them of any value), military roads, custom houses and public buildings, except those required for the provincial government, armories, drill-sheds, munitions of war, and lands set apart for general public uses.

## MILITIA.

The militia of the Dominion is in a state of efficiency very creditable to its organizers.

The number of active volunteer militia enrolled in the Dominion is about 44,000.

Of this number upwards of 20,000 performed the annual drill, the greater part for 12 days' continuous drill. The reserve militia now numbers about 700,000 men between the ages of 18 and 60. Scientific instruction in artillery exercise is provided for, and the batteries are being armed as fast as circumstances will permit, with the same description of field-guns as those lately issued to the horse artillery of the regular army. The cavalry are armed with Snider carbines in addition to their swords. The infantry are all armed with Snider breech-loading rifles, and use the same ammunition as the regular army. The active force is organized by corps, companies, battalions, and batteries into brigades of the three arms, and these rest upon a reserve organization of the whole manhood of the Dominion, as above stated. The Major-General reports that in some of the rural battalions of the active militia were whole companies equal in height and physical appearance to the English Guards, and that no finer material for soldiers could be found anywhere than amongst the backwoodsmen of Canada.

The command of the Canadian militia must, according to the statute, be filled by a person having attained a field officer's rank in the imperial forces, and was, in 1880, conferred on Major-General Luard, in succession to Major-General Sir E. Selby Smyth, who had recently resigned and returned to Great Britain.

## IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND REVENUE.

Since the visitation of the "panic" in 1875, the amount of both imports and exports has been constantly diminishing, with some slight fluctuations, as will be seen from the

figures we give below, which show a comparative statement of imports for five years since that time, and of imports, exports and customs duties for the last four. It will be noticed that the imports declined during the first year of the "panic" to the extent of \$29,859,937.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
1875.....		\$123,070,283	
1876.....	\$80,966,435	93,210,346	\$12,883,114 48
1877.....	75,875,393	99,327,992	12,548,451 09
1878.....	79,323,667	93,081,787	12,795,693 17
1879.....	71,491,255	81,964,427	12,939,540 66

In the last mentioned year \$80,341,608 of the total imports were entered for "home consumption" and of this amount \$55,267,393 only were dutiable goods, against \$24,911,596 on the "free list, notwithstanding the general extension of the customs system under the operation of the "National Policy," which, as will be seen from the above figures, has resulted in the steady increase of the customs revenue each year, in an inverse proportion to the steadily decreasing list of imports.

The great importance of our American trade can be imagined when we quote from the report of the Minister of Customs, that of the total imports for the last mentioned year, \$43,626,027 came from the United States, the next country on the list being Great Britain, which sent in \$30,943,703, while France, which was third, sent \$1,532,191.

The comparative quantities of imported and exported goods, by Provinces, for the last above-mentioned year, is shown by the following statement:

Province.	Imports.	Exports.
Ontario.....	\$34,105,826	\$23,854,459
Quebec.....	30,924,842	29,740,512
Nova Scotia.....	7,062,614	7,364,324
New Brunswick.....	5,296,454	5,371,471
Prince Edward Island.....	835,569	1,831,889
Manitoba.....	1,140,871	512,899
N. W. Territories.....	157,462	60,139
British Columbia.....	2,440,789	2,755,972

The difference in exports in favor of Quebec as against Ontario, and the *smallness* of the difference of imports into Ontario as against Quebec, are both more apparent than real, as Montreal, being the great depôt and entrepôt for both branches of commerce, a vast amount of Ontario's imports and exports alike are officially credited to that city, and come under the official returns for the Province of Quebec.

The above returns of customs duties collected indicate in each case a trifle more than one-half of the total revenue of the Dominion, the balance being made up from various sources, including the public lands, post-office, government railways, canal tolls, leased property, &c., &c., besides excise receipts, which form the most important item next to customs.

Considering the stagnation of the lumber trade since 1874, the returns go to show that other sources of production continue in an active and healthy condition, and that the substantial progression of trade through the country yearly continued up to that year.

The great increase of Canadian trade will appear more striking if we take two decennial periods and note the steady augmentation.

From \$29,703,497 in 1850, the total trade of Canada, then comprising only Ontario and Quebec, had increased in 1859 to \$58,299,142; and from \$68,955,093 in 1860, to \$94,791,860 in 1866-7.

Since the confederation of the Provinces, the total trade of the Dominion is set down as follows:

1867-68.....	\$129,553,194
1868-69.....	130,889,000
1869-70.....	148,387,822
1870-71.....	170,266,589
1871-72.....	190,348,779
1872-73.....	217,197,096
1873-74.....	217,255,772
1874-75.....	197,505,636
1875-76.....	175,699,653
1876-77.....	172,175,876
1877-78.....	172,405,454
1878-79.....	153,455,682

Nothing can more clearly show than these figures the very rapid expansion of the trade of Canada for the twenty-four years previous to 1874; and although the universally prevailing commercial depression has laid its hand heavily upon Canada since that time, the trade indications are again promising, and every circumstance points to a season of returning and continued prosperity for the Dominion.

## MARINE MATTERS.

Ship-building is one of the most important industries of Canada, many vessels being built in favorable seasons for sale abroad, as well as those for home use.

The steady, progressive growth of this interest under the first twelve years of confederation may be seen at a glance in the following table. The number and tonnage of vessels built and registered each year since confederation is as follows:

YEARS.	BUILT.		REGISTERED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1868.....	355	87,230		
1869.....	336	96,439		
1870.....	339	93,166		
1871.....	389	106,101		
1872.....	414	114,065		
1873.....	481	135,168	6,783	1,073,718
1874.....	496	190,756	6,930	1,158,363
1875.....	480	151,012	6,952	1,205,565
1876.....	420	130,901	7,192	1,260,893
1877.....	432	120,918	7,362	1,310,468
1878.....	340	101,506	7,469	1,333,015
1879.....	265	74,267	7,471	1,332,094

Taken by Provinces, the number and tonnage of vessels registered the last-named year were:

Nova Scotia.....	2,975 vessels of 552,159 tons.
New Brunswick.....	1,135 " 340,491 "
Quebec.....	1,975 " 246,025 "
Ontario.....	1,006 " 186,987 "
Prince Edward Island.....	298 " 49,807 "
British Columbia.....	60 " 4,701 "
Manitoba.....	22 " 1,924 "
Total.....	7,471 " 1,332,094 "

The above figures show that the shipping and ship-building interests of the Dominion are of the most important character; also, that the year 1879 was the *first* in which there has been a decrease in the tonnage of registered shipping. Compared with other maritime countries, however, Canada is still forging ahead, and continually drawing nearer the first place. We extract the following statistics from the *Repertoire Général* for 1879-80, giving the number and tonnage of vessels of sea-going tonnage, and steamers of 100 tons burthen and over, belonging to all maritime states in the world, which have a total tonnage exceeding half a million of tons:

Country	No. Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Net Ton'ge.
Great Britain and Colonies (except Canada).....	2,658	11,770	6,807,609
United States.....	519	5,915	2,411,243
Norway.....	135	4,178	1,426,071
Canada.....	884	6,587	1,332,094
Germany.....	244	3,159	1,112,510
Italy.....	101	2,956	992,946
France.....	292	2,914	806,478
Russia.....	156	1,852	503,034

These figures show Canada to be the *fourth* maritime nation in the world, a position which she will certainly exchange with Norway for third place in the list in the near future.

## THE LIGHTHOUSE SYSTEM.

The *Lighthouse* system upon the sea coasts and inland waters of the Dominion is very extensive, and constantly extending under the energetic administration of the Department of Marine. The lighthouses are classed in six general divisions. The first, known as the Ontario Division, embraces the lights and lightships extending between Montreal and the boundary-line of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as those on the Upper Lakes, the Ottawa River, and the St. Lawrence, from Montreal westward;



The next division, called the Quebec Division, comprises the St. Lawrence below Montreal, the Gulf, the Straits of Belle Isle, the coast of Labrador, and three lights maintained by the Dominion on the north-west coast of Newfoundland—a very extensive district, and requiring a considerable staff as well as steam vessels for its inspection and management.

The other four divisions are named respectively the "New Brunswick," "Nova Scotia," "Prince Edward Island" and "British Columbia," the name being in each case synonymous with the position and extent of the several divisions.

The two last-named have undergone very many changes since the admission of the respective Provinces to the Dominion, and are now in a condition which compares favorably with the older divisions.

The most important of all is the Nova Scotia Division, which embraces within its limits 118 lights, 10 steam fog-whistles, 1 light-ship, 3 signal-gun stations, 3 automatic signal buoys, 7 large iron bell buoys, 6 stationary beacons, and 285 iron and wooden can-buoys and spar-buoys, besides 3 humane establishments for the relief of distressed seamen, 7 life-boat stations and 4 signal stations. The number of lighthouse keepers, engineers of fog-whistles, and persons in charge of life-boats, humane establishments and signal stations in this Division, is 183.

Below is the number of stations, &c., &c., in the whole Dominion for each year of the twelve succeeding Confederation :

	Light Stations.	Light Shown.	Fog Whistles.	Automatic Fog-horns.
1868.....	198	227	2	..
1869.....	219	233	2	..
1870.....	240	278	4	..
1871.....	264	297	8	..
1872.....	280	314	13	..
1873.....	316	363	17	..
1874.....	342	384	18	..
1875.....	377	444	22	..
1876.....	407	488	24	..
1877.....	416	509	25	2
1878.....	427	518	25	4
1879.....	443	542	28	6

#### FISHERIES.

The fisheries of British America are of vast value, and are in a most flourishing condition under the fostering care of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The latest official statistics show steady increase in the number of vessels and men employed. Last year about 1,500 decked vessels, besides open boats, were engaged in fishing within these Provinces, employing some 63,400 men. The estimated number of persons supported almost entirely by this industry in the various fishing communities exceeds 300,000 souls.

The condition of the fisheries yearly improves, and their produce annually increases in quantity and value. The whole value of fish products for the past season exceeded \$13,500,000. This sum exhibits the value of fish products in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. In addition to the above-mentioned value, it is computed that American fishermen have also caught on the coast of Canada between six and eight millions of dollars' worth of merchantable fish. The whole value of the yield from these fisheries last year, therefore, exceeds twenty millions of dollars.

These figures show that the fisheries of Canada, as a resource of trade and a source of food, are of very great value to the Canadian people, and also to the citizens of the United States; and if any further proof were required of this latter fact, it is to be found in the result of the recent international arbitration known as the "Fishery Award," whereby the Canadian Government were awarded the sum of \$5,500,000 as compensation for the use of their fisheries by the Americans since the operation of the "Treaty of Washington."

The value of the annual consumption of oysters in Canada is \$300,000. Of this only \$100,000 worth are produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince

Edward Island, mostly from the latter Province. There is no reason why this industry should not be very much extended. The Canadian oyster grounds are very extensive, and the localities admirably adapted for the cultivation of oysters. For delicacy of flavor and nutritive properties, the Canadian oyster is not excelled by the choicest United States oyster. They might be raised in enormous quantities, if the natural facilities were enhanced by artificial aids.

In Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick the fish which employ the bulk of the trade are salmon, codfish, herring, mackerel, and lobsters. In Ontario the white-fish and salmon trout are the principal sources of supply.

The estuary, river, and inland fisheries, continue to improve under the protective system. In both the salt and fresh-water fishings, a point of productiveness is being gained, when the stock of fish will be sufficient to afford remunerative employment to double the men and craft now employed.

Better and more economical modes of catching are also used, and profitable means of disposing of the fish have been secured. Instead of being salted and cured as formerly, salmon and white-fish are frozen or canned and sent fresh to our own markets and those of the neighboring States. 500,000 fresh salmon are now caught annually in these Provinces, equal to 8,000,000 lbs. of wholesome and delicious food, the bulk of which is now used as fresh food, instead of salted as formerly.

There are seven establishments where artificial fish culture is carried on in the several Provinces of the Dominion, and the number of fry distributed during the spring of the year 1878 amounted to over thirty-five millions, and is continually being increased.

The fisheries of Newfoundland are noted in the article on that Province.

#### BANKING.

The following statement shows the paid-up capital and deposits of the chartered banks for twelve years succeeding Confederation (as reported in the official statement to the Dominion Finance Department) :

Years.	Paid-up Capital.	Deposits.
1868—June 30 .....	\$28,522,048 .....	\$30,168,536 .....
1869— " .....	29,651,674 .....	36,671,432 .....
1870— " .....	31,450,597 .....	50,229,788 .....
1871— " .....	36,415,210 .....	55,763,066 .....
1872— " .....	45,134,609 .....	64,720,489 .....
1873— " .....	55,102,959 .....	68,677,117 .....
1874— " .....	60,443,445 .....	78,810,367 .....
1875— " .....	63,367,698 .....	75,053,801 .....
1876—Dec. 31 .....	67,199,052 .....	74,594,058 .....
1877— " .....	63,656,876 .....	71,350,289 .....
1878— " .....	64,257,011 .....	72,040,819 .....
1879— " .....	64,159,427 .....	71,368,502 .....

But the deposits in the chartered banks do not by any means represent the whole of the deposits of the people. The deposits in government and post office, and other savings banks, and building societies, amount to considerably over fourteen millions of dollars, and there are two or three chartered banks in the Maritime Provinces whose figures are not included in the foregoing—they not being by their charters obliged to render returns, have not done so.

#### CANALS OF THE DOMINION.

The canals of the Dominion overcome the difficulties of St. Lawrence navigation from the Straits of Belle Isle to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2384 miles, of which 713½ are artificial or canal navigation.

Another canal system overcomes the difficulties of the Ottawa, between Montreal and the city of Ottawa; and a further system opens navigation between Ottawa and Kingston.

A still further system connects Lake Champlain with the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

In Nova Scotia the St. Peter's Canal crosses an isthmus of half a mile, connecting St. Peter's Bay on the southern coast of the Island of Cape Breton with the Great and Little Bras d'Or Lakes, possessing a natural outlet into the Atlantic.

The Caughnawaga Canal is proposed to be constructed to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and its completion is expected to be of great benefit to the inland transportation trade of Canada and the trade of Montreal.

#### BAY VERTE CANAL.

A supplementary report of the Minister of Public Works gives the reports of the engineers on the route and construction of the proposed Bay Verte Canal, between Bay Verte and Cumberland Basin, connecting the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy. The total length of the canal will be 20½ miles; 4 locks will be required. The general depth of cutting through the marshes will be 22 feet; but on the water-shed, a mile and a half across, below the deep spongy moss, from 10 to 20 feet deep, filling the bed of a lake, there lies a barrier of soft red sandstone which will have to be cut to the depth of 15 feet. The canal is to be 100 feet at bottom, with 16 feet of water. The mean level of the sea was found to be the same in Bay Verte and the Bay of Fundy. The water-supply will be furnished by the high water of the Bay of Fundy and the fresh-water lakes at the sources of the Laplanche. The estimate of the cost is \$5,000,000.

#### POST OFFICE.

The wonderful strides which the Post Office of Canada has made towards perfection in the past few years, must be regarded as an indication of the energy displayed by the heads of this Department.

In 1873 the money order system was extended to Manitoba and to British India, and the interchange of postal cards with the United States took place at the same period, while for some years the free delivery of letters in large cities and towns has been inaugurated with success, and the Canadian postal system is fast approaching an equality with that of the most advanced in other countries. At the beginning of the year 1875 extra postage to and from the United States was abolished, and a letter or postal card now goes between any part of Canada and the United States at the home rates of three cents and one cent, an immense concession on both sides to the public when the enormous correspondence between the two countries is considered.

A steady advance in the revenue is noticeable; but, on the other hand, the acceleration of mail travel by the opening of new routes of railway, the increased mileage caused by serving the new Provinces, and the more frequent service of the older portions of the Dominion, have made the expenditure more than keep pace with the receipts, so that there is still an excess of outlay over income.

Closed mails passing through the United States are regularly exchanged with the distant Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, a fortnightly mail contract having been entered into between San Francisco and Victoria, B. C., the time now occupied between these two points being four days.

The most perfect arrangements exist for paper, book, parcel, and sample posts within the Dominion, and with the United States and other countries, and the money order system is being rapidly extended to meet the growing wants of the country. A comparison of the number of post offices in the Dominion at fixed dates is interesting as showing the growth of towns as well as population. In 1868 there were 3638; in 1870, 3820; in 1872, 3943; in October, 1874, 4662; and at the present time there are very nearly 6,000.

Following the example of Great Britain, the Post Office Department some years since introduced Savings Banks in connection with various offices, which are very popular with, and extensively taken advantage of by the masses.



## THE LAND SYSTEM OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

As regards the land system of the Dominion, it may be stated that in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last-named Province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several provincial governments. In several of the Provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties.

The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territory are held by the Dominion Government, and are surveyed according to the following system:

The lands are first laid out into blocks of 12 miles square by north and south and east and west lines, the outlines of each block being marked off in the survey monuments every mile and half mile.

These square blocks, which are defined at each of the four corners by an iron bar boundary, are subdivided as the necessities of settlement may require into 4 townships of 6 miles square each; these into 36 sections of one mile square or 640 acres each, and each of such sections into quarters of half a mile square or 160 acres each.

The lands in such block are then ready for settlement.

## LAND REGULATIONS.

The Dominion lands in the North-west may be obtained either free by actual settlers, on certain conditions of residence, or simply purchased at the rate of from \$1 to \$5 per acre, according to its location and (in Manitoba and the North-west) proximity to the Canada Pacific Railway.

*Free Grants.*—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject either by birth or naturalization, may make an application to the Land Officer to be entered for a free grant of one quarter section of 160 acres, or for any less quantity, for a homestead, and then by a continuous residence thereon for three years, and not having alienated the same, or any part thereof, he will be entitled to a Crown deed; upon receiving which the land becomes his absolute property in fee simple.

*Purchase of Lands.*—Any person can buy vacant lands open for settlement from the Dominion Government in Manitoba or the North-west Territory, by paying therefor in cash as above. But no sale of more than a single section of 640 acres will be made to one person.

*Pre-emption Rights.*—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject, either by birth or naturalization, who may build a dwelling upon, and inhabit and improve any quarter section (160 acres) of land, or any smaller quantity, will have the right of pre-emption thereto; he may have his application entered with the Land Officer, and may at any time obtain a patent by paying from \$1 to \$2.50 an acre, being the price fixed by government for the pre-emption of such land.

But the claimant, before entering his application, must make an affidavit before the Land Officer that he has not previously exercised his right of pre-emption; and he must further furnish, by his own affidavit, together with the testimony of two credible witnesses, proof to the Land Officer of the settlement and improvement of the land.

No assignment of pre-emption right prior to the issuing of the patent will be recognized by the government.

A settler on land which he may have entered for pre-emption, may subsequently, on application to the Land Officer, have a homestead right substituted therefor.

*Reservations.*—The following lands are reserved from the operation of the regulations above stated:

1. The lands allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company.
2. Lands reserved for schools.
3. Woodlands set apart for supplying settlers with timber.

The above is a bare outline of what the Dominion land regulations generally embrace; but as they have been altered somewhat from time to time, we have simply included general principles, avoiding details.

The Mennonites of Russia have flocked by hundreds of families into Manitoba the past year; and if our own people desire to leave the older Provinces, they have a great North-west of their own to move to—not a parched desert region like Arizona, Colorado, and many others comprised in the great American Desert, where for hundreds of miles no vegetation for the sustenance of man can exist (see Bell's New Tracks in America), but millions of square miles of the most fertile lands, abundantly watered by streams, rivers, and lakes—and whose mineral resources are literally inexhaustible, immense beds of coal being found on the wide plains, and gold, silver, iron, etc., among the Rocky Mountains. The climate also is found not to be surpassed in salubrity anywhere in America. Already access to these Provinces and Territories is easily attained, and before many years a continuous track of railway will stretch across the whole continent, from the Atlantic seaport of Halifax to the Pacific port of Victoria—through the entire breadth of the Dominion—a line of railway which will be unrivalled; whether for its great extent, its completeness in every part, or the magnificent results which will flow from it when completed.

## IMMIGRATION.

The history of Canada previous to 1867 is a history of separate Provinces, often told heretofore, and not applicable to a work like this. The history of the Dominion begins in 1867, with the Act of Confederation which we have briefly sketched, and beyond that we have space only for useful and necessary statistics; but we cannot close this chapter without some brief remarks to those who may look it over in other countries than Canada, perhaps seeking information as emigrants.

There is no country in the world that presents to the European emigrant finer prospects than the Dominion of Canada, with her millions of acres of the most fertile and cheap lands, a healthy climate, an unprecedented demand for labour of all kinds, and high wages, together with institutions and laws that are just, respected, and obeyed.

Immigration has attracted much attention during the last few years, and from year to year the Dominion Parliament voted very large sums for the encouragement of the movement, besides which extensive grants have been made by the various separate Provinces. The rapid progress of the country caused great demands for labour. The Hon. Mr. Pope, the Canadian Minister charged with immigration, says in his report of 1872:

"The numbers of immigrants which might be absorbed by the immense agricultural and other requirements of the Dominion are practically unlimited. It is a fact that more than treble the number of the ordinary yearly arrivals of immigrants could be absorbed without making any glut in the labour market."

These statements of the Minister refer only to the ordinary labour demands of the Dominion, and are still more applicable to the present time; but, beyond the ordinary increasing labour demands of Canada, there is at present springing up an extraordinary demand of very considerable magnitude, for the construction of the Pacific Railway, the enlargement of the Canadian canals, and other public works in progress; and the status observed by Hon. Mr. Pope, as existing in 1872, has since then continued, if not actually increased.

The unoccupied lands of Canada can, too, absorb millions of agricultural settlers. In fact, the rapid growth and increase of wealth in Canada is quite apparent to any person who resides there even for a limited time, and during the last few years there has been an unprecedented demand for all kinds of labour, more especially agriculturists.

Small farmers, with some capital, can readily find land to clear in any part of Canada; or farms to purchase, in part or entirely cleared. But persons of that class who come here will act wisely if they put their money in the bank immediately after landing, and go to work and learn the nature of the land and the ways of the country before locating or making a purchase.

Passing over the very large number of immigrants who availed themselves of the nearer route through

Canada to the Western States, than via New York, the numbers of those reported by the Dominion agents at the several ports to have settled in Canada since Confederation are as follows:

1867.....	14,660
1868.....	12,765
1869.....	18,630
1870.....	24,706
1871.....	27,773
1872.....	36,578
1873.....	50,050
1874.....	39,373
1875.....	27,382
1876.....	25,633
1877.....	27,082
1878.....	29,807
1879.....	40,492

Besides these, an unusually large number of Canadians have returned from the United States—a movement which, as these lines are written, is rapidly going forward. The number of these arrivals for 1876 was upwards of 12,000, and statistics since published show that this class of immigration and repatriation has been steadily going on, at least in so far as regards the former residents of Quebec and Ontario, the movement not being so marked in respect to the Maritime Provinces; but as very many of those who have removed from this portion of the Dominion have gone to the Canadian North-west, the general effect on the country will be a gain rather than a loss, on account of the greater facilities there offered.

It may be remarked, with reference to these figures, that the settlement of the great North-west of the Dominion is only just beginning, while that of the United States is being checked by having reached the borders of the American Desert, which begins at about the 100th degree of west longitude, and stretches across the continent to the Rocky Mountains.

Great acceleration of the ratio of the increase of population in Canada may therefore be looked for, while that of the United States has already been checked.

*The classes recommended to emigrate to Canada are—*

Persons with capital, seeking investment.

Tenant farmers with limited capital who can buy and stock a freehold estate with the money needed to carry on a small farm in England.

Agricultural labourers, skilled and unskilled, for whom there is a large and increasing demand. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of common able-bodied labourers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely increased by other large public works projected, notably the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian canal system.

The handicrafts and trades generally, which are, so to speak, of universal application, can also always absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen, and female domestic servants of good character.

Children of either sex, respectably vouched for, and watched over upon their arrival by parties who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers.

The various manufactures incident to a comparatively new country constitute an important and rapidly increasing branch of industry, and they cause a large demand for immigrant labour.

The getting out of timber from the forests, and its manufacture, form a leading industry of the Dominion, but not one to be much relied on for newly arrived immigrants, the various descriptions of labour which it requires being best performed by persons who have had special training in this country. The various industries, however, which have immediate sympathy with it, make a large demand for immigrant labour.

Skilled farm-hands get from £30 to £40 a year, with board and lodging; labourers, from 5s. to 6s. a day; mechanics and skilled artisans, from 6s. to 16s. a day; female servants, from 16s. to £2 a month.

It may be stated in connection with the rates of wages, that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in.



The following are average prices: 4lb. loaf of white bread, 5*d.* to 6*d.*; salt butter, 9*d.* to 13*d.* per lb.; meat, 3½*d.*, 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; cheese, 4½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.; potatoes, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per bushel; sugar (brown), but dry and superior quality, 4½*d.* to 5*d.* per lb.; tea, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; eggs, 6*d.* to 9*d.* per dozen; milk, per quart, 2½*d.* to 3*d.*; beer, 2*d.* to 5*d.* per quart; tobacco, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per lb.; and other articles in proportion.

The purchasing power of the dollar in Canada is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which go to make the cost of living, and this fact should always be kept in mind in making comparisons between the rates of wages paid in Canada and the United States. It has happened that considerable numbers of persons who had left Canada, attracted by the higher apparent rate of wages paid in the United States, returned during the past year.

Families with fixed incomes will find in Canada, with much less difficulty than amidst the crowded population of the mother country, a suitable and pleasant home, with every facility for educating and starting their children in life. Persons living on the interest of their money can easily get from 7 to 8 per cent. on first-class security.

Money deposited in the post-office savings banks (government security) draws 4 per cent. interest.

The rate allowed for the deposit of money on call in other savings banks and banks is from 4 to 5 per cent., with undoubted security.

It may be remarked that the classes which should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon recommendation of private friends, and with a view to places specially available, are professional or literary men, and clerks and shopmen. As a rule there is a tendency towards an over-supply of applicants for these callings from within the Dominion itself, and unknown or unfriended emigrants seeking employment in them might encounter painful disappointments.

The fisheries of the Dominion, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, are of almost unlimited extent, and afford a field for the particular kind of labour adapted to them.

The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of almost every kind. These offer a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a considerable amount of labour, which, it is expected, will be increased to a very large extent in the immediate future.

Contrast the recent surveys and reports of *our* great North-west with those relating to the unsettled lands of *our* republican neighbours, and we must inevitably conclude that the time has come for Canada to offer to the emigrants from the Old World those prairie homes which the United States no longer can supply.

Very thorough explorations by General Hazen, of the United States Army, whose report lately issued, leave no doubt that the interior of the Continent, not only in the vicinity of the proposed Northern Pacific Railway, but along all the proposed transcontinental lines in United States territory, is, to all intents and purposes, one vast desert, of no value for any use or purpose under the sun.

"The great middle region" has been opened up with a definiteness and with results that are a surprise and a disappointment to the American nation. According to General Hazen, whose opportunities for informing himself could not be surpassed, Arizona is so desolate that a large portion of it is destitute even of game. The eastern half of Kansas and Nebraska is valuable, the western half worthless. Not more than a fifteenth or a thirtieth of Colorado is arable. The Mormons, having settled on all the available land in Utah, are now obliged to find new land in adjoining territories for new arrivals of immigrants. On the northern line of California there are 200,000 square miles of lava-bed, not yet covered with mould and vegetation. Nearly all the agricultural portion of Nevada is in use, yet it has only 40,000 people; and in the territory of New Mexico, the land fit for cultivation is found only in the narrow valleys along the margin of streams. Water is wanted everywhere; and the winter storms, say along the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway, are described as terrific, and calculated to destroy all animal life not protected.

General Hazen estimates that, from the 100th meridian to the Sierra Nevada mountains, 1200 miles, not one acre in one hundred is of use for agricultural purposes; that the limits of settlement in the West have almost been reached, and that the phenomenon of the sudden upspringing of new and populous States will no more be seen in the neighbouring republic.

While we in Canada have every reason to wish our republican neighbours well, we have, at the same time, the satisfaction of knowing that the dreary wastes of their interior regions, as described by General Hazen, do not extend into Dominion territory.

In *our* great North-west there are the soil, the climate, the combination of wood and prairie, the rivers and valleys, which are so attractive to a European population, particularly from northern latitudes. The Canada Pacific Railway and Canadian ocean steamers will, ere many years, place *our* North-west within three weeks' travel from Germany, Scandinavia, or Britain, and here the millions of Europeans who are yet to leave their country will find such homes as they might look for in vain in any other part of the world; and the unveiling of the Great American Desert will doubtless aid in attracting fresh attention to a country the very opposite of that so graphically described in the report above referred to.

The agent-general of the Dominion, resident in London, has general supervision over all emigration agents, who are established by the general or local governments in most foreign ports, to assist intending emigrants; and the system of giving assisted passages, by means of passenger warrants, has, doubtless, important influence in increasing the number of settlers to Canada. Under these warrants approved immigrants could obtain passages in 1872 for £4 5*s.* sterling per steamship, instead of £6 6*s.*, the conference rate; and in 1873 for £4 15*s.* In 1873, moreover, special warrants were granted by the government of Canada, under which the families of agricultural labourers and domestic female servants could obtain passages per steamship for £2 5*s.* sterling per adult. The usual reductions were made for children in both these classes of warrants.

Of late years the majority of the immigrants have been of English or Scandinavian birth, and to these classes especially no country offers such inducements of congenial climate and society, and such familiar elements of industry and wealth as Canada. Although there have lately been signs of general unwillingness to promote any emigration from the United Kingdom, yet we think Englishmen are promoting the true interests of the mother country by encouraging and assisting emigration to Canada, for, as it appears from the returns published by the Registrar-General that the increase of population in Great Britain is very nearly a quarter of a million a year over both the deaths and the outflow from emigration, it may be concluded that emigration is necessary to prevent the overstocking of the labour market. It is certainly also building up a great and prosperous nation in Canada, which, in its turn, promotes prosperity in Great Britain by becoming a customer.

No more loyal or warmly attached colony exists for Great Britain than Canada, and no more certain way exists of perpetuating such feelings than for England heartily to assist in peopling it with Englishmen.

## ONTARIO.

THE *Province of Ontario* is bounded on the east by the Province of Quebec; on the south by the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and the great lakes which form the source of that great river; and on the west and north by an undetermined line which is to separate it from the Province of Manitoba and the vast North-west. It covers an area of about 80,000,000 acres of land, the greatest part of which is fertile soil, and the worst of which abounds in forests and mineral products. On its southern and western boundaries it has the five great lakes of Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Superior, and Huron, and Georgian Bay, of which the total length is 1085 miles, and area 80,000 square miles. A main water-shed separates the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Ottawa.

The system of inland navigation is the most extensive and perfect in the world.

The population, by the census of 1870, was 1,620,850, and at the present date is estimated at fully 1,900,000, which is the largest of all the Provinces. It has doubled its population within the last 20 years.

The soil varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed, and the Province is everywhere intersected by railways. In mineral wealth (excluding the one article, coal) Ontario probably equals any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, etc., etc. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

A reference to the display of cereals and other agricultural productions made by Canada, at the exhibitions of London and Paris, might be considered sufficient to illustrate the remarkable adaptation of the soil to their growth and cultivation; but so limited a notice would leave the question of permanent fertility still unanswered. When, however, it is known that the area in which the astonishing crops of wheat are raised, for which the Province of Ontario is so justly distinguished, extends over three fourths of the present inhabited parts of the country, and that the prevailing soil consists of rich clays of great depth, the question of permanent fertility resolves itself into one of husbandry.

The average yield of wheat in some townships exceeds twenty-two bushels to the acre, and, where an approach to good farming prevails, the yield rises to thirty and often forty bushels to the acre. On new land, fifty bushels is not a very uncommon yield; and it must not be forgotten that Canadian wheat, grown near the city of Toronto, won a first prize at the Paris Exhibition. It may truly be said that the soil of what may be termed the agricultural portion of Canada, which comprises four-fifths of the inhabited portion, and a vast area still in the hands of the government and now open to settlement, is unexceptionable; and when deterioration takes place, it is the fault of the farmer and not of the soil.

Barley is now extensively cultivated, and is a very remunerative crop; but the same remark will apply to peas, which are generally, like the two former, of excellent quality. Oats, in moist seasons, yield abundantly, and Indian corn succeeds in all the warmer districts. The south-western portion of the Province contains soils of a similar character to those of the celebrated Genesee Valley in the opposite State of New York, and are remarkable for producing the finest varieties of winter wheat. The midge, which in some sections has of late years been very mischievous, seems now to be generally subsiding. Potatoes, turnips, mangels, carrots, etc., are extensively cultivated as field crops in the older settled sections, and in ordinary seasons, after good cultivation, they yield abundantly. Of late years more attention has been given to the dairy, whereby both cheese and butter have been greatly increased in quantity and improved in quality. Cheese-making, on what is termed the "Factory System"—that is, a number of farmers co-operating in one neighbourhood in supporting a common dairy—has been extensively carried out in several parts of the Province with very satisfactory results.

Flax culture has recently been added to the other numerous branches of Canadian industry, and is found to be a remunerative crop. At present there are some sixty scutch mills in the country, many of them at work and doing a profitable business. Prices of fibre prepared and ready for market will command from \$290 to \$325 per ton of 2000 lbs. net, and seed from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel of 56 lbs. The produce of the latter will average from 8 to 12 bushels per acre. White, clean, scutched flax of good quality will produce from 200 to 300 lbs. weight per acre. The demand for fibre in the American market far exceeds the supply at the above prices, and this season the quantity sown will be largely increased.

Hemp, tobacco, and sugar-beet can also be profitably raised.

The high position which the Province of Ontario occupies, both in the Dominion of Canada and the North



American continent, in relation to agricultural and industrial progress generally, is largely to be ascribed to the very liberal manner in which public aid has been brought to second individual and voluntary effort.

There are in Ontario upwards of three hundred societies, organized according to law, for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical arts, principally by holding annual exhibitions for public competition in their several localities. In addition to the large sums raised by members' subscriptions, the government encourage their efforts by an annual grant amounting, on the whole, to nearly \$70,000. This large sum is given to the different societies in proportion to the amount which each raise, respectively. The stimulus thus given to agricultural improvement generally has induced, of late years, several enterprising farmers to import from Britain pure-bred animals of the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, and other breeds, at an immense expense; and this may be said also of horses, sheep, and swine, so that the Province now contains a large amount of breeding stock of the highest character and value.

Taking as a basis of calculation the official returns of each country, it can be demonstrated that Canada, and Ontario especially, instead of lagging behind the United States in every element of progress, can put the tabular statements of her products and her progress side by side with those of the Great Republic on her borders, and not suffer from the comparison; on the contrary, she is shown to be considerably ahead of the United States in many important indications of a skilled and productive agriculture, and a rapid general advancement. The comparison as regards the Province of Ontario is very favourable. It showed that the cash value of her farms, per head of the population, was greater in Ontario than in the United States. That the capital invested in agricultural implements was greater in Ontario than in the United States, in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated, being \$186 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in Ontario, and \$150 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in the United States. That the value of agricultural implements *manufactured* in Ontario did not fall very much behind the value of agricultural implements manufactured in the United States, in proportion to population, being \$0.41 per head of the population in Ontario, and \$0.55 per head of the population in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she produces more than three times as much wheat as the United States, raising 17.64 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5.50 bushels for each inhabitant. That she was greatly ahead even of the Western States as a wheat-producing country, the average production of wheat in the whole of the Western States being only 10 bushels for each inhabitant. That, of the eight leading staples of agriculture, common to both countries—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes—she produced 55.95 bushels for each inhabitant, while of the same articles the United States produced only 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That, excluding Indian corn from the list, she produced of the remaining articles 54.34 bushels for each inhabitant, against 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant produced in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she had more capital invested in live stock than the United States, the value of live stock owned in Ontario being \$38.13 per head of the population, while in the United States it was \$34.64 per head of the population. That for every hundred of the population Ontario owned 27 horses, and the United States only 20. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 32 milch-cows, and the United States only 27. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 84 sheep, and the United States only 71; and that of live stock, in the number of pigs only was she exceeded by the United States in proportion to population. That she produced 19.22 pounds of butter for every inhabitant, while the United States produced only 14.62 pounds. That she produced 2.62 pounds of wool for each inhabitant, while the United States produced only 1.92 pounds. That in ten years she increased her annual production of butter by 67 per cent., while in the United States the increase was only 46½ per cent. And that she increased her production of wool 40 per cent., while the United States increased their production only 15 per cent.

These facts need no comment. They speak for themselves.

## MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of Ontario is not surpassed in variety and richness, but may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped.

Iron in large quantities is found a short distance back from Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc-spar, gypsum or plaster of Paris, marble (pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont), and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well. Mica is also found in considerable quantities, and is very profitably worked.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of about £50,000 are exported annually. Silver is found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly in the neighbourhood of Thunder Bay. Silver Islet, a small island in this bay, contains one of the richest veins of this metal ever discovered. There are other veins on the mainland, almost, if not quite, as rich.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

The first wells were struck at Oil Springs, county of Lambton, in 1860, and by March, 1863, over four millions of gallons had been obtained. Other regions have yielded this valuable mineral in large quantities—Bothwell, in the county of Kent, and Petrolia, in Lambton, being the principal. The last-mentioned place is now the largest producing district.

The production at present is about 438,200 barrels yearly. Large refineries have been erected at London and elsewhere, and the trade is assuming proportions of magnitude both for home and export use.

Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface.

Large peat-beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is now being carried on by several companies.

## MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water-power throughout Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions. Steam-power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, etc.

## RAILWAYS.

The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario during the last fifteen years. In the year 1852 there was not a single mile open in the whole Province. At the present moment there are not less than 5,000 miles in operation, and, as may be seen by reference to the maps where their proposed routes are laid down, many new roads are projected or being already constructed or extended.

As to ordinary roads—in the settled parts of the Province these are excellent, being generally gravelled or macadamized, and kept in good order. In the unsettled parts, with a view of opening them up, the government constructs out of the public money what are called colonization roads.

## EDUCATION.

The school system of Ontario is admirable. It affords the children of the rich and poor alike the means of free education. It now forms one of the chief departments of the administration, and is under special charge of the Minister of Education. The schools are supported by a direct tax on property, supplemented by the Legislature, and education is not only free but compulsory. Townships are generally divided into "sections," with a board

of three trustees for each. This board employs the teacher and controls the school. There are 53 inspectors of schools for the entire Province, but no inspector has the supervision of more than 120 or less than 50 schools. They are paid partly by the council and partly by the government. These gentlemen visit their respective schools twice a year, examine into the state of educational matters, and send an elaborate report to the Minister of Education of the result of their inspection, and the exact standing of the schools. Roman Catholics may, if they think proper, establish separate schools, and are in such cases exempted from supporting public schools, and receive a separate grant from the government. There are nearly 5,000 public schools, of which nearly 200 are Roman Catholic separate schools, with 490,537 pupils attending them. The amount of money expended in their support exceeds \$3,000,000 yearly.

The School Act of 1871 has given an immense impetus to public school education, and each year shows a greater increase in educational statistics.

The high (formerly grammar) schools of Ontario are principally confined to cities, towns and villages. Pupils enter them from the public schools, and thence to college and the university.

The Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa have been the means of training an immense number of teachers for the profession. Over 8,000 have passed through the former and about 300 through the latter, which has only been a few years in operation. There are about twenty Universities and Colleges in the Province, of which three are Roman Catholic, and exactly one hundred High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. The total number of educational establishments (private and public) exceeds 5,500; the attendance thereat aggregates 520,000; and the yearly expenditure (public) in connection therewith is over \$4,250,000.

## GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly of eighty-eight members, elected every four years.

The laws and the mode of administering them are mainly the same as in England; the practice, however, is simpler, and far less expensive. The courts are the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, each presided over by a chief-justice and two assistants, and a Court of Appeal, composed of a Chief Justice and four other judges, who hold court four times a year. In each county there is a County Court, presided over by a county judge. The judges of the Superior Courts (who are all appointed by the Dominion Government) go circuit to each county throughout the Province twice a year, to hold assizes for the trial of civil and criminal cases. The judges of the Court of Chancery also hold their courts in various counties as well as at Osgoode Hall.

## TAXATION.

In Ontario there is no taxation answering to the State taxation in the United States, the provincial expenditure being far more than covered by the share of the Dominion taxes which the Dominion hands over to each Province.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Vast tracts of uncleared land are still in the hands of the government of Ontario awaiting the advent of the settler. The best locations in a new country are usually taken up first; but there are large quantities of wild land inviting the labour of the backwoodsman, which, when cleared and improved, will be equal to not a few of the older and improved settlements.

Thus there are some three millions and a half acres of surveyed government lands not yet taken up, and more than fifty millions of acres not yet surveyed. The greater part of these lands lie in the region bounded at the east by the Ottawa River, at the west by the Georgian Bay, and at the south by the more northerly of what are called the front townships, and which are more or less improved and settled up.

There is, in the basin of Lake Nipissing and the water-



shed of the Ottawa, both in Ontario and Quebec, a most extensive tract of excellent land, nearly as large as the peninsula of Ontario, much of it deep-soiled as the basin of the St. Lawrence, timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood, much of it as level as the St. Lawrence valley, and some as even as a prairie. It lies, moreover, near waters which either are or can be easily made navigable.

The price of such government lands as are for sale varies with the situation. In the Algoma district it is ten pence per acre, but that is a somewhat remote region. The usual price for the more accessible tracts is from 2s. to 15s. per acre.

#### FREE GRANT LANDS.

The free grant lands in the Province of Ontario are especially worthy the attention alike of the immigrant and of parties already resident in the country who are desirous of possessing freehold farms, but whose means are limited. Anxious to promote the improvement of the yet uncleared districts, the provincial government have thrown open, upon the most liberal terms, a number of townships, containing over 3,000,000 acres, into any of which parties may go and select for themselves the site of a future home. Every head of a family can obtain, gratis, two hundred acres of land, and any person arrived at the age of eighteen may obtain one hundred acres in the free grant district. This offer is made by the government to all persons, without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children in it at or past eighteen years of age, may take up a large tract, and become, in a few years, when the land is cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate.

The settlement duties are: to have fifteen acres on each grant of one hundred acres cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least sixteen by twenty feet in size, and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

In the older settled townships, farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or lease suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less cleared and improved.

Cleared and improved farms, including the farm-buildings, can be bought at prices ranging from £4 to £10 an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate.

There are several large and influential land and building companies in Ontario.

#### THE CANADA COMPANY

The most extensive and influential of these corporations was a large land company of English capitalists, who, having the great support which £289,737 sterling (\$1,410,000) of paid up capital can give, entered into a contract with the Earl of Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, whereby they were to obtain all the public lands of the then Province of Upper Canada, which were surveyed subsequent to March 1st, 1824, and known respectively as Clergy Reserves and Crown Reserves, each of which (by the provisions of 31st Geo. I., cap. xxxi.) comprised one-seventh of the total quantity so surveyed. This agreement, which was entered into November 26th, 1824, stipulated that the price to be paid for 829,430 acres of Crown Reserves, and the same quantity of Clergy Reserves, was to be 3s. 6d. stg. per acre, one-third in improvements on the land, and the other two-thirds in cash payments extended over sixteen years of time. "The Clergy" (then the magnates of the Anglican Church) opposed this grant so violently that the home government were induced to enter into a new arrangement with the Canada Company, whereby the latter, in the place of receiving the 829,430 acres of Clergy Reserves, obtained a block of land described as follows in the official despatch of Earl Bathurst to Sir Peregrine Maitland, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and dated 24th May, 1826: . . . "In

"lieu of the before-mentioned 829,430 acres of Clergy Reserves, His Majesty's Government will grant and convey to the Canada Company for the same price (£145.-150 5s. cy.) a block of land containing one million acres "in the territory lately purchased from the Indians in the "London and Western Districts." This agreement was subsequently so far modified as to include 1,100,000 acres at the same price, and did not interfere with the original grant of "Crown Reserves," which, on survey, were found to contain 1,384,413 acres instead of 829,430, making a total of two and a half millions of acres in all, which this powerful Company became possessed of. Most of this was in the best parts of the Province. That which was granted *en bloc* comprised probably the most fertile section of equal area in America, and included the present Townships of Biddulph, McGillivray and East and West Williams, in the County of Middlesex; Blanchard, Downie, Easthope (North and South), Ellice, Fullarton, Hibbert and Logan, in the County of Perth; Colborne, Goderich, Hay, Hullett, McKillop, Stanley, Stephen, Tucksmith and Usburne, in the County of Huron; and Bosanquet in the County of Lambton. These townships were all named after prominent stockholders or directors of the Canada Company.

This Company laid out several towns which have since risen to commanding importance, including Galt (named after the manager and chief commissioner in Canada, father of Sir Alex. T. Galt and Mr. Justice Galt), Guelph, Stratford and Goderich. As a financial enterprise it proved a great success, the profits exceeding the original investment many times over; and as an incentive to settlement it was equally advantageous to the Province, thousands of Old Country immigrants being induced to come in and settle on their lands, which have since developed into one of the most wealthy and prosperous sections of the whole Dominion.

The Company's head office is in Toronto, and they still own about 295,000 acres of land—chiefly, however, of the "Crown Reserve" grant, and scattered all over those parts of the Province which have been settled since 1828.

#### THE CANADA LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY

Bought so recently as 1865 the ten townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre, and Clyde (in Peterborough County), and Longford (in Victoria County). These townships—all in one block—were unsurveyed, and after a survey, which cost the company \$31,810, it appeared that they covered 403,125 acres, from which, after deducting 41,000 acres for the area covered by swamps, etc., there remained 362,125 acres, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per acre; the amount paid by the company to government being \$181,062. The ordinary settlement duties upon these lands are to be performed within eighteen years from January, 1865, and ten per cent. of the purchase-money is to be refunded to the company for the construction of leading lines of road, subject to government inspection. Besides these expenses, the company has paid nearly \$10,000 more for additional surveying, road-making, etc., and also considerable sums in preparation of their estate for settlement, the furtherance of emigration, etc. In all, besides payments to government, over \$100,000 have been expended to date.

Some twenty-five miles of new road have been constructed, and twenty-five miles of the old government Peterson road have been brushed out and repaired. The company has shared the expense of many of these improvements with municipalities interested.

It should be mentioned that the Company sold the Township of Longford entire to John Thompson, of the celebrated "Longford Mills," and now retain the other nine townships, which form a square. As long ago as 1868 a charter was obtained for building a railway into this territory, but through some "hitch" of a political nature the scheme failed to secure the government aid which was looked for, and was temporarily abandoned. The charter remained in force however, and in 1874 the

company (known as the Victoria Railway Company) having obtained the promise of \$55,000 by way of bonus from the District, or Provisional County of Haliburton, the Government were prevailed upon to grant the very liberal sum of \$12,000 per mile to the enterprise, as a "Colonization Road." The Canada Land and Emigration Co. also extended liberal encouragement, and the result was the completion of the road from Lindsay to Haliburton during the year 1878. The people of Peterboro' town and county (Haliburton originally belonged to that county) opposed the building of this railway with might and main; and it was not until the people of the north withdrew from the south, and formed themselves into the Provisional County of Haliburton, that they succeeded in their efforts to extend sufficient encouragement to the railway to ensure its completion. The length of this road from Lindsay to Haliburton is 56 miles. The land Company gave them a bonus of \$3,000 per mile for that portion north of Kinmount.

The scheme of free grants which the Ontario Government introduced in their wild lands of the Muskoka District, immediately adjacent to Haliburton, for many years seriously impeded the settlement of the lands of the Canada Land and Emigration Company. Now, however, that a railway has been built into the heart of the territory, and the enterprise and liberality of the company have supplied it with a system of highways, people desiring homes are beginning to realize the fact that it is better to pay something for the advantages they offer than to get land free, but without facilities of this description; and under the stimulus of this last impression, the settlement of their territory has lately received an impetus which promises at no distant day to make Haliburton a populous and wealthy county.

There are unmistakable signs that a prolonged period of unexampled prosperity is dawning on Ontario, and it may fairly be assumed that her growth and population must for several decennial stages equal, if not exceed, those recorded in the past. Amongst other reasons for arriving at these conclusions the following are suggestive: The migration of the native-born from Ontario has almost ceased, while numbers of American citizens, farmers, manufacturers, miners, or lumber merchants, are making that Province their home. Emigration from the European continent and Great Britain is encouraged by reduced rates of passage-money and free grants of 100 acres to actual settlers. The legislature, moreover, votes large funds for the construction of national colonization roads, extending into the unoccupied public domain. Railways liberally subsidized, either under construction or projected, and intersecting every district, connect every section of the Province with that great railway artery of the Dominion, the Grand Trunk, thus affording facilities for the conveyance of emigrants to public lands, enhancing the value of farm produce and real estate, and calling into activity long dormant manufacturing and mining industries.

No language can convey so vivid a picture of the prodigious strides in population and civilization of counties a few years since wild and untenanted, like the present Nipissing region, as the passionless figures of the census. In 1827 the Huron country was an unbroken wilderness; in 1841 the counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce counted only 5000 inhabitants; in 1851 the number had risen to 37,580; while in 1871 the enumeration was 161,216—being nearly thirty fold within thirty years; a rate of progress rarely paralleled amongst a population exclusively devoted to agriculture, and without the attractions of manufacturing centres.

#### TORONTO.

TORONTO, the seat of the provincial government, with a population in 1871 of 56,092, is now estimated at upwards of 90,000. Its port, opening on Lake Ontario, is the principal inland port of the Dominion.

Toronto Bay, which was until recently formed by a low narrow peninsula running from the east of the mouth



of the Don River, and extending crescent-like for a distance of over six miles into and along the lake, is a beautiful sheet of water nearly two miles wide along the whole city front. The entrance was formerly at the south-western quarter, but the action of wind and wave has formed a second "gap" to the south-east, and the former peninsula is now an island. The harbor, however, is the best on the lakes.

Six lines of railways run through the city—the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern and North-Western, Toronto and Nipissing, Toronto Grey and Bruce, and Credit Valley.

The city generally is built of a light-colored brick, of a soft, pleasing tint.

The public buildings of the city are substantial in workmanship, and some of them beautiful in architectural design. Many of the stores, especially the wholesale stores, and private dwellings, are quite palatial in their outward aspect and interior structure. It is the seat of Law and the headquarters of the Educational Department of Ontario. The principal buildings are Osgoode Hall, a fine classic structure, containing all the Superior Law Courts of the Province; the Parliament buildings, of plain exterior, but now being replaced by a structure more in keeping with the growing requirements of the Province; the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, a princely mansion; the Normal School buildings, of Italian design, containing offices and depositories of the Council of Public Instruction; two model schools; one model grammar school and educational museum. There are several handsome common and grammar schools. In connection with higher education there is the University of Toronto, one of the finest buildings on the continent of America, and reckoned second to none on this side the Atlantic as a seat of learning. It is of Norman architecture in its principal features, with massive tower and richly sculptured doorway for its main entrance. It is beautifully situated at the western side of the Queen's Park, a noble public park for the recreation of the citizens, whose spacious avenues are ornamented with rows of stately trees. In the centre of the Park is a finely modelled and well executed bronze statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Marshall Wood, England, and a short distance from this there is a monument erected in honour of those Toronto Volunteers who sacrificed their lives in defence of their country during the first attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenian miscreants (1866). Trinity College is another educational institution in connection with the Episcopalian Church; and there is also Knox College, for the theological training of students in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church. The Upper Canada College is an extensive range of buildings, and has a high repute as a grammar school and boarding school for boys. There are two schools of medicine in Toronto, each having an efficient staff of professors. There is also an ably conducted veterinary college.

Toronto possesses a large number of exceptionally fine Hotels, the Rossin, Queen's, Walker, Windsor and American being a credit to any city. The first-named is an immense structure, and, as a hotel, has no equal in the Dominion, with the single exception of the Windsor of Montreal.

The city also has the two finest opera houses in the Dominion, besides one theatre, and a number of magnificent music halls.

The public institutions are numerous, and many of the buildings appropriated for their purposes have striking features of architectural beauty. Amongst these may be enumerated the lunatic asylum; the Crystal Palace, for holding the provincial agricultural exhibitions; the Boys' Home; the Girls' Home; the House of Providence; the Protestant Orphans' Home; the custom-house; the Government School of Technology; the new post-office, a fine specimen of the Italian order of architecture.

The manufacturing interests of Toronto are varied. There are several extensive iron foundries and engineering establishments, railway car-building shops, rolling mills, several breweries and a mammoth distillery, car-

riage factories, tanneries, soap-works, cabinet factories, one of which is the largest in the Dominion, car-wheel works, machine-shops of all kinds, pork-packing houses, sewing-machine, sash and door, and boot and shoe factories on a large scale. Its wholesale trade is very extensive and rapidly increasing.

Some twenty chartered banks have agencies in the city, nearly one-half of which have also their head offices here, besides a very large number of mortgage, loan and insurance companies, and private brokers who do a general banking business. Of over a half hundred churches, the seven finest are the St. James' (Episcopal) and St. Michael's (R. C.) Cathedrals, the Metropolitan (Meth.), St. Andrew's (Pres.), Jarvis Street (Baptist), Bond Street (Cong'l), and Gerrard Street (Pres.) Churches—all magnificent structures. The spire of St. James' is the highest on the American continent, and its tower clock is the finest in the world, with the single exception of the Strasbourg cathedral clock.

The assessed value of real estate—about \$38,000,000 in 1874—had increased by 1880 to \$52,533,270.

### OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River, at the outlet of the Rideau, and on the Canada Central, Q., M., O. and Occidental, and St. Lawrence and Ottawa railways. It is one of the most flourishing cities in Ontario, being the *entrepôt* of the great lumber trade of the Ottawa River and its tributaries. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town by the Rideau Canal, which connects it with Kingston. The locks here are eight in number, and are very massive.

The town was founded in 1827 by Colonel By, R.E. It was incorporated a city, and its name changed to Ottawa in 1854, and selected by Queen Victoria as the capital of Canada in 1858. Its population in 1871 was 21,545, and is now, with suburbs, about 35,000.

The chief attraction in Ottawa is the government buildings, which occupy an elevated piece of ground, about twenty-five acres in extent and 150 feet above the river, known by the name of "Barrack Hill." The view from this natural terrace is superb. The great river with its moving rafts, steamers, barges, and canoes rolls swiftly on through splendid hill-ranges towards the south. In the distance the fine suspension-bridge which spans the majestic river just above the Chaudière Falls attracts the eye, even though it be tempted to rest upon the wild beauty of the cascade sweeping by craggy rocks between abrupt islands, and plunging into the basin below, where part of its waters disappear in a mysterious way. Far beyond the cascade glitters the broad river swiftly rushing down the rapids Des Chênes; and in the remote background rise towering hills and mountains, often brilliant with purple and gold when the sun dips from view and gilds their lovely summits with his parting beams.

The government buildings, the corner-stone of which was laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in September, 1860, are constructed of a light-coloured sandstone found in the township of Nepean, in the valley of the Ottawa. The walls and arches are relieved with cut-stone dressings of Devonian sandstone from Ohio, and with red sandstone from Potsdam, N. Y. The roofs are covered with purple and green slates, and the pinnacles ornamented with wrought-iron castings. The style of architecture is the Italian Gothic, and the south front of the quadrangle is formed by the Parliament building, 500 feet in length. The two departmental buildings are 375 feet long. The rear is open, and will be railed off with a suitable ornamental screen. The committee-rooms occupy the front of the building. The library, a beautiful detached circular building, with a dome 90 feet high, is in the rear of the central tower, 250 feet high. The two legislative halls are on each side of the library, but in the main building. The dimensions of these halls are the same as those of the House of Lords, namely, 80 feet by 45; they are situated on the ground-floor and lighted from above. The library is constructed after the plan of

the new library of the British Museum, and will hold 300,000 volumes. The two departmental buildings contain over 300 rooms, and are intended to accommodate all the departments of the government of the Dominion, and are so constructed as to be capable of extension at any future time without injuring the general architectural effect. The buildings cover nearly four acres, and cost over \$4,000,000.

Ottawa contains seventeen churches and many charitable and educational institutions, large mills and manufactories, and seven banks. The Governor-General's residence is "Rideau Hall," a handsome stone structure, with thirty-five acres of well laid-out grounds, and beautiful avenues of shade-trees. It is situated in the suburb of New Edinburgh, connected with Ottawa by a street railway. Hull, also connected with Ottawa by bridges, but situated on the other side of the river, in the Province of Quebec, is a thriving town full of mills and manufactories.

### HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, one of the most rapidly growing and enterprising cities of the Dominion, is beautifully situated on the south-western curve of Burlington Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario. It occupies a delightful position on a plateau of slightly elevated ground, winding around the base of a mountain, and has superior facilities for becoming a large manufacturing city, being accessible from all points by railway and lake navigation, and being situated in the very centre of the finest grain-producing country in the Dominion. The Great Western Railway and its branches, passing through the most fertile and populous portions of Ontario, has done much to advance the prosperity of Hamilton. Here are located the chief offices, workshops, rolling-mills, grain elevators, etc., connected with the company, in which hundreds of men find employment. The Great Western forms part of the great central route running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, comprising the Hudson River, Boston and Albany, New York Central, Great Western of Canada, and Michigan Central railroads, passing daily through Hamilton, and connecting at every important point with all other railway and steam navigation. The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and Hamilton and Lake Erie, lately amalgamated with the Hamilton and North-western Railway (projected to connect with the Northern Pacific), further tend to increase the mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the city, and add still more to its general prosperity. In addition to the extensive works of the Great Western Railway, Hamilton boasts of other large manufactories which will bear favourable comparison with any in the Dominion.

There are several large sewing-machine manufactories here, the largest of which, the "Wanzer," has a world-wide reputation, and does an enormous business. Its wholesale houses rank with those of Montreal and Toronto, and its merchants are noted for their enterprise and liberality. It is the head-office of the Bank of Hamilton, and several banks have branches here, and these buildings, as well as the public buildings, churches, and many of the stores, are handsome and costly structures. The city is well lighted with gas, has an excellent system of drainage, and possesses magnificent water-works, the supply to the reservoir of which is brought from Lake Ontario, a distance of nine miles.

Five miles from Hamilton, connected by rail, and by the Desjardins Canal, is Dundas, a thriving manufacturing place, having the advantage of a stream which rushes with great impetuosity through its centre, working on its way numerous mills. The well-known machinery and agricultural works of McKecknie & Bertram and Forsyth & Co. are situated here. Population of Hamilton, 42,000.

KINGSTON, at one time capital of Upper Canada, is pleasantly situated at the head of the Thousand Islands, River St. Lawrence, where Lake Ontario, the last link of the chain of the inland seas of the West, together with the Bay of Quinté and the great Cataraqui Creek, are united with the mighty channel which conveys and empties their waters into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.



It is, after Quebec and Halifax, the strongest fort in the Dominion of Canada. There is a fort on Messessaga Point, and all other accessible points are secured by batteries. There are extensive military works on Navy Point, and on Point Henry is a fortress which completely commands the harbour and town.

It has recently been selected for the site of the new military college of the Dominion.

Kingston possesses good wharves, and is in every respect well adapted for the large grain shipping trade carried on here. It has also the best facilities for building ships and steamboats. Locomotives, cars, steam-engines, agricultural implements, stoves of every description, pianos and melodeons are manufactured in Kingston. There are several large foundries, tanneries, breweries, etc.

Adjacent to the city is Portsmouth, a flourishing village, where the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum are located. Kingston possesses two colleges—Queen's and Regiopolis—and has several handsome public buildings, such as the court-house, custom-house, city hall, banks, post-office, hospital, and churches. The Grand Trunk Railway has an important station in rear of the town; freight trains run to the harbour. A railway has lately been constructed from Kingston to Pembroke, distant 120 miles. The Rideau Canal, connecting this port with the Ottawa River, has made it a place of considerable commercial importance. Population, about 16,000.

LONDON, the westernmost city in the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the River Thames, county of Middlesex. It is the chief seat of the county, and honestly boasts a more rapid and prosperous growth than any city in British North America. Forty years ago its present site was a wilderness; now it is a fine city, regularly laid out, having wide streets, well built upon with handsome buildings, and has the best of railway communication with all parts of Canada and the United States. By bestowing on its streets, bridges, and surroundings familiar names to former residents of the metropolis of the world—such as, among others, Pall Mall, Bond, Piccadilly, Oxford, Waterloo, and Clarence streets, Westminster and Blackfriars' bridges, etc.—it endeavours to cluster round it fond recollections of its great namesake. Its situation has justly earned for it the title of the "Forest City." It is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, which furnishes it with a large trade in wheat and other produce. In the city are a number of manufactories, mills, machine-shops, foundries, and breweries, while immediately outside its limits are very extensive petroleum refineries. These all give employment to a large body of men, and add greatly to the wealth and importance of the city.

London contains seven branch banks, a number of fine hotels, a host of stores, an exhibition building, a lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, hospital, nine schools, a convent, four colleges, and nineteen churches (including Church of England and Roman Catholic cathedrals). St. Paul's Church (Church of England) is one of the few in Canada possessing a peal of bells.

On an eminence in the northern part of the city, surrounded by extensive grounds, is Huron College, established in 1863, Hellmuth College, established 1865, and Hellmuth Ladies' College, established 1869. These are all fine brick structures, and have at their head the Lord Bishop of Huron. The best professors are attached to each, and the highest branches of education are taught. To the energy and zeal of the Bishop, Dr. Hellmuth, is this section of the Dominion due for the successful establishment of the two excellent institutions bearing his name. Four railway companies run their lines through the city, the Grand Trunk, Great Western, the London and Port Stanley, and recently the London, Huron and Bruce, now a very important line. The depot of the Great Western is a large fine brick building. This company have also extensive workshops here.

During the summer months large numbers of invalids and health-seekers visit London to enjoy the benefit of its white sulphur springs (famed for their medicinal qualities).

Population in 1852, 6,034; 1861, 11,555; 1871, 15,826; and at present, including suburbs, about 30,000.

ST. CATHARINES is celebrated for its mineral springs, and for its excellent hotels. For this reason it is called the Saratoga of British America. The value of the waters as a remedial agent was first brought to the notice of the public by Col. Stephenson, who likewise erected the Stephenson House, a delightful hotel, large enough to accommodate 400 visitors. The spring first discovered, the water of which is used both externally and internally, supplies, on an average, 130,000 gallons per day. Of this amount a large quantity, partially evaporated, is sent throughout the country in its concentrated form, and although saline in its nature is, nevertheless, unfit for the manufacture of salt. A second boring in this vicinity has resulted in the discovery of another well, the properties of which are similar to those of the one first discovered.

The Welland House and these two others are equal to any in the Province, and are fitted up with a chaste elegance adapted to the taste of the most fastidious. The Great Western and the Welland railways have stations here. Manufacturing of machinery and agricultural implements is carried on to a large extent, and it contains seven churches, four banks, several assurance and insurance companies, a commercial college, collegiate institute, convent, general hospital, and five or six large flouring mills. St. Catharines is incorporated as a city, and its present population approaches 15,000.

GUELPH is the capital of the county of Wellington, on the River Speed, and on the G. T. and W. G. & B. railways, 48½ miles W. of Toronto. The town is built on a number of hills, which give it a picturesque appearance. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of seven denominations, four branch banks, several assurance and insurance agencies, a library and reading room, several newspaper offices, two telegraph offices, several hotels, and about a hundred stores. The Speed here falls about thirty feet, furnishing abundant water-power to about three or four large flouring mills, two saw mills, two planing mills, and two woollen factories. The town has also manufactories of iron castings, machinery of every description, several large breweries, three sewing-machine and two melodeon establishments.

This town is the centre of a rich agricultural district. It has a large retail country trade, and exports considerable quantities of wheat and flour. No place in Canada presents more excellent manufacturing facilities. Here are several beds of whitish, sub-crystalline, dark brown and black dolomite, which is an excellent building stone. Valuable quarries are worked near the town. Some of the beds are burned for lime. Here is the northern terminus of the Galt and Guelph branch of the Great Western Railway, and the southern terminus of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce. This is also one of the chief stations of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Guelph may be taken as a shining example of a prosperous and rapidly-growing Canadian town. Its population in 1851 was only 1800; in 1861, 5070; in 1871, 6878; incorporated as a city in 1879, with a population at that time of 10,000.

BRANTFORD.—An incorporated city in the township of Brantford, county of Brant, admirably situated on a high ridge skirting the north bank of Grand River. It is the chief town of the county, and derives its name from Brant, the celebrated Indian chief. It is an important station on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the G. T. R. A branch of the G. W. R. connects the town with the main line at Harrisburg, and with the "Air Line" at Tilsonburg, forming a direct through line from St. Thomas to Toronto. Brantford has agencies of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, and several assurance and insurance companies, and contains churches of ten denominations, about eighty stores, a handsome stone court-house, a widows' and orphans' home, and other public buildings. The buildings erected by the Grand Trunk are on a very extensive scale, occupying eleven acres. They consist of a repair-shop, engine-house, and round-house, built of white brick. Among the manufactures of the town may be mentioned brass and iron castings, tin and japanned ware, sashes and blinds, engines and mill machinery,

agricultural implements, and stoneware produced nowhere else in the Province. In the Brantford engine works about 125 men are employed in the manufacturing of engines and mill machinery. The Victoria foundry employs over 100 men. The stoves, farming implements, etc., turned out of this establishment are in great favour in Ontario. Population, nearly 12,000.

BELLEVILLE, an incorporated city at the mouth of the River Moira, on the Bay of Quinté, the southern terminus of the Grand Junction and North Hastings Railways, and one of the chief depôts on the whole line of the Grand Trunk, is the seat of Albert University, and a very important lumber, milling, manufacturing, railway and commercial centre, with a population exceeding 12,000.

Stratford and Peterboro' each contain over 10,000; and Brockville, Chatham, St. Thomas and Windsor each between 8,000 and 10,000; while among the towns containing between 4,000 and 8,000 inhabitants are Barrie, Berlin, Bowmanville, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Galt, Goderich, Ingersoll, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Paris, Petrolia, Port Hope, Sarnia, St. Marys, Whitby and Woodstock.

## QUEBEC.

THE *Province of Quebec* covers that vast extent of territory which extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the point where the 45th parallel of N. latitude strikes the course of the gigantic river of the same name, occupying both sides of its valley for a distance of 950 miles; is bounded on the south by the Baie des Chaleurs, the Province of New Brunswick, and the United States, and on the north by an undetermined line, embracing within its limits the extensive watersheds of a number of rivers, amongst which the most remarkable are the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, and the Ottawa—the latter being the dividing line between this Province and the Province of Ontario along the greatest part of its course. The area of the Province of Quebec may be set down at about 129,000,000 acres of land of all descriptions.

The Province of Quebec had in 1871 a population of 1,191,576 inhabitants; at present estimated at about 1,300,000, the great majority of whom cultivate the soil. The magnificent fishing grounds of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence engage the labour of a great portion of the inhabitants of the lower part of the Province; while the immense forests of the interior, and the mines distributed from one end of the country to the other, afford a constantly enlarging field for human skill, labour, and capital.

The historical city of Quebec, containing over 60,000 inhabitants, is the seat of the Provincial Government, and the most important port of export of the Dominion; while Montréal, with a population now estimated at 200,000, is the commercial metropolis, and the principal port of entry of British North America.

The Province of Quebec is chiefly peopled by the descendants of the early French colonists, who are for the most part settled in the fertile valley of the St. Lawrence; but in the Eastern Townships, and in the towns and cities, there is a large English-speaking population. The French still preserve with rare fidelity the language, customs, laws, and religion of their former mother-country; thrifty, clean and frugal, light-hearted and cheerful, there is not a more happy or contented population on the face of the earth.

The people of the Eastern Townships are industrious and enterprising. Many of them are descendants of the United Empire loyalists, and numbers are from New England, who have crossed over the line. Some of the neatest homesteads and finest farms in Canada are to be found in these townships; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised there.

The soil in many parts of Quebec is exceedingly fertile, and capable of high cultivation; the cereals, hay, root crops, and fruits grow in abundance and perfection.



The winters are cold, and the summers somewhat similar to those of France. But very exaggerated ideas prevail abroad as to the severity of the winters in this Province. The atmosphere is generally dry and exhilarating, and the cold, therefore, is not felt to be unpleasant. The snow serves a double purpose of a warm covering for the ground and making winter roads over which heavy loads can be drawn in sleighs with the greatest facility. In the newer parts of the country, before the regular summer roads are made, the winter is almost the only time when heavy teaming can be done.

Ploughing generally commences in April. The only disadvantage the farmer has, is in the shortening of his season in which to do his work; he has none in respect to the ripening of his crops.

The climate of this Province is altogether one of the healthiest under the sun, as well as one of the most pleasant to live in. Fever and ague, those scourges of the South-western States, are unknown here, every climatic influence being healthy and pure.

The great river St. Lawrence flows through the Province. Just above Montreal it receives from the north-west the Ottawa, a river 800 miles long, and in no degree inferior to it in interest. Below Montreal it receives, on the right, the Richelieu River, having its source in Lake Champlain; the St. Francis, rising in Lake Memphremagog; and the Chaudière, the outlet of Lake Megantic; and, on the left, the St. Maurice, the Batiscan, and the Saguenay Rivers, from 200 to 400 miles in length. The latter is the outlet of the large and beautiful Lake St. John.

The Province of Quebec is richly endowed with mines of gold, copper, iron, and other ores. Gold is found chiefly on the banks of the Chaudière. Copper is found in large quantities in the Eastern Townships. Iron is found almost everywhere, and is of superior quality. Lead, silver, zinc, platinum, etc., also occur in various sections. At the present time there are over 6,000,000 acres of Crown lands surveyed and ready to be disposed of, and over 100,000,000 unsurveyed.

## LANDS.

Lands purchased from the government are required to be paid for in the following manner: One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments bearing interest at six per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low, that is, from 20 cts. to 60 cts. per acre (10*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.* sterling), that these conditions are very little burdensome. In fact, it is equivalent to the same thing as giving them away in the wilderness form, for the price at which they are sold barely covers the cost of making the survey and opening roads.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of sale, and to reside on or occupy the same at least two years, and to clear and have under crop within four years ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least sixteen feet by twenty feet. The letters patent are issued free of charge.

On eight of the great colonization roads 84,050 acres are set apart for free grants, and in lots of 100 acres each. Any person over eighteen years may demand a permit of occupation from any Crown lands agent, and if at the end of four years he has cleared twelve acres and built a house, he may take out letters patent free of charge.

The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and the Ottawa; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St. Lawrence; and Gaspé.

The settlement in the valley of the Saguenay is much higher in latitude than Quebec, lying between the 48th and 49th parallels; but the climate is about the same as that of Quebec, and around Lake St. John it is said to be even more moderate. There are about 610,000 acres in this district surveyed and divided into farm lots for sale to settlers at 20 cts. (10*d.* stg.) per acre. The soil in this locality is very rich, being argillaceous, mingled with a small quantity of sand. The ordinary crops ripen very well, and a road is being completed across the country to make direct communication with the city of Quebec.

The territory watered by the St. Maurice and its tributaries covers an immense region of 24,140 square miles. There are at present surveyed and divided into farm lots 180,000 acres, for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.)

The recent exploration in the valley of the Matawan, a tributary of the Upper St. Maurice, draining a larger tract of land about seventy-five miles beyond the Laurentian chain, has revealed the existence of an extensive tract of fertile land which is now attracting the attention of colonists.

Two parallel roads, the first starting from the town of Joliette, the second from Terrebonne—a distance of thirty-six miles apart—have already been opened as far as the Matawan. Settlement is taking place on them.

In the Ottawa valley the number of acres surveyed and divided into farm lots is 1,035,931, offered for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.) The colonization of these lands is going on very rapidly, and new townships are being opened. The valley of the Ottawa is the principal seat of the lumber operations of the Province.

Many of the tributaries of the Ottawa contain large quantities of fish. Trout are caught in large numbers in some of these back waters, and packed in snow for transport to Southern markets, where they bring a high price.

In the Eastern Townships the government owns 453,935 acres of wild lands, which it offers at from 40 cts. to 60 cts. (1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.* stg.) per acre. Settlement in the Eastern Townships is proceeding very rapidly. They are among the most inviting portions of the Province for settlers. The climate is somewhat milder than at Quebec or Montreal. The townships in their general features are hilly, well watered with rivers, brooks and lakes, affording considerable hydraulic power. The soil is rich, and the farmers, generally speaking, prosperous. They have good facilities of communication and good markets.

Below Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, there are large tracts of land favourable for settlement. The government have 1,706,000 acres, divided into farm lots, for sale at 30 cts. (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.) per acre. An important colonization road has been opened through the centre of this tract, called the Taché road, of 209 miles in length. This is intersected with cross roads connecting with the settlements on the shore of the river.

The survey of the Intercolonial Railway has led to the opening up of a new township in Metapédic valley, the soil of which is reported very good. Colonization will doubtless soon follow the railway.

To the east of the Metapédic road is the immense district of Gaspé, forming an area of 8613 miles of superficies, bounded by the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs. It is in great part rocky and unfit for cultivation; but there are many portions which are extremely fertile, and its fishing grounds are said to be the most advantageous in the Dominion. Both sea-weeds and fish are used for manure by the farmer. The government offers for sale 741,000 acres of land in Gaspé at from 20 to 30 cents per acre (10*d.* to 1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.)

The greater portion of the Province is covered by forests consisting chiefly of white and red pine. Large quantities of this timber are annually sent to England. The other kinds of timber are ash, birch, beech, elm, hickory, black-walnut, maple, cherry, butternut, fir, etc.

The lumber regions of Canada must, under judicious management, long remain a fruitful source of revenue to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The augmenting and progressive demand in Great Britain and the United States, the West Indies, and South America, for rough and manufactured timber has given an enormous value within the last decade to timber limits; and, as a natural result, explorations have been pushed far into the interior, and regions long neglected have acquired a commercial value. Timber limits vary in size according to the standing of the lessees, many of the large lumbering establishments holding hundreds of square miles. The governments of Ontario and Quebec never relinquish their proprietary rights; they invariably retain the *fund* or proprietary right, merely leasing the usufruct. Formerly the leases were of short duration and at very moderate rates; but experience taught the Crown land

departments that, under long leases, the limit-holders would have a direct pecuniary interest in protecting the forests from disastrous fires, and judiciously selecting their annual cuttings, so as to permit the growth of the young timber.

The following limits yet await purchasers:

	Miles.
St. Maurice territory, limits yet vacant	6,378
Gatineau " " "	1,190
Upper Ottawa " " "	9,433
Other sections of the Province, including Labrador and Gaspé	89,669

Total miles awaiting purchasers ..... 106,670  
Being equivalent to 68,259,794 acres of unsurveyed lands.

The timber limits of Gaspé only acquired a commercial value within the last few years; but now they are attracting attention, and beginning to bring in a revenue.

Under the existing system of granting licenses, the leases continue in force for twenty-one years, with the right of renewal at such bonus as the commissioners may stipulate when the lease expires. Thirty years since, two dollars per square mile was regarded as a high rate to pay for a timber limit, but the rates have advanced so rapidly, consequent on the United States' demand for lumber, that thirty and thirty-five dollars were freely paid in 1872 per square mile, for twelve hundred miles. The thirty dollars is a prime or bonus for a twenty-one years' lease, but there are annual charges attaching to each mile of limit worked, called ground rent and stumpage, amounting to some four dollars per square mile per annum.

## GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of seven members, a Legislative Council of twenty-four members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of sixty-five members. The judicial department comprises a Court of Queen's Bench, with a chief-justice and four assistants; a Superior Court, with chief-justice and twenty-six assistants; a Court of Vice-Admiralty; Courts of Quarter Sessions; and courts for the summary trial of small causes.

Public instruction is under the control and direction of the Provincial Secretary, who is also called the Minister of Public Instruction, and who is assisted by a council of twenty-one members, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, fourteen of whom are Roman Catholics and seven Protestants. Primary education is so far compulsory that every citizen is bound to contribute a moderate tax assessed on his property. In municipalities where there are different religious denominations the school commissioners of the majority govern. The schools of the minority are called dissentient schools whose trustees are invested with the same authority as the commissioners of schools of the majority. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec there are separate boards of commissioners for the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools. Teachers are trained in normal schools, supported at the expense of the Province. There are in the Province nearly 4,000 elementary schools, about 250 model schools, and over 150 agricultural, commercial and special schools, besides some 20 classical colleges and seminaries. The Protestant Universities are McGill, of Montreal, founded in 1827, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, founded 1843. The Roman Catholic University of Laval was founded by the Quebec Seminary in 1852.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, considerably over 1,000,000 of the inhabitants being of that religious persuasion.

There are about 1,750 miles of railway in operation in the Province, of which the North Shore line from Quebec City to Ottawa is owned and run by the Provincial Government. The extent of this road now in operation is 300 miles (with some short branches); and the Dominion Government own and operate the same extent of road within its limits—that portion of the Intercolonial from Point Levis to the New Brunswick frontier.



The Province of Quebec takes an active and liberal part in encouraging immigration. Agents are established abroad and at home, and at a late session of the legislature laws were passed for the encouragement of colonization railways, granting, on certain conditions, an annual subsidy to seven different companies incorporated for that purpose, and also an act for the encouragement and formation of colonization societies.

These societies may also act as immigration societies. Their objects are defined as follows:

1. To aid in promoting the establishment of settlers on Crown lands; to attract emigrants from other countries, and to restore to this Province such of its inhabitants as have emigrated.

2. To open, with the permission of the government, and to aid the government and municipalities in opening roads through wild lands of the Crown, or leading thereto.

3. To direct settlers or emigrants towards the localities which the commissioner of Crown lands shall, as hereinafter provided, have assigned to and reserved for them.

4. To provide settlers with seed-grain, provisions, and implements suitable for the clearing and cultivation of land.

5. To aid the department of agriculture and the department of Crown lands in the diffusion of knowledge and information calculated to extend colonization.

6. To promote colonization and assist settlers, by all means and proceedings which they shall deem desirable to adopt, in conformity with regulations to be provided by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

The department of agriculture and colonization watches over the organization and working of these societies; and there is every reason to hope that a certain number of them will take an active part in promoting immigration.

The five principal cities of the Province are Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, and St. Hyacinthe. The principal manufactures are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn lumber, flax, hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, ships, etc. The facilities for manufacturing afforded by abundant water-power are excellent.

#### MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, the commercial capital of Canada, and the most populous city in British North America, is situated at the head of sea or outward navigation, and at the foot of the great chain of river, lake, and canal navigation which extends westward to Chicago and Fond du Lac, a distance of about 1400 miles, embracing an almost unequalled extent of inland water communication. It occupies one of the most commanding positions in America, and stands on a large, fertile, and beautiful island of the same name, thirty miles in length by ten miles of extreme breadth, formed by the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, and on the north bank of the latter. Thus situated near the junction of two very important rivers, with a free communication seawards (though 90 miles above the influence of the tides, and 300 miles from salt water), Montreal possesses all the advantages of both an inland city and a seaport accessible to steamships and other vessels of over 4000 tons burden.

The quays are unsurpassed by those of any city in America; built of limestone, and uniting with the locks and cut-stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, they present, for several miles, a display of continuous masonry which has few parallels. A broad terrace, faced with grey limestone, the parapets of which are surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river throughout its whole extent.

From whichever side approached, Montreal and its vicinity (the wood-clad "Mont Royal" forming a magnificent background), with its numerous beautiful villas, orchards, and delightful drives, its grand and stately edifices, and many elegant public and other buildings of cut stone, adorned with glittering roofs and domes, tall spires and lofty towers, present to the view of the

beholder a vast, picturesque, and grand panorama. The city is the chief seat of manufacturing operations in the Dominion, and it has many extensive and costly establishments, the productions of which will compare favorably with those of other countries.

There are 81 cathedrals, churches and synagogues; 9 fire stations, 25 banks, over 70 assurance, insurance and loan associations; 44 homes, dispensaries and asylums, for infants, aged, reformed criminals, abandoned females, deaf, dumb, etc., etc.; 2 general, 1 foundling, 1 lying-in and 1 women's hospital; 33 newspapers and periodicals—7 of which are daily; 13 building societies, and a very large number of literary, scientific and national societies. Education is represented by a very large number of common schools—the *Asile de la Providence* (with 8 infant schools under it), 3 commercial academies, 7 R. C. convents, academies and seminaries; McGill University, Bishop's College, and Victoria University, Medical Colleges (affiliated)—College of Physicians and Surgeons for Lower Canada, Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, College of Pharmacy, Methodist and Presbyterian Theological Colleges, St. Mary's and Montreal R. C. Colleges, and the National Institute of Fine Arts, Sciences and Industries.

Montreal is the chief depôt of the G. T. Railway. The head offices and chief works are at Point St. Charles, a suburb in the western-part of the city. The Victoria Bridge here spans the River St. Lawrence. The first stone of this great masterpiece of Stephenson was laid July 20th, 1854, and the first train crossed over it December 19th, 1859. It is 9184 lineal feet in length—twenty-four spans of 242 feet each, and one (the centre, sixty feet above the river) of 330 feet. The bridge cost nearly \$7,000,000. Its construction gave the Grand Trunk Railway a continuous and unbroken line of communication from Rivière du Loup and Portland to Lake Huron and Detroit, and Montreal unrivalled facilities and advantages for commerce, whether foreign or domestic, making it the great central depot for the traffic of Canada and the Western States. The cars of the Grand Trunk Railway—the longest line owned by one company and under one management in the world, and the building of which has placed Canada in the proud and prosperous position she occupies to-day—run daily east and west, making close connections in Ontario with the Great Western, Brockville and Ottawa, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora, Midland, Northern, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Toronto and Nipissing, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and Whitby and Port Perry railroads, also with the Canada Air-Line and Southern; and in the Province of Quebec with the Vermont Central, Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, South-eastern Counties Junction, and Massawippi Valley railways; and with the following lines, besides several others already completed, or in partial operation: Kennebec, North Shore, Canada Central, Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska counties, Gosford, St. Francis and Megantic International, and the great Intercolonial. The two latter roads give Montreal direct rail communication with St. John and Halifax, and largely increase its trade with the Maritime Provinces. The New Brunswick Railway, now extended from Woodstock to Edmonton, N.B., will also connect with the Grand Trunk at Rivière du Loup. In the Eastern States the Grand Trunk connects with several lines branching off from its principal stations, and at Portland with the Allan line of steamers in winter, and with steamers for St. John and Halifax the year round. The Vermont Central and Montreal and Province Line railways, and their connections, also afford direct communication with New York, Boston, and the principal cities in the United States. The Canada Central and North Shore railways (the former road is now being rapidly proceeded with) will prove of incalculable benefit to Montreal, by largely increasing its trade with the many prosperous sections of country through which they will pass, and causing the rapid extension of its limits eastward as well as westward.

There are several lines of European steamers running to Montreal during the season of navigation, the principal of which, the Allan line of splendid, powerful, fast

screw steamers, performing regular mail service, ply weekly between Liverpool and Montreal in summer, and between Liverpool and Portland in winter. During season of navigation daily lines of steamers, propellers and other vessels, run between Montreal and Quebec, Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Rochester, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, and many other lake and river ports, eastward as well as westward.

The city is well governed by a corporation composed of a mayor, nine aldermen, and eighteen councillors, has a fine police force, an efficient fire brigade, and the best fire-alarm telegraph system in the world. It is the principal port of entry in the Dominion, and is rapidly increasing in population and extending its city limits.

The commercial progress of Montreal is best shown by comparison. In 1863, 504 vessels arrived of 209,224 tons; in 1872, 872 vessels of 696,795 tons. In 1854 the imports were \$18,729,612, and in 1874, \$44,320,646, or nearly 250 % of an increase in twenty years.

The population in 1851 was 37,715; 1861, 90,323; 1871, 107,225; and now it is estimated at 175,000, with suburbs containing 25,000 more.

#### QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, the stronghold of military power in British North America, and capital of the Province, is situated on a rock-bound promontory formed by the confluence of the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, 180 miles below the city of Montreal. It is very strongly fortified, completely commanding the navigation, and by military authorities is declared impregnable.

Quebec is divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Towns. The Upper Town occupies the highest part of the promontory; it is surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified. The ancient citadel, which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond, covers, with its numerous works, an area of forty acres, and from its position is probably the strongest fortress in America.

The chief ascents to the Upper Town are by a steep and narrow winding street and by a flight of steps.

The Lower Town, which is the seat of commerce, is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where, in many places, the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. On the side of the St. Charles the water at flood tide formerly washed the very foot of the rock, but from time to time wharf after wharf has been projected towards low water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid on which to build whole streets, where boats and even vessels of considerable burden once rode at anchor. The banks of both rivers are now lined with warehouses and wharves, the latter jutting about 200 feet into the stream, and along which the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest size. The streets are generally irregular and narrow; in few instances are they well paved and lighted. The houses are principally of stone and brick, two or three stories high, the older ones with steep and quaint-looking roofs.

The city has several times suffered from disastrous fires, but the result has been the erection of more attractive buildings, and a consequent great improvement in the general appearance of the city.

In the Upper Town are several squares and public walks commanding views unrivalled for their varied and picturesque beauty. In one stands a substantial monument, erected to the joint memory of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French commanders who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. It consists of an obelisk resting on a granite pedestal, the whole 65 feet high. A monument 40 feet in height marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham; while on the St. Foy road stands an iron pillar surmounted by a bronze statue, presented by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte in 1855, intended to commemorate a fierce struggle which took place here in 1760 between the British and French troops. There are also other interesting objects throughout the city—the Roman Catholic Cathedral, with its many fine old paintings; the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other churches; the Esplanade, Houses of Parliament, hospital, new gaol; "Spencer Wood," the residence of the Governor; Morrin College; the Laval University, erected at a cost of nearly



half a million dollars; the beautiful new custom-house at Point à Carcy, etc., etc. The Montmorenci Falls, a magnificent sight at almost all seasons of the year, are situated about nine miles from the city. Between them and Quebec is the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, the largest and finest building of the kind in the Dominion.

The educational institutions comprise three Roman Catholic colleges, viz.: Laval University, with faculties of law, medicine, and arts; the Grand Seminary, and the Minor Seminary; the Ursuline convent, an extensive establishment founded in 1641; several nunneries; Morrin College, with ten professors; Laval Normal and Model School; the Quebec High School; and a number of academies and private and public schools.

Quebec ranks third as a seaport town, or first after Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B. She carries on a considerable trade with the surrounding country and with the ports and fisheries below, but her principal business is ship-building and the lumber trade. She annually launches a large number of vessels, rigged and equipped, and of varying tonnage (from 1000 to 2000 tons and more), and exports millions of feet of timber, besides other produce of the country. The building of the Gosford Railway, together with the recent construction of the North Shore and Levis and Kennebec railways, will prove of incalculable benefit to Quebec, and add much to her commercial prosperity. The North Shore Railway now gives her direct communication with the places lying westward between her and Montreal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, as she also has with the south by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Levis and Kennebec Railway, with the State of Maine and Province of New Brunswick. Quebec is well lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from Lake St. Charles, at an elevation of several hundred feet above the highest level of the town. A continuous stream of water can be thrown, by its own pressure, over the highest buildings in the city, rendering next to impossible, with the assistance of a good fire brigade and an excellent fire alarm telegraph system, recently introduced, the recurrence of any of those serious conflagrations which have acted so injuriously on Quebec's prosperity. Opposite the city are two very important and flourishing towns—Levis and South Quebec. With these there is constant communication by steam ferries. The depot of the Grand Trunk Railway is situated in the latter town. From thence trains proceed to all points west, and eastward to the railway system of the Maritime Provinces.

There are two weekly lines of steamers for the Gulf ports and Maritime Provinces. From April to November, the Richelieu Company's palace steamers ply daily between Quebec and Montreal, and during the hot months the Canadian Navigation Company's steamers make four trips a week to the Saguenay and fashionable watering places. Population, over 70,000.

THREE RIVERS, the third city in the Province, and capital of the district of Three Rivers, is most pleasantly situated on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the River St. Maurice, which is included within its limits, together with the several islands there lying. It is equi-distant (90 miles) from the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Three Rivers is the seat of a Roman Catholic Bishop, and the cathedral is one of the finest edifices in British North America. The improvement of the River St. Maurice by the government, in 1853, gave additional impetus and life to Three Rivers; about \$200,000 having been expended in erecting booms and slides on the river, which has already attracted the investment of more than \$1,000,000 in lumber operations. The source of supply of lumber furnished by the St. Maurice and its tributaries extends over a territory of about 200,000 miles. Messrs. Geo. Baptist, Son & Co., and Messrs. Ross, Ritchie & Co. have very extensive steam mills and machine shops at the mouth of the St. Maurice. The former firm also have mills of very large capacity some miles up the river. There are numerous other mills in the city and vicinity, this being the chief dépôt of the St. Maurice Valley and the great shipping point of lumber to the Quebec, English, West Indian, United States and South American markets. The largest

glove, mitt and mocassin factory in the Dominion is situated here; also several extensive iron works, including the Radnor and St. Maurice l'Islet; besides a car-wheel factory of very large capacity; while the public improvements of the city embrace a magnificent water-works system on the Holly principle.

The causes that have hitherto militated against the development of the numerous resources of the district,—namely, the lack of railway communication, and the extent of impracticable navigation of the St. Maurice in rear of the city,—have been greatly removed by the building of a first-class branch of the Grand Trunk Railway connecting Three Rivers with Arthabaska; thus opening a direct communication with five New England States, all requiring lumber, and Three Rivers being the nearest and cheapest market whence they could obtain it. The North Shore Railway also adds very materially to its commercial and manufacturing facilities. Three Rivers has a population of over 12,000.

SHERBROOKE, the principal town in the Eastern Townships, is situated on the River St. Francis, on both banks of the River Magog, and on the Grand Trunk and Mar-sawippi Valley Railways, and at the western terminus of the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway. It is chiefly famous for its water-power, which for extent and availableness is scarcely equalled in any other town in Canada. It contains the head offices of the Eastern Townships Bank, two branch banks, the chief office in Canada of the British America Land Company, several assurance and insurance agencies, churches of five or six denominations, and manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, flannels, iron castings, machinery, axes, pails, etc.; also saw-mills, breweries, etc. Population, 8,000.

ST. HYACINTHE.—A city on the Yamaska River, seignior and county of St. Hyacinthe, *chef-lieu* of the district of St. Hyacinthe, which comprises the county of St. Hyacinthe and the counties of Bagot and Rouville. St. Hyacinthe is one of the most flourishing places in the Province of Quebec. The local business is considerable, and the markets are second only to those of Montreal as regards the variety, quality, and value of the articles brought in. It possesses many public establishments of great importance. The college is a fine cut-stone building, over 700 feet long, and is surmounted by a cupola, from the top of which there is an extensive view. This institution possesses an excellent library, physical and astronomical apparatus, chemical laboratory, etc. The grounds around the college are very fine. The head-office of the St. Hyacinthe Bank is here, and extensive manufactories of various kinds. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through the city, and places it at two hours' distance from Montreal, seven hours from Quebec, fourteen hours from Portland. Population, 5,000.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK is bounded on the north-west by the Province of Quebec, from which it is separated by the River Restigouche; north by the Baie Chaleurs; east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Straits, the latter separating it from Prince Edward Island; south by the Bay of Fundy and part of Nova Scotia; and on the west by the State of Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix and St. John rivers; extending from latitude 45° 5' to 48° 40' north, longitude 63° 50' to 68° west; greatest length from north to south, 230 miles; breadth, 190 miles; area, 27,322 square miles, equal to 17,486,280 acres. Its coast-line is about 500 miles in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than eleven miles in breadth connects the two territories and separates the waters of the Northumberland Strait from those of the Bay of Fundy, and which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal, called the Bay Verte Canal.

The surface of the country is generally flat or undulating. There are some hills skirting the Bay of Fundy and the rivers St. John and Restigouche, but they nowhere assume mountain summits. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait

abound in fine ship-harbours (each at the mouth of a considerable river) from which is exported much fine timber. For about twelve miles inland the country is low and skirted with marshes.

The face of the Province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, chief of which is the St. John, 500 miles in length. It is navigable for steamers of 1000 tons to Fredericton, ninety miles from the sea. Above this point smaller steamers ascend sixty-five miles, to Woodstock, and occasionally make trips as far as the Tobique, seventy-five miles further up, and even to the Grand Falls, a magnificent cataract seventy or eighty feet perpendicular, 225 miles from the sea. Above the falls the St. John has been navigated by a steamer to the mouth of the Madawaska, forty miles; from this point boats and canoes may ascend almost to its sources. The Madawaska River is also navigable for small steamers to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water twenty-seven miles long, from two to six miles broad, and of great depth throughout. From the upper part of this lake to the River St. Lawrence, at Trois Pistoles, the distance is only about eighteen miles. The country drained by the St. John and its tributaries comprises about 9,000,000 acres in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Quebec, and 6,000,000 in Maine. The valley is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. After the St. John, the largest river of New Brunswick is the Miramichi, flowing north-east into an extensive bay of its own name. It is 225 miles in length, and seven miles wide at its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels twenty-five miles from the Gulf, and for schooners twenty miles further, to the head of the tide, above which, for sixty miles, it is navigable for tow-boats. The river has many large tributaries, spreading over a great extent of country.

The Petitcodiac, the Richibucto, and the Restigouche are all noble rivers, navigable for from fifteen to twenty-five miles above their mouths for large vessels, and draining over 8000 square miles of fertile and finely timbered country.

Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented, the most important is the Baie des Chaleurs, an immense haven ninety miles in length and twelve to fifteen in breadth, with many excellent harbours. Throughout its whole extent there is neither reef, rock, nor shoal, nor any impediment to navigation.

The climate of this Province is exceedingly healthy. Disease, peculiar to the country, is unknown. Its beautiful scenery, sometimes wild and picturesque, with its hills and mountains; its beautiful rivers, brooks, and lakes abounding in fish; its sunny dales and wooded valleys, have their attractions.

The autumn is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

The prevailing summer winds are from the W.S.W. and S.; when from the S.W. dense fogs are often produced on the Bay of Fundy, and extend from fifteen to twenty miles inland.

Of the soil and capabilities of New Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. A large portion of the surface is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatack, spruce, cedar, etc., etc., which provide immense quantities of timber both for export and ship-building. All kinds of cereals and fruits (except peaches) ripen perfectly and are of excellent quality. The potatoes raised in this Province are the best in the world. Turnips, peas, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably. A most profitable crop is grass, which occupies about four-fifths of the land on every large farm. Agriculture, however, has made but slow progress, and the demand for food is far beyond the supply raised on the soil. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast of New Brunswick abound with fish of almost every variety. In Baie des Chaleurs immense shoals are seen, darkening the surface of the water. The Bay of Fundy has long been celebrated for its fisheries.

The salmon fisheries of New Brunswick are among the finest in the world. The Buctouche, Caraquette, and Cocagne oyster-beds are as prolific as they are famous, and the finest lobsters are found in profusion.



Ship-building is extensively prosecuted in the Province, more especially at St. John and on the Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrew's, at various coves and harbors on the Bay of Fundy, along the banks of the St. John and Petitcodiac, and at Cocagne, Richibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and other ports on the north shore. The statistics of these two industries are given among the "Dominion Statistics."

Coal is plentiful and iron ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 square miles. The Albert coal mine is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on this continent. It produces 100 gallons of crude oil per ton, and the coal is worth for gas making \$14 to \$17 per ton at the shipping port.

Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nepisiquit River, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago within half a mile of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible. Gypsum, limestone, freestone and grindstone abound.

The principal articles manufactured in New Brunswick are sawn lumber, leather, cotton and woollen goods, wooden ware of all descriptions, paper, iron castings, nails, mill machinery, locomotives, steam engines, etc. The number of saw mills in the Province is very large.

The great extent of sea coast, with its numerous bays and navigable rivers flowing into them, furnish admirable facilities for commerce. The principal exports are fish, timber and lumber, iron, coal, gypsum, shooks, hay, etc. The chief imports are wheat, flour and cornmeal, corn and other grain, salted meats, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, tobacco, woollen, cotton and silk manufactures, fruits, etc. The value of imports into the Province has exceeded \$10,500,000 in a single year—the exports aggregating two-thirds of that amount. The imports at the Port of St. John alone have aggregated between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 in a single season, while the exports from the same port during the same time exceeded \$4,000,000.

There are six railways in the Province, three of which—the Albert, the Intercolonial, and the New Brunswick roads—have been only recently completed, the last in 1877. The Intercolonial, in this Province, runs from St. John to Halifax, with branch to Shediac. The head offices are at Moncton. The St. John and Maine Railway (late European and North American) runs from St. John westward to the State of Maine, connecting at Fredericton Junction with the Fredericton Branch Railway, at McAdam with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and at Vanceboro' with the rail system of the United States. This road forms a connection with the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway recently built from Sherbrooke, eastward. By this connection the all-rail route between Montreal and St. John has been reduced to 430 miles. (By the Intercolonial the distance is 761 miles.) The New Brunswick and Canada Railway proceeds from St. Andrew's to Woodstock, with branches to St. Stephen and Houlton, Maine. This line connects at Woodstock with the N. B. R'y. running from Fredericton, whence it is to be extended to Riviere du Loup. It also has a branch up the Aroostook into Maine. Two other roads are in progress—the Grand Southern skirting the Bay of Fundy from St. John to St. Stephen, and the Kent Northern connecting Richibucto with the Intercolonial.

The growth of the Province has been steady and large. In 1851, the population was 193,800; in 1871, 285,777, an increase of nearly fifty per cent.; and now it is fairly estimated considerably over 300,000.

The school system of New Brunswick is non-sectarian and *free to all*. The Province annually grants about \$170,000, and with a rate on property supports *free* normal, superior and common schools in abundance. There is also a University of New Brunswick and several colleges.

No Province in the Dominion has made more generous provision for the immigrant than New Brunswick.

Under the land system of this Province, as established by the Act of 1872, Crown lands suitable for settlement and cultivation are set apart, and public roads made through the same.

These lands are granted to actual settlers in lots of one hundred acres. The terms of settlement are that a settler build a house, not less in dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and shall clear and cultivate not less than three acres within one year, and further clear and cultivate not less than ten acres in all within three years, and reside actually and continuously on such land for three years, necessary absence excepted.

By the Act of 1868, a grant of one hundred acres of land could be purchased for \$20 cash, or \$30 in three annual instalments, all to be expended in making roads through the settlement; but the new Act is in still better terms. Several hundred thousand acres were, however, applied for and settled under the old Act, and under the new one large tracts are settled by immigrants, chiefly English and Scotch.

The affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of eighteen members appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of forty-one representatives, elected every four years. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and four puisne judges having law and equity jurisdiction; one of Marriage and Divorce, a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a County Court for each county in the Province.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639. It continued to form part of Nova Scotia until in 1784 the present limits of New Brunswick were divided from Nova Scotia and erected into a separate Province by a special constitutional charter. When the United States had gained their independence, a considerable number of exiled loyalists, about five thousand persons, emigrated in 1783 to New Brunswick, where they were supplied with land, provisions, tools and clothing by the British government. These loyalists may be looked upon as the founders of New Brunswick, and their descendants now form a considerable part of the population.

It is urged and believed that this Province is peculiarly congenial to English, Scotch and Scandinavian immigrants; the climate is no more severe in winter than theirs, and the soil is better. But more, the love of order and good government inherent in them makes, in consequence, the laws and political institutions of this country suit them better than those of a republic.

The Maritime Provinces afford a fine field to anglers. In no part of the world, excepting, perhaps, the Seigniory of Mingan, in the Province of Quebec, are there finer rivers for trout or salmon than those of New Brunswick.

On the whole, to the laboring man who loves a life of industry, of liberty, independence, and rough plenty; where the tax-gatherer's visits are, like angels', few and far between; where he can worship God as he pleases, and where the means are not wanting; where there is no established Church, but all thrive side by side on equal terms, and all respectably supported by willing contributions; where the schools are free alike to all; where to him the words "starvation and want" convey no dread,—this Province offers a most desirable home.

The chief cities and towns of New Brunswick are St. John, with Portland and Carleton as its suburbs, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, Chatham, Woodstock, Sackville, Newcastle and Moncton.

#### ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, the commercial metropolis of the Province, and fourth largest city in the Dominion, is situated at the mouth of the noble River St. John, 500 miles from its source, parish and county of St. John. It occupies a very commanding position, and when approached from the Bay of Fundy presents an imposing appearance. The whole of the elevated portion of the city consists of solid rock, which for the purpose of form-

ing tolerable streets has had to be cut down at an incredible expense.

St. John is the *entrepôt* of a wide extent of country, abounding in agricultural resources, minerals, and valuable timber. Its admirable situation at the mouth of one of the largest rivers in North America, with a harbor open all the year round, with regular steam communication with all the main ports of Nova Scotia and the northern portion of the United States, with first-class railways running from it in every direction, with extensive maritime and manufacturing interests, insures the certainty of its becoming a city of the greatest commercial importance.

In 1873 (by the official report published) the imports were \$8,118,758, and the exports \$4,107,550; and the government statistics for 1874 (the most prosperous in its commercial history) showed an unparalleled increase—the customs duties for that year exceeding those of 1873 by nearly 25 per cent.

The position of its harbor, and its entire freedom from obstruction by ice—the only harbor in America, north of Cape Hatteras, which *always* preserves this immunity—owing to the tide falls of the Bay of Fundy, which vary between twenty-one and twenty-five feet, gives it great advantages over all other ports in the Dominion, and tends largely to its commercial importance. Its facilities for ship-building are very extensive. A large trade is carried on in this important branch; also in its principal article of export—lumber. The latter includes the shipment of deals to England, pine timber to the United States, and shooks to the West Indies. Numerous mills and manufactories surround the harbor, which is almost at all times covered with shipping.

The entrance of the River St. John into the harbor, about 1½ miles above the city, is through a rocky gorge, 90 yards wide and 400 yards long, occasioning very remarkable falls. At low water, the waters of the river are about twelve feet higher than those of the harbor; at high water the waters of the harbor are five feet higher than those of the river; hence the phenomena of a fall outwards and inwards at every tide. Above the falls the tide seldom rises more than four feet. When the waters of the harbor and river are on a level, vessels can pass the falls, and this can be effected only during a period of fifteen or twenty minutes at each ebb and flow of the tide. At times of great freshets, occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow, the tides do not rise to the level of the river, and consequently it is not possible for vessels to ascend the fall. The depth of the fall is about 17 feet. Spanning the rocky gorge about 100 feet above low water, is a magnificent suspension bridge 640 feet in length, 182 feet shorter than the bridge at Niagara. A fine view of portions of the city and surrounding district is to be had from the bridge, as also of the rushing waters immediately beneath it, which at times present a splendid scene.

St. John has the largest and finest rolling and iron-mills—the Coldbrook Iron-works and Rolling-mills—in the Dominion, and manufactories of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, edge-tools, nails, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, leather, wooden ware, soap and candles, carriages, locomotives, agricultural implements, lumber, paper, sugar-boxes, etc. Its most important branch of industry, however, is ship-building.

The streets of St. John are wide and chiefly laid out at right angles. King and Prince William Streets are the principal thoroughfares. On the western side of the harbor is Carleton, a thickly settled district and part of the city; and joined to the city, but not incorporated thereto, is the populous suburb of Portland. The city is lighted with gas, and has an excellent fire brigade and unsurpassed water supply. There are six banks in the city: Bank of Montreal, Bank of New Brunswick, Bank of British North America, Maritime Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, and a savings bank.

St. John boasts of numerous handsome public buildings, stores and private residences. Among the former may be noticed the churches, especially the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, banks, Dominion building,



court house, gaol, city hospital, marine hospital, lunatic asylum, and post office.

St. John, in point of registered shipping, stands first in rank of all cities in the Dominion of Canada, and fourth in rank of *all in the British Empire*, a fact worth boasting of, and which elicited much discussion when, a few years since, the figures were first compared and published by John Boyd, Esq., of St. John, in his since celebrated lecture, "They that go down to the sea."

On December 31st, 1873, the tonnage of St. John was 806 vessels, measuring 247,228 tons, and on December 31st, 1874, 808 vessels, measuring 263,410 tons. In the whole British Empire, the list stood thus (this being the latest date for which comparative statistics are at hand):

Liverpool.....	1,411,232 tons.
London.....	1,096,937 "
Glasgow.....	444,581 "
St. John.....	263,410 "

Ranking her the *fourth* port of the Empire, Sunderland being the only other place registering over 200,000 tons.

This tonnage represents a capital of more than \$12,000,000, or about \$200 for every inhabitant, great and small, in the city and county of St. John!

As an evidence of its lumber export trade, we may mention that one man alone (Alex. Gibson, of Nashwaak), in 1875, shipped to Great Britain and continental and African ports 136,000,000 feet of lumber, employing 212 vessels, of a capacity of 170,000 tons, while for the four seasons last past the totals foot up to over 430,000,000 of feet. His operations in the woods during the winter season employ over 1,200 horses and 3,000 men.

With respect to the *size* of the vessels composing this grand fleet, we may mention that St. John has eight times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Halifax, and more full-rigged ships, both in tonnage and number, than the whole Province of Nova Scotia. St. John has five times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Quebec, and four times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. St. John has three times as many barques as the port of Quebec, and nearly three times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. While St. John, therefore, stands far ahead of all other Canadian ports in point of tonnage, its superiority over them all becomes greater the more it is examined, for the bulk of the tonnage of St. John is of the large and expensive class of vessels engaged in foreign voyages; 90 ships, 127 barques and barquentines, 73 brigs and brigantines, and over 100 schooners, belong to this class, and there are no finer vessels afloat on the sea, built of wood, copper and iron, than the larger craft that hail from the port of St. John. In this respect, St. John is the first port in America, as it is the fourth in the whole British Empire. We have yet to learn the name of any other port on this continent that has as large a fleet of clipper ships and barques on the sea as St. John. This is certainly something for Canada to be proud of.

The railway system of New Brunswick centres here, and, looking at the many natural advantages which St. John possesses, especially its free open harbor at all seasons of the year, and its unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing purposes, it bids fair to become, since completion of the great Intercolonial Railway, which connects it with Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the chief seaport city in the Dominion.

The population of St. John, including Carleton and Portland, in 1871 (latest official census), was 41,325.

This is St. John previous to 20th June, 1877. On that day one of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever occurred visited this fair city, and swept away the great business centre, including all the public buildings and the most costly edifices. An area of 200 acres, or two-fifths of the entire city, was swept clear; 1,612 houses were destroyed, 13,000 people rendered homeless, and \$27,000,000 worth of property consumed in the short space of nine hours. Since then, however, the city has been very rapidly rebuilt, its people exhibiting an amount of energy and enterprise under the sorest of trials, which has commended them to the admiration of the whole world; and with the unveiling of the country at large

from the late universal commercial depression, St. John will undoubtedly assert her old-time supremacy.

#### FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, a small but beautiful city in the county of York, is the capital of the Province, and is pleasantly situated on a level plain, on the left bank of the River St. John, eighty-four miles from the Bay of Fundy. The city is well and regularly laid out; its streets are wide and airy, crossing each other at right angles. Queen is the chief business street, and on it are situated most of the public departments, law offices, banks, hotels, etc. At the east end were the Province buildings, where the Provincial Legislature held its sittings; the Supreme Court also met there. These having been recently burnt, new ones are about to be erected by the Provincial Legislature. At the west end stands the Government house, a fine stone structure, with no pretensions to architectural beauty, yet possessing ample accommodation as the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. On the north side of Queen street are the court-house and city hall, two large brick buildings, and the barracks, a stone structure, capable of accommodating a regiment of infantry. On York street is situated the depot of the Fredericton Railway, and the skating rink, and on Westmoreland street is the Exhibition building, a handsome wooden structure, covering nearly an acre of ground. In rear of the city, on a hill, stands the University, a large, substantial, stone building. It is well endowed, has a good staff of professors, and as a seat of learning is in high standing in the Province. There are eight churches in the city—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Free-Will Baptist. Christ Church Cathedral is a fine stone edifice, and a good specimen of church architecture. It was built after designs by the late Mr. Wills, and is an exact model of his last work, Christ Church Cathedral at Montreal. The see house of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton is situated almost opposite. The scenery around Fredericton is very pleasing; a fine view may be obtained from the University building of the river and adjacent country. The St. John River is navigable from St. John to this city for large steamers and other vessels, and during high water steamers can proceed to Woodstock, Tobique, and Grand Falls.

Fredericton is becoming a considerable port, over 10,000 tons of shipping now annually entering and clearing for foreign ports. It is almost certain that its shipping trade with foreign countries must continue to increase, as it is favorably situated for certain classes of vessels; but it needs better wharf accommodation, and some improvements in the bed of the St. John River above Oromocto, where the shoals are troublesome in summer.

Opposite the city is the pretty town of Gibson, the terminus of the New Brunswick Railway, now completed to Edmondton, and in contemplation to Rivière du Loup. Lower down is the River Nashwaak, a few miles up which is the extensive lumbering establishment of Alexander Gibson, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising merchants in the Dominion, and the "lumber king" of New Brunswick. Fredericton is the chief terminus of the Fredericton and the New Brunswick railways. The former connects with the St. John and Maine (formerly E. and N. A.) Railway at Fredericton Junction, and the latter is in course of construction to Rivière du Loup.

Population in 1871, 6,006; now, about 8,000.

St. STEPHEN.—A thriving town in the parish of the same name, county of Charlotte, pleasantly situated on the banks of the River St. Croix. It is a port of entry, and the south-western terminus of the St. Stephen branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. A covered bridge connects St. Stephen with Calais, a beautiful town in the State of Maine, from whence it is supplied with gas. The prospects of the town are highly encouraging. Merchants here have stores also in Calais, where they do an extensive business. Heavy lumbering operations are carried on in both towns. There are five churches in St.

Stephen, several schools, and a number of handsome residences.

Population in 1871, 6,515; 1880 (estimated), 8,000.

CHATHAM.—A beautiful town on the right bank of the Miramichi River, county of Northumberland. It is the largest and one of the most thriving towns on the north shore. Millions of feet of lumber and large quantities of fish, especially salmon, are annually exported from here. Chatham is a port of entry, is lit with gas, has a number of steam mills and foundries, and possesses several handsome buildings, a Roman Catholic cathedral, hospital and college, four churches, etc. Six miles above the town is Newcastle, the shire town of the county, and a principal station of the Intercolonial Railway. A branch railway has been built between the two towns. During the season of navigation the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company call here weekly.

Population, 1871, 4,202; 1880 (estimated), 5,500.

ST. ANDREW'S.—A prettily situated town at the mouth of the St. Croix River. It is the shire town of the county, is a port of entry, has a good harbor, and from the healthfulness of its situation and the beauty of its scenery, offers many attractions to the tourist and pleasure-seeker. The prospects of the town were at one time highly encouraging, the harbor being almost always covered with shipping, and a very large trade done; but of late years it has lost considerable by the withdrawal of the Reciprocity treaty and the energy of its rival St. Stephen. The continuation of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, the first line built in the Province, and the head-offices of which are located here, to Rivière du Loup, would be of great benefit to this town, and make it one of the principal ports in the Maritime Provinces.

Population, 2,961.

WOODSTOCK.—An incorporated town in the parish of Woodstock, county of Carleton, pleasantly situated on the banks of the beautiful River St. John, in the centre of a fertile and thriving agricultural district. It is the shire town of the county, and the northern terminus of the Woodstock branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

It has now direct communication by two different lines of railway—one recently completed—with Fredericton and St. John. Considerable lumbering operations are yearly carried on in Woodstock, and an iron mine discovered a few years ago has been worked most successfully. Population, 1871, 3,963; 1880 (estimated), 5,000.

NEWCASTLE.—A prettily situated town on the left bank of the Miramichi River, thirty miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is the shire town of the county, and one of the most important places on the North shore. A large amount of ship-building, facilities for which are unsurpassed, is carried on here, and a very extensive trade done in lumber and fish. The Miramichi, which is navigable to this point for vessels of the largest class, and for miles further up for smaller craft, is noted for its rich fisheries. Large quantities of salmon, herring, bass, and mackerel are annually taken from its waters, and exported from here and Chatham. A good business is also done in oysters, and in preserved salmon and lobsters. Newcastle is one of the principal stations of the Intercolonial Railway; is a port of entry; is well lighted with gas; and during navigation the North Shore and Gulf Port steamers call here regularly.

Population, 1871, 3,584; 1880 (estimated), 4,500.

SACKVILLE.—A rising village in the parish of the same name, county of Westmoreland. It is pleasantly situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy, possesses a good harbor and excellent facilities for ship-building, a number of pretty buildings, eight churches, two hotels, a steam tannery, several mills, and a foundry turning out 3000 stoves per annum. The Mount Allison Wesleyan college and academies are situated here. These are under the control of a board of trustees and governors appointed by the Wesleyan Conference of eastern British America, but are conducted on entirely non-sectarian



principles. The male academy was founded by Mr. Charles F. Allison, of Sackville, who has also aided in the subsequently erected institutions by generous gifts and devises. Sackville will be the outlet of the proposed Baie Verte Canal.

Population, 1871, 3,766; 1880 (estimated), 5,200.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia (originally Acadia) lies between  $43^{\circ} 25'$  and  $47^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and between  $59^{\circ} 40'$  and  $66^{\circ} 25'$  W. longitude. It consists of a long, narrow peninsula called Nova Scotia proper, and the Island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso. It is bounded N. by Northumberland Strait (which separates it from Prince Edward Island) and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; N. E. S., and S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; W. by the Bay of Fundy; and N. by New Brunswick, with which it is connected by an isthmus only eleven miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. Greatest length from S. W. to N. E., 350 miles; greatest breadth, about 120 miles; area, 21,731 square miles; equal to 13,382,003 acres.

The country is beautifully variegated by ranges of lofty hills and broad valleys, both of which run longitudinally through the Province. Its Atlantic frontier, for five to ten miles inland, is composed chiefly of a poor soil, though rich in gold and other minerals. The Cobequid range of mountains, as they are called, run through the interior of the Province. The summits of a few of the conical mounts of this range ascend 1,100 feet, and are cultivable nearly to their tops. On each side of these mountains are two extensive ranges of rich arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively and with profit. The traveller through these will see thriving villages, well-stocked farms, and all the evidences of plenty, as well as some charming instances of refined taste and culture.

The streams, too, with which the Province is beautifully watered, abound with brook trout, which is found in every lake and stream, and in some instances salmon too, of excellent quality.

The whole sea-coast abounds with fish of various descriptions, as well within the Bay of Fundy as the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Gut of Canso; the principal fisheries being those for cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, and herrings, and are extensively prosecuted by the inhabitants as well for home use as for exportation.

The climate of Nova Scotia is both healthful and agreeable, as the robust looks, stalwart frames, and large families of its inhabitants abundantly testify. Its fitness for agriculture may be judged of by its staple products, which are precisely those of the British Isles, with the addition of Indian corn.

No country in the world produces better crops of potatoes, turnips, and mangel wurzel, and large quantities of the former as well as beef and other products are annually exported to the United States.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and other garden fruits attain the utmost perfection. In some sections of the country peaches and grapes ripen in the open air. The apple orchards of Annapolis and King's counties are very productive, and extend along the roadsides in an unbroken line for fifty miles.

The climate varies considerably in the different counties. The western counties average from six to eight degrees warmer than the eastern. In Annapolis county, for instance, the mercury in the coldest winters rarely falls below zero. The coldest season is from the last week in December until the first week in March. The springs are tedious, the summer heats being for a brief season excessive; vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful.

Fogs are frequent in summer on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, but extend a short distance only into the interior, and where the air in summer is much warmer than on the coast.

Fever and ague, those curses of some of the South-western States, are unknown, and there is no peculiar disease, epidemic or otherwise, that can claim Nova Scotia as its home.

The south-eastern coast of Nova Scotia is remarkable for the number of its capacious harbors, there being no fewer than twelve ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and fourteen of sufficient depth for merchantmen between Halifax and Cape Canso, a distance of not more than 110 miles. There are also some excellent harbors on the south-west coast and on the north side of the Province. The island of Cape Breton is second only to Nova Scotia proper in the number and capacity of its harbors. The Big Bras d'Or is one grand harbor, while around the coast and in the Strait of Canso there are many fine harbors.

Nova Scotia is beautifully diversified with rivers and lakes, covering an area estimated at 3,000 square miles.

The lakes of Cape Breton are much larger and more important. The principal of these, however, are inland seas, rather than lakes. The Great Bras d'Or Lake is a magnificent expanse of water, of great depth, about fifty miles in length, and abounding with the best quality of fish. Of the rivers of Nova Scotia, fifteen flow into Northumberland Strait, four into St. George's Bay, seventeen into the Atlantic, and twenty-four into the Bay of Fundy. The most important are the Shubenacadie, the Avon, and the Annapolis, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; the St. Mary's, Musquodoboit, La Have, and Liverpool, flowing into the Atlantic. All the rivers are, with few exceptions, navigable for coasting vessels for distances varying from two to twenty miles.

The Province of Nova Scotia is rich in geological resources, all the rocks from the crystalline granites up to the new sandstone series being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula with New Brunswick, the underlying rocks consist of grey, red, and buff-colored sandstones of the coal-measures, containing innumerable seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are of sufficient magnitude to be profitably worked. Lofty cliffs abutting on the sea-coast at the South Joggins, present the most beautiful sectional profiles of the coal-bearing strata, with curious fossils, both of vegetable and animal origin. Coal is elsewhere found, more abundantly in Pictou County and on the island of Cape Breton. New and valuable mines have also been recently opened at Spring Hill, and a railway built to connect the mines with the Intercolonial Railway, and with Parrsboro.

The gold yield of Nova Scotia, from the first working of the mines in 1860 to the close of 1872 was about £948,000 stg., and has steadily increased since that time.

The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet but very limited; although with her immense advantages of coal and position, she must in time become the leading manufacturing Province of North America.

Coarse flannels, bed-linen, blankets, carpets and tweeds are manufactured. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages, boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, household furniture, and agricultural implements are made in large quantities. In the neighborhood of Halifax, tobacco, printing and wrapping paper, machinery, nails, pails, fuse, gunpowder, carriages, and some other articles are manufactured.

The geographical position of Nova Scotia is highly favorable to commercial pursuits, and as the natural resources become more fully developed there is no doubt her commerce will very largely increase. The imports within the last decade have on some occasions exceeded, and in others very nearly approached \$12,000,000; the exports averaging, during the same period, two-thirds of that sum. The largest portion of the exports were drawn from the fishing and mining interests. If we except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia may be said to possess the finest fisheries in the world. There is no port of its coast of 1000 miles, where a profitable fishery may not be pursued. Its bays and harbors, and inland

lakes and rivers, teem with salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, lobsters, etc. The value of fish caught last year amounted to \$5,000,000; number of men employed in the fisheries, over 18,000.

Ship-building is very extensively engaged in in Nova Scotia. On the 1st of January, 1879, there were registered in the ports of Nova Scotia 3,000 vessels, with a tonnage of very nearly half a million of tons, being over two-fifths in number and tonnage of the total registry of the Dominion, and placing Nova Scotia at the head of all the Provinces in this respect.

There are 318 miles of railway in operation in the Province. The Intercolonial proceeds from Halifax to Amherst, 138 miles, and thence to St. John, N.B., and from Truro to Pictou, 52 miles, and Springhill branch, 4 miles. The Windsor and Annapolis proceeds from Windsor Junction to Annapolis, 116 miles. The extension of the latter road to Yarmouth is projected. Another line, to run from New Glasgow to Louisburg, is building. The Parrsboro road is also being constructed. Louisburg is one of the finest harbors in the island of Cape Breton. It is open all the year round, and admirably adapted as a winter port.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of twenty-one members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-eight members, elected every four years. The laws are dispensed by a Supreme Court, composed of a chief and nine assistant justices, a Court of Error, of Vice-Admiralty, and of Marriage and Divorce. In each county there is a Court of Probate, which has control of the property of deceased persons.

Education is free to the children of all classes in Nova Scotia. There are numerous public schools and academies, besides a normal and model school, several convents and six colleges—namely: Dalhousie College and University, St. Mary's College (R. C.), and the Presbyterian College, Halifax; Acadia College (Baptist), Wolfville; St. Francis College (R. C.), Antigonish; and King's College and University, Windsor. The latter, belonging to the Church of England, was founded in 1787.

There are two Roman Catholic dioceses in the Province—the Archdiocese of Halifax and the Diocese of Arichat; and one Church of England—Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Nova Scotia contains all the elements of wealth and future greatness, and is the nearest Province of the Dominion to the motherland; in other respects she also comes nearer than any of the other Provinces: in soil, in climate, and mineral productions; in her situation, nearly surrounded by water; in her laws and institutions; and in the character, energy, and impulses of the people. She is also one of the oldest of the colonies; her population is dense. As such she offers excellent opportunities to immigrants of a class that have a limited capital to employ in agriculture, and who would prefer farming lands of their own in preference to those of other people, and paying as much in rent in a single year as would buy the fee simple of an estate there. For this class of people Nova Scotia offers better opportunities than any of the western countries.

The chief cities and towns are Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, C. B.; Pictou, Windsor, New Glasgow, Truro.

### HALIFAX.

Halifax, the chief commercial city and political capital of Nova Scotia, was founded in the year 1749, by the Lords of Trade, and was named in compliment to George Montague, Earl of Halifax, then at the head of the Board. The scheme for the establishment of the town is said to have originated with the people of Massachusetts, who used as an argument for the formation of the settlement, the growing encroachments of the French upon the territory of Acadia. A plan submitted to the government in 1748 being warmly supported by Lord Halifax, received the royal assent, and the sum of £40,000 sterling being voted by Parliament in furtherance of the under-



taking a fleet of thirteen transports accompanied by the sloop-of-war *Sphinx* set sail for Chebucto in the early part of May, 1749, arriving on the 14th day of July following. The colony consisted of 2,376 souls under the control of Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis, M.P., with the title of Captain-General and Governor of Nova Scotia.

On the day of arrival, but previous to debarkation, civil government was organized on board the *Beaufort* by the election of and swearing in of the following Councillors: Col. Paul Mascarin, Capt. Edward Howe, Capt. John Gordon, Benj. Greene, John Salisbury, and Hugh Davidson; and the balance of the day was spent in festivities and rejoicing. The table around which this Council sat is still preserved in the City Council Chamber. The city was laid out as at present by Messrs. Bruce and Morris, Government Engineers, the same year.

Palisades and blockhouses were at once built, and the French and Indian residents of the locality came in and tendered their allegiance to the Governor. Dartmouth, the chief suburb, was settled next year (1750) by 350 immigrants per ship *Aldaby*; and during the fall and winter of 1751-2, 1,958 German immigrants arrived in the colony, 1,500 of whom, however, embarked in June, 1763, to Mahone Bay, where they afterwards built the Town of Lunenburg.

The great importance attributed to Halifax by the home authorities may be judged from the fact that during the first seven years of its existence the Government had expended over £560,000 stg. in its settlement. Its importance as a military and naval station were early recognized, and the fleet and troops sent out under Howe and Linden for the capture of Louisburg, made this place their rendezvous: while it was again the resort of the army and navy under Wolfe in 1759; and in 1763 quite a large force was again assembled here, ever since which time it has been a military and naval station of lesser or greater importance, but generally the chief, and at present the *only* one of the Imperial Government, in that portion of British North America now included in the Dominion.

It is protected by a large number of very strong fortifications, and has a noble harbor, which has been pronounced by the very highest authorities as "one of the best in the world." It is easy of access for ships of every class, is capacious enough to afford anchorage for all the navies of Europe, and is so situated as to afford protection from every wind. It runs over fifteen miles inland, and after passing the city, and narrowing considerably about three quarters of a mile above the city, suddenly expands into Bedford Basin, a beautiful sheet of water covering an area of nine square miles, completely shut in from the sea and affording good anchorage throughout, with from four to thirty fathoms of water.

At the north end of the city is a large dockyard for the accommodation of British ships of war. It covers fourteen acres, and is one of the finest dockyards in the British Colonies.

Though Halifax proper is not a manufacturing city, Dartmouth, its chief suburb, contains over half a dozen large iron foundries and machine shops, in some of which steam engines and the heaviest description of machinery are constructed. Richmond, another suburb, contains railway machine shops, several tobacco factories, piano factories, cabinet factories, fuse and powder mills, and several large nail factories, while both places contain a large number of establishments representing varied industries, including the manufacture of agricultural implements, cordage, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, all descriptions of wooden ware, soap and distilleries, leather, paper, sugar refineries, breweries and distilleries.

The religious and educational institutions are in every way worthy of the place. There are twenty-six churches (including Episcopal and Roman Catholic cathedrals), one university, one non-sectarian and three theological (Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic) colleges, two commercial colleges, one convent, a grammar school, a large number of public schools, some of which are

elegantly built structures, seven asylums and hospitals, and a number of national and benevolent societies. There are seven chartered banks, three savings banks, a number of private bankers, several building societies and insurance associations, fifteen newspapers and periodicals, three public halls, over twenty hotels, and a vast number of mercantile establishments, many of which compare favorably with anything in their line on the American continent.

Halifax is the nearest Canadian city to Europe and the markets of the Old World; is the "winter port" of the Dominion; is the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial, and of a railway system having connections with all chief points in Canada and the United States; and has extensive steam communication by sea with all leading ports of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, the West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain and Continental Europe. The population of the city proper in 1871 was 29,582; at the present time, with its suburbs, it exceeds 40,000.

WINDSOR.—A large and flourishing town situated on the river Avon, at the head of Minas basin. Ship-building is extensively carried on. Immense quantities of gypsum or plaster of Paris, existing in beds and in veins, are quarried in the vicinity. It is chiefly used in the United States for Agricultural purposes. Windsor possesses one of the best educational institutions in the Province, King's College, founded in 1787, and chartered by His Majesty George III., in 1802. It is the western terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway, and the north-eastern terminus of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. Trains run daily in connection with the steamers from Annapolis to St. John, New Brunswick. Population, 2,715.

YARMOUTH.—A wealthy and flourishing town on the Atlantic and south-western coast. It is the second town in importance in Nova Scotia, not exactly in population, but in the wealth and enterprise of its inhabitants. A large ship-building and fishing trade is carried on, and it is the second port in the whole Dominion in its registered tonnage, ranking between St. John and Halifax, with 422 vessels, of 124,741 tons, showing an *average* tonnage per vessel more than twice as great as Halifax, owing to the greater number of ships and large sea-going vessels.

It is increasing in ship-building importance yearly, and its general commercial importance will be largely increased on the completion of the railway to Annapolis, giving it direct land communication with Halifax, St. John, Montreal, and the United States. The town possesses several handsome buildings, churches, educational institutions, three banks, etc. Population, 5,335.

PICTOU.—A wealthy and flourishing town, the third in importance in the Province, on the north side of Pictou harbor. It stands upon a steep hill-side, making a good appearance from the water, and is surrounded by fine scenery. The principal trade is in coal, the produce of the Albion mines being conveyed and largely exported from here. The harbor is safe and commodious. Ship-building is carried on. There are several steam saw and grist mills, two steam carding mills, two tobacco factories, an iron foundry, and several tanneries. Logan's tannery, distant three miles, is one of the largest in the Dominion. Splendid freestone quarries are worked near the town. Pictou has many fine public buildings, churches, schools, court-houses, a county academy, masonic and other halls. Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Co.'s mail steamers ply between here and Charlottetown. Gulf steamers run weekly from Pictou to Quebec, calling at intermediate ports. A steamship line runs direct hence to Montreal fortnightly. A steam ferry plies constantly between Pictou and Fisher's Grant, the terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,462.

SYDNEY, C. B.—A flourishing and important town, pleasantly situated on the south-west arm of the harbor. This was the seat of government when Cape Breton was a separate colony. The principal trade is in coal. The important mines at Cow Bay, Bridgeport, Langan, Glace Bay, and Port Caledonia are within a few hours' drive by

stage. A railway, twelve miles long, to the International Co.'s mines at Bridgeport, has been put in operation at a cost of \$800,000. The terminus is on the eastern side of the harbor, within two and three-quarter miles by land from the town. It is proposed by an English company to construct another line to connect with the other mining localities on the coast. Cattle and butter are largely exported to Halifax, Newfoundland, Miquelon, and St. Pierre. There are six churches here of different denominations, besides several fine buildings. The court-house is considered one of the best in the Province. Pop. 2,900.

TRURO.—A wealthy and flourishing town, two miles above the head of Cobequid Bay, on a handsome and picturesque site. Its first inhabitants were Acadians; after them it was settled by Irish and Scotch. The country contains rich iron mines. A large market is held here regularly. The chief pursuit of the inhabitants is farming. Fishing and ship-building are also carried on. The provincial normal school is located here. An extensive boot and shoe factory employs a large number of men. The Intercolonial Railway forms a junction here with the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,999.

NEW GLASGOW.—A flourishing and picturesque town on the East River, township of Egerton, county of Pictou. It contains two foundries, several tanneries, a pottery, and steam bakery. The Albion, Acadia, International and Nova Scotia coal mines are in the immediate vicinity. Ship-building is carried on. Several of the largest ships hailing from Nova Scotia were constructed here. It is a station of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 2,499.

There are a number of other flourishing towns throughout the Province, the chief of which are Amherst, with a population of 3,606; Antigonish, 3,319; Dartmouth, 4,358; Liverpool, 3,104; Lunenburg, 3,129; Shelburne, 2,789; and St. Andrews, 2,297. All the above figures (Nova Scotia) are taken from the census reports of 1871. In a number of instances the population has very materially increased since then; while in others it has remained stationary or nearly so, though on the whole the improvement has been of a satisfactory nature:

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° and 47° 7' N. latitude, and 62° and 64° 27' W. longitude. It is washed by the Gulf on the north, and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the east, and Nova Scotia on the south. Greatest length, 130 miles; breadth, thirty-four miles—in its narrowest part, near the centre, it is only four miles wide. Area, 2,134 miles, or 1,365,760 acres. The coast-line presents a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. The largest bays are those of Richmond on the north-west, Egmont on the south-west, Hillsborough on the south, and Cardigan on the east. These bays, by penetrating into the land from opposite directions, form narrow isthmuses which make a natural division of the island into three distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into Prince's County in the west, Queen's County in the centre, and King's County in the east.

The surface of Prince Edward Island undulates gently, nowhere rising so high as to become mountainous, or sinking so low as to form a monotonous flat. At one time the whole island was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar; and though destructive fires, lumbering, and cultivation have made large gaps in it, a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The whole island is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil consists generally of a light reddish loam, sometimes approaching to a strong clay, but more frequently of a light and sandy texture. The prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is alluvial



and entirely free from stone. No minerals of the least consequence have yet been discovered, and even limestone and gypsum appear to be wanting. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air, generally free from the fogs which spread along the shores of Nova Scotia, is remarkably salubrious.

The scenery is charming, small game, wild fowl, and fish abundant, and the island should become popular as a Canadian summer resort.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats; all of these abundant and of excellent quality; peas and beans are equally good, and potatoes and turnips are nowhere surpassed. The land not cultivable consists of soft, spongy turf, or deep layer of wet, black mould, which may prove valuable for fuel. The fisheries are very valuable, especially on the north coast, which is much frequented by mackerel and cod. The manufactures are chiefly for domestic use. Ship-building is prosecuted with considerable enterprise, and is yearly increasing in magnitude and importance.

More than in name Prince Edward Island is a "Maritime Province," there having been over 25,000 tons of new shipping built in single years in her ports, since her admission to the Confederation.

As may be imagined, the fisheries interests command a very large share of attention, not only from the inhabitants but from the outside world.

The imports consist almost entirely of manufactured articles of various kinds, and the exports of fish, grain and potatoes. The former last year came within a trifle of \$2,000,000. The exports generally exceed the imports by several hundred thousand dollars, and it may be remarked that this is the only Province in the Dominion to which this statement applies.

The products of the fisheries fluctuate very much, varying all the way from one-quarter of a million to nearly a million dollars yearly.

The following table shows the counties, with the capital of each:

Counties.	Capital.
Queen's .....	Charlottetown
King's .....	Georgetown.
Prince .....	Summerside.

These counties are divided into sixty-seven townships and three royalties. The inhabitants consist of descendants of Scottish, Irish, Acadian, French, English, and other settlers.

The free school system was introduced in 1853. There are about 400 district schools, 17 grammar schools, various private schools, a normal and model school, and 3 colleges—Prince of Wales (Protestant), St. Dunstan's (Roman Catholic), and the Wesleyan College. It is the law of the island that the Bible be read in the public schools.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia exercises episcopal authority over the island. The Roman Catholics have one diocese, Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island has telegraphic communication with the continent of America and Europe by means of a submarine cable, eleven miles in length, connecting the island with New Brunswick.

In 1872 the building of a railway to connect Charlottetown with the principal places on the island was commenced. This railway was opened in 1874, and is 201 miles in length, viz.: Trunk line, from Cascumpeque to Georgetown, 143 miles; western extension, from Cascumpeque to Tignish, 18 miles; eastern branch, from Mount Stewart to Souris, 40 miles.

The Prince Edward Island Railway now extends nearly the whole length of the island, from Tignish on the north, to Georgetown and Souris on the east, connecting also with Summerside (Bedque Harbor) and Charlottetown on the south. Summerside is about three and a-half hours' run by steamer from Point du Chene, the northern terminus of the New Brunswick railways. Charlottetown is about sixty miles or five hours' run by steamer from Pictou, the northern terminus of the Nova Scotia railways. Tignish and Cascumpeque are depots of the Gulf fisheries.

Georgetown and Souris harbors are open in the fall generally for two or three weeks after the other ports are closed by ice. The construction of the railway now enables shippers in all parts of the island to take advantage of this important addition to the open season.

During the season of navigation there is tri-weekly communication with Pictou, N. S., and Shediac, N.B., in addition to which there are steamers connecting with Quebec and the Gulf ports to the north, and Halifax and Boston to the south. The Baie Verte Canal, now projected, will greatly facilitate communication with the Bay of Fundy and the New England ports. Navigation generally closes about the middle of December, and is resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. During this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice-boats, which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. The passage is not at all times safe, and it is believed that powerful steamers might keep the navigation open nearly all, if not all, the year round—an undertaking which the Dominion Government have, by the terms of union, bound themselves to inaugurate.

The public affairs of Prince Edward Island are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor; an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty representatives. Justice is administered according to the laws of England.

The total population of the island in 1871 was 94,021, an increase of 13,160 since 1861, and of 89,921 since it became a British possession (1758); and it is now estimated at upwards of 105,000.

CHARLOTTETOWN, the capital of Prince Edward Island, is prettily situated on gently rising ground, looking toward the south, parish of Charlotte, county of Queen's. It is on the north side of the East River, near its Junction with the North and West Rivers. The town is lighted by gas, and is well laid out; the streets cross each other at right angles, and several of them are 100 feet wide. The harbor is safe and commodious. The colonial building is the most handsome edifice in the place. It is built of Nova Scotia freestone, and cost over \$85,000. The other principal buildings are the new post-office, court-house, market, athenæum, public hall, exchange, drill-shed; Prince of Wales, St. Dunstan's and Methodist colleges; normal school, convent, lunatic asylum, gaol, government house.

There are also four banks, a savings bank, a woollen factory, iron foundry, ship-building yards, etc.

The merchants are enterprising and wealthy, and a very large export trade is done here with Great Britain and the United States.

An immense impetus would be given to the trade of Charlottetown by the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Population, over 12,000.

SUMMERISIDE, the second town of importance on the island, is situated on Bedque Bay, and on the Prince Edward Island Railway, forty miles north-west of Charlottetown, forty-five miles north-east of Shediac. It has an excellent harbor with good anchorage for the largest vessels, and contains churches of seven denominations, three banks, a public hall, market, convent, schools, and several mills and factories.

Ship-building is carried on to a large extent, and eggs, potatoes, oysters, sheep, horses, and oats are extensively exported. Summerside has daily communication, in summer, by steamer with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Bedque Bay, opposite the town, is a beautiful island of about 200 acres, on which has been erected a fine hotel capable of accommodating 600 guests, and which is a favorite summer resort. A steam ferry runs between the island and the town. The Prince Edward Island Railway has a first-class station, engine-house, and car-sheds in the town. Population, nearly 5,000.

Georgetown and Alberton are also rapidly rising towns, with a population of about 1,500 and 1,000 respectively.

## MANITOBA.

The whole of the vast territory hitherto held by the Hudson Bay Company, under Royal Charter issued in the twenty-second year of the reign of Charles II., and transferred to the Imperial Government on the 1st day of December, 1869 (the company receiving an indemnity from the Canadian Government of £300,000 sterling), was by order of H. M. the Queen in Council, dated 23rd day of June, 1870, admitted into the union or Dominion of Canada.

The portion of the territory hitherto known as the Selkirk or Red River Settlement has been erected into a Province, to be called the Province of Manitoba.

It is bounded on the south by the United States, and on the north, east, and west by the North-West Territories of the Dominion. It extends from 49° to 50° 30' north latitude, and from 96° to 99° west longitude, and comprises an area of 14,340 square miles, or 9,177,600 acres.

The name *Manitoba*, taken from a large lake, a part of which lies in the Province, is a contraction made by the old French Canadian *voyageurs*, of the Cree word *Manitowaban*. *Manitou* signifies *supernatural, divine, spirit*; and *waban* means a *strait*. As the waters of a strait in that lake are agitated in an unusual way, the Indians believed formerly there was therein something supernatural, a spirit that moved them, and they called the lake *Manitowaban*.

The agricultural capabilities of its soil cannot be exceeded for many things. The most part of the Province is prairie land, diversified by groups of elm, ash, oak, poplar, basswood, and ash-leaf maple. It is a rich, black mould, resting partly on a limestone formation and partly on a thick coat of hard clay. Manure, not indispensable at first, is as useful here as elsewhere. It has not been used much so far, on account of the large amount of land possessed by each of the inhabitants, which circumstance enables them to sow the same grain several years running. Wheat ripens in 110 days, and gives an average return of twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. All kinds of garden vegetables, as well as oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, and other root-crops are easily raised. The grassy savannas of Red River afford unlimited pasturage ranges, as long as unploughed. The authority of the scientific gentlemen connected with the Pacific Railway surveys exists for the statement that a large part of this Province is excelled by no portion of America as a cereal-producing country, and for the generally exceeding beauty of the newly-surveyed districts.

Though the winter is cold, it is mitigated by a clear, dry atmosphere. A population more healthy than the Manitobans cannot be met anywhere.

The Province is provided with a liberal homestead law, which exempts (with stock, implements, &c.) 160 acres of land. Every male adult is entitled to 160 of "homestead" land free (except such as are included in the various reserves); and a further 160 acres of "pre-emption" land at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per acre, according to the "belt" in which it is situated, these "belts" running parallel to the Pacific Railway, and prices varying according to their respective distances therefrom. Two sections in each township, or one-eighteenth part of the whole, is reserved for school purposes.

The great problem of a future fuel supply which stared the country in the face as soon as the timber limits along the river "bottoms" should become exhausted, has been satisfactorily solved by the recent discoveries of coal on both the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine. Indications give promise of an inexhaustible supply, and actual experiment has demonstrated its superior quality.

The chief rivers of the Province are the Red River and Assiniboine. The former takes its rise in Otter Tail and Traverse Lakes, Minnesota, running northward a distance of over 700 miles and emptying into Lake Winnipeg 105 miles from the U.S. boundary; but on account of the crookedness of the stream, its length in Canadian territory exceeds 200 miles. The Assiniboine takes its



rise some 400 miles west-by-north of Winnipeg (where it forms a confluence with the Red River), but on account of its winding course it is over 600 miles in length. It flows for the first 400 miles of its course in a generally south-east-by-eastern direction, receiving in that distance five important tributaries from the north side, each from 50 to 150 miles in length. At the "elbow," 220 miles (by river) from its mouth, it receives its chief tributary, the Qu'Appelle, from the right bank, and flows thence almost due east till it mingles its waters with those of the Red River at Fort Garry.

Manitoba is very rapidly assuming the status of one of the most important Provinces in the Dominion. Every part of the Province possesses a volume of interest: but the chief of all centres in Fort Garry, now the city of Winnipeg, and the commercial, as well as the political capital. This was one of the earliest points of settlement of the Lord Selkirk colony in the very first years of the present century. On account of its favorable geographical position it was early made the chief post of the Hudson Bay Company in the North-West, and such it still remains. The whole trade of the place was almost exclusively confined to the Hudson Bay Company's business until a few years previous to the transfer of the Company's territory to the Dominion in 1870; and even at that date it was a place of no importance, having but a single street, with no buildings of any size or value, and a general trade which amounted to little or nothing. Within a single decade it has become a handsome, well-built city of about 15,000 inhabitants, with wide streets, lined with brick and stone buildings which would do no discredit to any city of the Continent. In regard to its commercial attributes, Winnipeg is on all hands admitted as the briskest city in the Dominion, more business being transacted there, in proportion to its population, than in any other.

The chief historical incidents in connection with Winnipeg, since its original settlement, were the "Red River Rebellion" in 1870, the principal features of which (including the Presidency of Riel, the imprisonment of Canadians, the execution of Scott, the capture of Fort Garry by the military expedition under the then Col. Woolsley, and the flight of the insurgent chiefs) are still fresh in the minds of all Canadians; the incorporation of the place as a city, in 1873; the building of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific Railway; and the final decision of the Dominion Government to build the main line of the Pacific through and directly westward from the city, crossing the Red River by a magnificent iron bridge.

The city has several very fine hotels, one of which cost over \$100,000 to build. The Christian denominations all have churches, some of them very imposing structures. There are three theological colleges, "Manitoba" (Presbyterian), "St. Boniface" (Roman Catholic), and "St. Johns" (Episcopalian). There is an excellent Fire Department, with several steam fire-engines; national, benevolent, and society organizations of every description, including several Masonic and Oddfellows Lodges; three daily and several weekly newspapers; and a number of literary and scientific societies. It is the great commercial metropolis of the Canadian North-West, and its warehouses are filled with the products of every clime; while among its merchants are some of the most successful traders of this generation.

Besides the "Government House" and public offices of the Province, Winnipeg contains a number of edifices owned by the Dominion Government; including the Post-Office and Government Savings Bank, the Pacific Railway Offices; the Custom House, and the Dominion Land Office. The City Hall and Central School are very fine buildings, while the prospective public improvements include a North-Western University, Gas Works, and a water supply on the most approved modern principles.

Although Winnipeg is by far the most important and populous city in the whole North-West, yet Manitoba

contains a large number of prosperous and rapidly-growing towns in almost every portion, especially those bordering the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Among the chief of these are:

BAIE ST. PAUL, on the Assiniboine, 30 miles above Winnipeg, containing churches, schools, several stores, &c., &c., and a population of 1,200.

BLUMENORT, a Mennonite village in section 35, Township 7, Range 6 East, contains steam grist and saw mills, church, school and custom house.

EMERSON, a newly incorporated city on the east bank of the Red River, just north of the U. S. boundary, is the southern terminus of the Pembina Branch. It already contains a population exceeding 2,000, and is growing very fast. It is a port of entry, and contains Custom House and Dominion Lands Office. All the attributes of the most prosperous eastern railway towns are to be found here, including the very best ecclesiastical and educational institutions, mail, telegraph and express facilities, and a daily and several weekly newspapers.

GLADSTONE, in Township 14, Range 11 West, on White Mud River, contains grist and saw mills, hotels, stores, churches, schools, &c., and a population of about 600.

HEADINGLEY, one of the most flourishing settlements on the Assiniboine, 13 miles above Winnipeg, contains several churches, school, mills, hotels, stores, &c., &c. Population, 1,200.

KILDONAN, the oldest of Lord Selkirk's settlements (named from the native parish of its first settlers), a flourishing town on the right bank of the Red River, five miles below Winnipeg, with a population of 700 or over, and very many of the attributes of our older eastern towns, including religious and educational institutions, literary, scientific, national and other societies, as found in the best towns of Ontario.

MORRIS, a town on the Red River, 24 miles north of the U. S. boundary: although only laid out in 1877, this town's present population already approaches 1,000, with five or six churches, schools, mills, factories, warehouses, hotels, etc., etc.

POPULAR POINT, on the Assiniboine, at the junction of the Portage and Lake Manitoba roads, 45 miles west of Winnipeg, is a flourishing town with 500 of a population, and all the attributes of prosperous villages generally of similar size.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, the county seat of Marquette West, is the most important point in western Manitoba. It has a population of nearly 1,500 and has daily stage connection with Winnipeg, 60 miles eastward. It has five or six churches, schools, mills, hotels, etc., etc., and every characteristic of the prosperous place which it is.

RAPID CITY, on the Little Saskatchewan, though only settled the present season, promises to be a very flourishing town, and ere long a railroad centre of considerable importance, being the contemplated junction of several proposed railway lines to the west, north-west and south-west.

SELKIRK, named from the nobleman who formed the Red River Colony, is 24 miles down the river from Winnipeg, which place it seriously threatened to supplant as the chief commercial metropolis, until the final decision of the general government gave the latter city the main line of the Pacific Railway. Selkirk is the terminus of what is now a branch of the Pacific, being originally designed as the main line and built thus far. It contains a population of several thousand, has newspapers, schools, churches, mills, factories, etc., etc., in profusion, and two daily boats to and from Winnipeg during the season of navigation.

STONEWALL, 26 miles west of Selkirk, and 6 miles north of the Provincial Penitentiary, though only settled in 1877, is already a thriving and promising town, containing flour and grist mills, several churches, schools, stores and factories.

ST. ANDREWS, in the parish of the same name, is on

the Red River, 16 miles below Winnipeg. It is one of the earliest Scotch settlements, and is the county seat of Lisgar County. It has a population of nearly 2,000, and is well supplied with all the facilities of modern civilization, including churches, schools, mills, shops, factories, stores and hotels.

ST. BONIFACE, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine, opposite Winnipeg, is one of the most important points in the Province, now containing a population approaching 2,000, which is being constantly and rapidly augmented. It was for a time the terminus of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific. There is a Roman Catholic cathedral at this place, which is the Metropolitan See of the North-West. It has a college, ladies' academy, large hospital and an orphan asylum, some very handsome buildings—public and private, a number of mills, several good hotels, and a French newspaper, *Le Metis*. It will undoubtedly soon become a part of Winnipeg, to which city it already virtually belongs.

There are several quite populous parishes along the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, in each of which there are towns of more or less importance, generally of the same name, including, St. Clements, 22 miles distant from Winnipeg; St. Charles, 9 miles; St. Francois Xavier, 25 miles; St. James, 3 miles; St. Johns, just north of the city; St. Norbert, at the mouth of the La Salle, on the Red River, and St. Paul's, north of Kildonan. St. Norbert Village is the county seat of Provencher, and is a very prosperous and rapidly growing town.

WEST LYNNE (Pembina), on the west side of Red River, adjacent to the United States boundary, was at one time a place of much greater importance than at present, being the outport of customs for the entire North-West, but since the completion of the railway to Emerson it has temporarily declined. The river, however, is being bridged, and the recent erection of important buildings, warehouses, &c., by the Hudson Bay Company and others, promise it a new lease of life.

There are many other places of great promise which are filling up as fast as a continuous living stream from the East can fill them, and which before another year will eclipse the present status of many of those already described, therefore we can scarcely form an estimate of what the next decade will do for a Province already embracing so many flourishing and rapidly growing settlements, and which but ten years ago (1870, when the transfer was effected from the Hudson Bay Company to Canada) contained the insignificant population of 11,953, and this, too, including the whole North-West, whose present population aside from that of Manitoba, is now variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

This large possession of the Dominion of Canada includes all that portion of British North America outside the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the island of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, on the west by the Pacific, and on the south by parts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Area estimated at 2,750,000 square miles.

This immense district was, until 1870, known as the Hudson Bay Territory, so named after Henry Hudson, who discovered the bay in 1610, and perished on its shores. It was governed by the Hudson Bay Company, by whom it was divided into four large departments or regions, subdivided into thirty-three districts, including 155 posts. The government was administered by a Chief Governor and Council, and the various departments by Chief Factors and Chief Traders. The Northern department, which included all the establishments in the far



north and frozen region, comprised the valley of the Mackenzie River, and the country between that sterile region and the Rocky Mountains, north of Lake Athabasca. The Southern department extended on both sides of James' Bay, and along the south shores of Hudson's Bay, as far north as Cape Churchill, and inland to the ridge which forms the northern boundary of Quebec and Ontario, and to Lakes Winnipeg, Deer, and Wollaston. The Montreal department included the country in the neighborhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa River, and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to Esquimaux Bay; and the Columbia department comprehended all that immense extent of country to the west of the Rocky Mountains, now the Province of British Columbia.

The North-West Territories now have a separate Lieutenant-Governor, the capital being at Battleford, and the government of the Territories is of a quasi-military character, chiefly under the jurisdiction—subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor—of the North-West Mounted Police. During the incumbency of the Mackenzie Administration, a portion of what is generally known as the "North-West" (between Ontario and Manitoba) was set off as the new Province of Keewatin; but the arbitration then pending between the Ontario and Dominion Governments subsequently resulted in the greater part of the territory in question being awarded to Ontario, a decision which of course put an end to the scheme of a new Province.

The North-West Territories are watered by numerous lakes and rivers. The principal rivers are the Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Abbitibi, East Main and Great Whale rivers, flowing into Hudson's Bay; the Mackenzie, Coppermine and Great Fish rivers, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine, and Red rivers, falling into Lake Winnipeg; and the Caniapusca (or Koksoak) and Natwakame rivers, falling into Hudson's Straits. The Mackenzie is one of the greatest rivers in the world. It is 2,500 miles long, and flows through a fertile and finely wooded country, skirted by metalliferous hills, and with coal-measures cropping out near the surface throughout three-fourths of the area drained by it. According to the best computation, it drains an area of 443,000 square miles. The Coppermine River is very rich in copper ore and galena. The Saskatchewan, 1,300 miles long, and its tributaries, drain an area of 363,000 square miles. The principal lakes are the Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, Winnipegosis, Clear Water, Nelson, Deer, Wollaston, North Lined, Mistassini, and Abbitibi. Great Bear Lake is 250 miles long and about as wide. Great Slave Lake is 300 miles long and 50 wide. Lake Athabasca is 200 miles long and 20 to 40 wide. Lake Winnipeg is 280 miles long and 5 to 57 miles wide. Lake of the Woods 75 miles long by 60 miles wide, and Lake Mistassini about the size of Lake Ontario.

The numerous and recent surveys for the Pacific Railway have confirmed all that has ever been written of the vast extent of the agricultural capabilities of the North-west Territories, or at least 600,000 to 700,000 square miles of them. The fertile belt of the Saskatchewan alone contains an area of 64,400 square miles, in one continuous strip 800 miles long, and, on an average, eighty miles broad. But the best and largest wheat area is beyond the Saskatchewan, namely, the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace rivers to the very western (the Pacific) slope of the Rocky Mountains, along the Peace River Pass to latitude 60° N. Near the foot of the Rocky Mountains there is an area of 300,000,000 acres beyond the supposed limit of the fertile belt of the North-West. The Saskatchewan is partially wooded, and abounds with the most beautiful herbage, and generally possesses a deep and rich soil of vegetable mould. This extraordinary belt, more than one-third of which is at once available for the purposes of the agriculturist, is capable of sustaining a population of 90,000,000. This region in winter is not more severe than in Ontario; and in the western districts, which are removed from the influence of the great lakes, the spring com-

mences about a month earlier than on the shores of Lake Superior, which is 5° of latitude farther to the south.

Snow is never excessive in depth; while in the richest tracts the natural pasturage is so abundant that horses and cattle may be left to obtain their food during the winter.

Travellers describe this region as magnificent, with the surface of the ground covered with flowers, such as roses, hyacinths, tiger-lilies, and blue-bells, half hidden in the luxuriant grass.

The rivers and lakes west of Lake Superior are bordered by rich prairies and splendid woods. A splendid stream (Rainy River, 100 miles long) empties Lac la Pluie into the Lake of the Woods, and must one day be the highway of a great settlement, with towns on its borders and steamboats on its bosom.

On Peace River groves of poplars and pines vary the scene, and their intervalles are enlivened with vast herds of elk and buffaloes.

About 150 miles east of the Rocky Mountains the great coal-bed commences. So far as has been ascertained it is over 300 miles in width, and extends continuously over 16° of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean. The lignite (or tertiary coal) formation is still more extensively developed. At the junction of the Mackenzie and Bear Lake rivers, the formation is best exposed; it there consists of a series of beds, the thickest of which exceed three yards, separated by layers of gravel and sand, alternating with a fine-grained, friable sandstone, and sometimes with thick beds of clay, the interposing layer being often dark from the dissemination of bituminous matter. The coal, when recently extracted from the bed, is massive, and most generally shows the woody structure distinctly. Beds of coal also crop up to the surface on various parts of the Arctic coast.

When the Hudson Bay Territory was turned over to the Dominion in 1870, there was absolutely no population in that part of it now known as the North-West Territories, except some roving bands of Indians, and the few white hunters, trappers and traders, scattered sparsely from the American and Old Province boundaries to Alaska and Hudson Bay, and from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains. Ten years later, we find, in addition to a populous and already wealthy province (Manitoba, previously described), an agricultural population settled along the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Rivers and their tributaries, which some authorities already estimate as high as 100,000 souls, a number which is so rapidly increasing as to promise ere long to outstrip even the heretofore unprecedented growth of Manitoba.

Among the very many points of interest and importance which this territory already contains, we may mention the following:

BATTLEFORD, the capital and chief station of the North-West Mounted Police, is situated on Battle River, at its confluence with the Saskatchewan. The site of the town is a plateau 200 feet above the water of the river, which is navigable to this point, to and from which Hudson Bay Company's steamers regularly ply. Government House, here situated, together with the government offices, including those of the Registrar and Stipendiary Magistrate, form an imposing appearance. The town is well laid out, and contains numerous buildings of more than ordinary pretensions. It has Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, school, stores and mills, and a population already in excess of 500. It is even now a place of considerable commercial importance, and from its geographical position, its surroundings and its political ascendancy combined, promises to become the leading city of the North-West. It has telegraphic communication with the outside world, and the first established newspaper in the Territories—the *Battleford Herald*—is among its institutions. Altogether, it is a place of very great and peculiar interest, as well as of leading importance.

CARLETON HOUSE, or FORT CARLETON, is a Hudson Bay Company's trading post on the North Saskatchewan, 520 miles west of Winnipeg. The village itself is a smart one of several hundred people, containing churches, stores, schools, &c., while the "settlement" contains already nearly 2,000 of a population.

DUCK LAKE, 12 miles south-east of Carleton House, is becoming quite a centre of trade, and contains stores, churches, schools, &c. One school is under charge of the Grey Nuns.

EDMONTON, in lat. 53° 45' N., lon. 113° 20' W., a chief trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, consisted formerly of a fortification of red earth, enclosed by abatis, surrounded by trenches, and entered by battlemented gateways. It is now a flourishing village of from 300 to 500 population, a North-West Mounted Police station, Hudson Bay Company's post, and contains post office, four churches, several hotels, school, two grist mills, saw mill, lath and shingle mill, a number of mechanics' shops, and a good supply of mercantile establishments. It is situated on the North Saskatchewan River, 880 miles north-west from Winnipeg, and immense supplies of the best coal exist in its immediate neighborhood.

FORT ELLICE is a Hudson Bay Company's post, and now quite a considerable settlement at the junction of the Qu'Appelle with the Assiniboine, 220 miles west of Winnipeg. It is also a Mounted Police station, and a place of rapidly growing size and importance.

FORT MCLEOD, a post established by the North-West Mounted Police authorities, and named after Colonel McLeod, the commanding officer of the force, is about 850 miles almost direct west of Winnipeg, on the South Saskatchewan. It has lately become the centre of quite a prosperous and rapidly growing settlement, which promises to be one of the most important points of the North-West.

FORT PELLY, on the Assiniboine, 110 miles north of its junction with the Qu'Appelle, and 330 miles north-west of Winnipeg, is also a Mounted Police station, and the centre of a rapidly growing agricultural population.

FORT PITT, also on the North Saskatchewan, is 687 miles north-west of Winnipeg, and the headquarters of the Roman Catholic missions to the Cree Indians. The village contains a church, excellent school, store, etc.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, a French Canadian settlement near Edmonton, contains a population of between 200 and 300, and has a post office, a number of churches, several stores, etc. The best of coal is obtained in the neighborhood, and in inexhaustible quantities.

FORT VERMILLION is a H. B. Co.'s trading post and growing village on the Peace River, over 600 miles north of Winnipeg. Cereals and roots grow in this locality to the greatest possible perfection, and the promises of a rapid development of the adjacent territory are extremely encouraging.

Great anticipations are everywhere indulged in with regard to the glorious future of the North-West; and the unprecedented advance which it has already made, together with its ever-accelerating development, would seem to indicate that the most brilliant hopes are in no wise overdrawn.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is bounded on the north by the sixtieth parallel of latitude; east by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; south by the United States; and west by Alaska, the Pacific Ocean, and Queen Charlotte's Sound. Length, 764½ miles; breadth about 400 miles; area, including Vancouver and other islands, 330,000 square miles.

Vancouver Island extends from lat. 48° 19' to 50° 53' N., a distance of 278 miles, along the southern portion of the mainland, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Georgia, 90 miles in width. The north entrance to the



gulf is Johnston's Strait, and the south entrance is the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, which separates the south shore of the island from the territory of the United States. Queen Charlotte Islands, lying between lat. 52° and 54° N., and long. 131° 25' and 134° W., are separated from the north portion of the coast by Queen Charlotte Sound.

The seaboard of British Columbia extends from the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to Alaska. These points are distant, on an air-line, some five hundred and fifty miles, but the coast is deeply indented by great arms of the sea at many intermediate places, so that the actual coast-line is very irregular, and will probably measure several thousand miles.

The northern part of the colony is diversified with mountain, lake, and river; is of extraordinary fertility, producing all Canadian cereals and vegetables, and fruits in larger measure than any part of even Ontario, and with a mining region at the head-waters of the Peace, Skeena, and Fraser rivers, which, though very imperfectly explored (owing to their inaccessibility to general travel), gives indications of being very rich in gold and silver. The southern and middle part includes the rich gold valley of Fraser River, and is well adapted for pasturage, and also, with irrigation, for agriculture; some parts, however, such as the Chilcotin plains, and the great and beautiful valley of the Okanagan, require no artificial irrigation, nor does any part of the seaboard.

The mineral resources of British Columbia are very great. Gold is found all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and in great abundance in the Cariboo district, the yield in that one locality exceeding, in 1870, one million dollars, while the yield of the entire Province for the past ten years has exceeded twenty-two million dollars. Silver and copper are also to be had in abundance, but the mines have not as yet been very largely worked. The true wealth of the Province, however, is its coal-fields, which are inexhaustible, easy of access, and easily worked. Bituminous coal is found on the mainland and on Vancouver Island, and anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Island.

The climate of British Columbia is mild and favorable enough to allow animals to live in the open air throughout the winter, and in many parts the plains and hills are covered with an herb called bunch-grass, which possesses highly nutritious qualities, and keeps cattle in excellent condition during the whole winter. On the coast the winter is more humid than cold. The lakes are never wholly frozen, and travel is never impeded by the snow, except in the mountain passes.

The area of the land fit for agricultural settlement is estimated at 200,000 square miles, diversified by hill and dale, and watered by numerous streams and lakes. The soil varies from a deep-black vegetable loam to a light-brown loamy earth, the hills supplying slate and building-stone. Wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, apples, pears, etc., grow luxuriantly. There is abundant grass for cattle, and sheep-raising has been introduced with success.

The country is rich in fur-bearing animals, bears, lynx, marten, and beaver. The annual product of the fur trade exceeds \$250,000. Ship-building also promises to assume large proportions.

The chief river is the great Fraser River, which pursues a rapid course between steep and rocky banks, until, approaching the sea, it presents a fertile and finely wooded valley of from fifty to sixty miles in length. The total length of the Fraser River is about 700 miles. The Thompson River surpasses the Fraser in the richness of its scenery, and flows through one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The Columbia, another noble stream, enters the United States at Fort Shepherd, after a course of nearly 800 miles in British territory. Its total length is about 1,200 miles. Means of communication are very good.

Steamers ascend the Fraser River over 100 miles, to the head of navigation, and for over 450 miles beyond

this there is an excellent gravelled road, constructed by the government.

British Columbia consists of two perfectly distinct parts, the mainland above described and Vancouver Island. This island is the largest in the Pacific, being 278 miles long and forty to fifty wide. It is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Fuca, which are about sixteen miles in width, and by the Gulf of Georgia, which varies from thirty miles in width to a narrowness that is bridgeable, viz., at Valde's Island.

The island is noted for its coal mines. Gold has also been found. The harbors are numerous and excellent, and Esquimaux Harbor is the naval station of the imperial government and the site of an extensive graving dock.

Burrard Inlet is the largest and finest harbor on the mainland, and also the Pacific Railway terminus.

The public affairs of British Columbia are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly composed of twenty-five representatives elected every four years. Justice is dispensed by a chief-justice and two assistants. Education is free, and schools non-sectarian.

There is regular steam communication from Victoria to Portland and San Francisco; while telegraph lines extend from Victoria via Saanich to Swinomish, U. S., thence via Matsqui, Hope, Yale, Lytton and Quesnel to Barkerville, Cariboo, a total distance of 632 miles.

There is also a branch line from Matsqui to Burrard Inlet via New Westminster, in addition to a right of way over the line belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company, from Swinomish to Victoria, which comprises five submarine cables. This line of telegraph, which by the Act completing the union of Columbia with Canada became the property of the Dominion, is 632 miles long, and is being extended across the entire continent.

The construction of the Canada Pacific Railway cannot fail to develop the untold resources of this Province, and add greatly to the wealth and general prosperity of the Dominion.

Though British Columbia possesses considerable tracts of fine agricultural and pastoral land, amply sufficient to produce all the food her own population is ever likely to require, yet it is not probable that she will ever hold a prominent position as an exporting agricultural country. Her chief resources are her forests, her fisheries, and her mines, and these are capable of almost unlimited development. Her gold-fields, her silver-veins, and her coal-mines are yet in their infancy; her timber trade is in a similar condition; and her fisheries, which may fairly be expected to rival those of the Atlantic Provinces, have scarcely yet extended beyond the supply of local demands.

There cannot be a doubt in the mind of any one who has visited the country, that a bright and prosperous future is in store for the Alpine Province of the great Dominion, only to be realized, however, when the iron road shall have brought her into closer communion with her elder sisters in the east.

The distance from Montreal to Victoria is over 3,600 miles, which can now be accomplished in eleven or twelve days by the San Francisco route; but by the future Canada Pacific Railway the distance will be reduced to less than 2,800 miles. The most direct route to British Columbia from England is by way of Quebec and San Francisco, the Allan line of steamers furnishing passenger-tickets through from Liverpool. On arriving in Quebec, passengers proceed through to Chicago by rail, and thence by the Pacific Railway to San Francisco, whence steamers ply regularly to Victoria and New Westminster.

This colony was first established in 1858, and has since made remarkable progress. The total population is about 60,000, of whom 15,000 are whites.

VICTORIA, the capital of British Columbia, is situated near the south-east extremity of Vancouver Island, where the adjoining Strait of Fuca is 17 miles in breadth, 143 miles from Olympia (Puget's Sound), 320 miles from Portland (Oregon), and (by C. P. R.) about 2,800 miles from Montreal.

The surroundings of Victoria are singularly beautiful. To the south is a wide stretch of sea, closed in by the magnificent range of the Olympian Mountains. These mountains, the lower portion of which is shaded with a soft velvety mist, and the tops covered with snow strongly reflecting the rays of the sun, form the most prominent feature in the landscape. To the eastward is Mount Baker, which, at a distance of nearly 100 miles, rears its snowy peak far away into the clouds. To the westward is a long, wide stretch of sea, bounded on one side by the Olympian range, and on the other by the rocks and mountains of Vancouver, jutting out here and there into the Strait; while to the northward are ranges of hills and mountains, prominent among which, and within five or six miles of the town, are the peaks of Mount Tolmie and Cedar Mountain. From these heights the most beautiful panoramic views of the southern end of the island, the surrounding ocean, the Olympian range, and the coast range on the mainland far westward may be obtained.

The country in the neighborhood of Victoria is remarkably picturesque. Natural parks—in which there are numbers of fine old oaks and a profusion of ferns and wild roses—little inlets, bays, and beaches, jutting rocks, and the fine scenery of the background, combine to render it one of the most lovely spots on earth. This, together with its magnificent climate, which is beautifully clear, cool and fresh during the whole summer season, and very mild in winter, must in the future render it a place of great resort.

Three miles from Victoria is the harbor of Esquimaux, one of the finest on the Pacific coast. There is here a naval station, at which there are generally two or three ships of war. A graving dock was recently built, capable of admitting ships of the largest size. An excellent macadamized road connects the two harbors.

The city boasts of some good streets, with fine drives, over excellent roads, in various directions. Adjoining the town a large extent of ground has been reserved for a public park. This picturesque locality, known as Beacon Hill, borders on the Strait. Here is the public race-course and cricket-ground. On the outskirts of the town are many attractive residences, and every cottage displays its pretty garden.

Though Victoria can boast of no architectural pretensions, there are many neat and substantially constructed buildings; among them may be mentioned the Provincial offices on James' Bay; the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches; a Jewish synagogue; Christ Church cathedral; the iron church of St. John, a donation to the Episcopalian congregation of the Province from the Baroness Coutts; the Angela College for young ladies, from the same excellent lady; the St. Anne's Convent and Orphan School; the Masonic building; the Mechanics' Institute; Bank of British North America; hotels, hospital, and theatre. A post-office and a custom-house were lately built by the Dominion Government.

The city is supplied with gas and water-works. There are several breweries, distilleries, foundries and factories, one ship-yard, etc. Wages are high for all laborers and mechanics, who are always in demand. The population is about 6,000. The amount of business transacted in Victoria is far beyond what would be expected from a town of such a limited number of inhabitants.

NEW WESTMINSTER, the former capital of British Columbia, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, 85 miles from Victoria. The town boasts of a very handsome Episcopal church (of stone) and the only peal of bells on the coast, presented some years ago by Miss Burdett Coutts, now Baroness in her own right. There are also very neat churches in connection with the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations. Population, over 3,000. Steamers run twice a week between New Westminster and Victoria.

BURRARD INLET, one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast, and the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, is only a few miles from New Westminster.



## NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND is a large island in the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat.  $46^{\circ} 38'$  and  $51^{\circ} 40'$  north, and long.  $52^{\circ} 35'$  and  $59^{\circ} 35'$  west. It is separated on the north-west from Canada by the Gulf; its south-west point approaches Cape Breton; north and north-east are the shores of Labrador, from which it is divided by the Straits of Belleisle; and on its eastern side expands the open ocean. It lies nearer to Europe than any part of America. It is about 1,200 miles in circumference; its width, at the very widest part, between Capes Ray and Bonavista, is about 300 miles; and its extreme length, from Cape Race to Griguet Bay, about 419 miles, measured on a curve. Its form is somewhat triangular, but exceedingly irregular, owing to its being indented with deep bays, the most remarkable of which are Hare, White, and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays on the east coast; St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the south coast; and St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands on the west. There are besides these smaller bays and harbors. Many of these are extensive, commodious, and well-sheltered, with numerous rivulets running into them, while most of the harbors have complete anchorages, with clear and good channels.

Hills and valleys continually succeed each other, the former never rising into mountains (the highest not exceeding 1,500 feet), and the latter rarely expanding into plains.

The rivers of Newfoundland are numerous, and though the majority are small, yet some attain to respectable size. The largest are the Humber, River of Exploits, Gander, and Great Cod Roy rivers. The Humber, in its main branch, is about 80 miles long; in its second, or Grand Pond branch, it is about 48 miles long. The Exploits is about 150 miles long, and drains about 3,000 square miles of country. The Gander is somewhat over 100 miles long. Nearly all the rivers issue from lakes or ponds in the interior. Many of them abound with excellent salmon. Fresh-water lakes and ponds are also numerous. They are found over the face of the entire country—on the very tops of hills. The surface covered with fresh water has been estimated at one-third of the whole island. Sixty-seven ponds have been counted from one spot on the north-east mountains of Avalon, some two and three miles in extent, none less than 100 yards, and not at a further distance than ten miles from the base of the hill. The principal lakes in the island are the Gander Pond, Deer Pond, Grand Pond, and Red Indian Pond. The Grand Pond contains an area of about 185 square miles; this includes an island at its south-west end, which contains an area of about fifty square miles. Deer Pond has an area of about thirty square miles. The Red Indian Pond has an area of sixty-four square miles. The Gander Pond is from seventy to eighty square miles.

The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, with secondary and, over a considerable area, carboniferous formations. The minerals of the island comprise silver, copper, lead, chromic iron, magnetic iron, specular iron, manganese, nickel, plumbago, gypsum, serpentine, jaspers, white and black marble, limestone, and coal. Traces of gold have also been found by analysis, as well as traces of cadmium and bismuth.

The principal mines are the Tilt Cove Mine (copper), the Notre Dame Mine (copper), both on the eastern side of the island; and the La Manche Mine (lead), on

the southern coast. The first named has been very productive. The other two have not been so successful, though there is no doubt they are rich in minerals; the cause of their comparative failure is to be found in the lack of means.

The climate, being insular, is not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighboring continental Provinces, the winter being much milder and the summer not nearly so warm. In May and beginning of June, dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighboring shores, but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health.

The principal trees of Newfoundland are spruce, birch, pine, larch, willow, ash, and fir. Recumbent and standing evergreens are to be met with in great variety; berry-bearing bushes abound in every swamp. European and American grasses, also red and white clover, are abundant.

In several sections of the island, agriculture can be carried on with profit. In the neighborhood of many of the lakes and rivers there are valuable alluvia. Potatoes yield well and are of an excellent quality; green crops thrive well in many districts. Wheat has been known to yield 30 bushels per acre. Apples, plums, and cherries have been raised with success; gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries, of very good quality, are grown.

The timber lands, amounting to nearly one million of acres, and situated principally on the western side of the island, and by the chief lakes and rivers, are wholly unsettled and ungranted, though they are of high importance with a view to settlement. No lands are let for lumbering purposes—the laws provide that they shall be disposed of for settlement alone; but the probability is that this will at once be changed, so as to open up the country for lumbering enterprises.

The only animal peculiar to the island is the Newfoundland dog; famous the world over. Among the wild animals may be enumerated the deer, the wolf, the bear, the beaver, the marten, and wild-cat. Land and aquatic birds are numerous. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises; while for fish, there is no place in the world comparable to Newfoundland, especially for cod. The famous Grand Banks swarm with cod and every other variety of fish.

The cod fishery opens in June and lasts till the middle of November, and may be said to form the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the island.

The seal fisheries of Newfoundland are of very great importance. Over 200 vessels have been annually employed in this industry, having an aggregate of nearly 40,000 tons burthen, and a complement of between 10,000 and 12,000 men.

The chief exports of the island are fish, fish oil, seal oil and skins, and the imports consist of breadstuffs, fruits and textile fabrics. Over \$7,000,000 of these articles have been imported within a single year, while the exports during the same time have exceeded \$6,000,000.

The government of Newfoundland pays \$120,000 annually for the steam service of the colony. The steamers subsidized are the Allan line, to and from Liverpool and Halifax, or some port in the Dominion or United States, once a fortnight, and several for coast and local service.

The public affairs of Newfoundland are administered by a Governor, appointed by the Queen; an Executive Council of six members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-one representatives. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and two assistant judges; a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a District Court.

The public school system is based on the denominational principle as regards Roman Catholics, and the non-denominational as far as Protestants generally are concerned.

There are four public academies, based on the denominational principle, and all situated in the capital of the island; one for Roman Catholics, which is in connection with their college; one for the Church of England Protestants, in connection with their collegiate establishment; one for Wesleyans; and one for Protestants of all other denominations.

There are no railways on the island, and the means of communication are not the best. Two steamers make fortnightly trips to the principal places north and south of St. John's, and another runs daily between ports on Conception Bay. It is, however, proposed to build a railway through the island, and the surveys, which were some time ago authorized by the government and legislature, have been so far carried out as to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme and the immense resources of the country it will open up. The last official census (1874) gave the island a population of 170,000.

ST. JOHN'S, the commercial emporium and seat of government of Newfoundland, is situated about three miles from Cape Spear, the most easterly land on the American side of the Atlantic. The harbor, though rather small, is thoroughly safe in all weather; vessels may ride out any gale when once inside the heads. On the south point of the narrows is erected the harbor light, burning at an elevation of 114 feet. The rocks on which this beacon is erected are the termination of a high range of hills running east and west, which constitute the south side of the harbor. At the foot of these hills are situated most of the vats used in the manufacture of the seal oil, and most of the mercantile houses have wharves and premises on that side, for the transshipment of articles of export. There is also situated the dry dock, capable of raising vessels of about 600 tons burthen. A causeway and bridge connects the south and north sides. On the north side the hills, which are so abrupt at the narrows, fall away in a series of gentle undulations sloping towards the harbor. On this slope the town is built, the site being everything that could be wished. The principal thoroughfare is called Water Street, running nearly parallel with the harbor, but rather irregular. This street is about one and a half miles long, well built on both sides with stone or brick, but not showing much appreciation of street architecture. In the busy seasons it is crowded till late in the night by thousands who come from the out-ports to buy and sell. The amount of business done in these short periods is almost incredible for the size of the town, amounting to perhaps four or five millions of dollars in three or four weeks.

The manufacturers are few but important, there being very large biscuit manufactories, foundries, breweries, rope factories, and oil refineries.

St. John's boasts of several handsome public buildings. The Church of England Cathedral (early English), by Gilbert Scott, is a very beautiful edifice, and cost about \$120,000. The Roman Catholic Cathedral and adjacent buildings form a very conspicuous and imposing group, built on high ground, erected at a cost of about \$800,000. There are also the Government house (costing \$240,000), Colonial building, court-house, penitentiary, lunatic asylum, hospital, poor-house, and banks. The lunatic asylum is beautifully situated in wooded grounds, about three miles out of the town.

The population of the city is about 30,000.



# GEOLOGY OF THE DOMINION.

THE following article makes no attempt at the dignity of a *comprehensive essay* upon so interesting and extensive a subject as the Geology of the Dominion.

The Department of the Interior has kindly furnished for this Atlas a special transfer of the great geological map of Canada, prepared under the direction of Sir William Logan, F.R.S., in 1869, and also the corrections and additional maps since that date.

To give as briefly as possible such data as shall lead to some understanding of this map, and of the general geological formations and mineral resources of Canada, is all that this article attempts.

To this end we shall confine ourselves mainly to the *economic geology* of the Dominion, describing as nearly as possible, by Provinces, the character and location of such minerals, ores, and earths as are of use in commerce, and might be sought after by business men, for whom this Atlas is chiefly intended.

For this purpose, Mr. Selwyn, the Director of the Geological Surveys of Canada, has kindly placed at the disposal of the writer the complete records and reports of progress in his department up to the present time. From them most of the information given below is derived, and to them (in published volumes) the reader is referred for more scientifically geological or particular information.

Valuable information has also been obtained from Dr. Dawson's Acadian Geology and reports on Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Alexander Murray's reports of the geological surveys of Newfoundland.

With the exception of about 50,000 square miles belonging to Quebec, extending from the line of New York to Gaspé, and joining the Lower or Maritime Provinces, the whole of the Upper Provinces of the Dominion lies on the north side of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

The flank of the northern hills, known as the Laurentides, forms the north shore of the river and gulf, until within twenty miles of Quebec. It then recedes, and at the latter city is already about twenty miles distant from the St. Lawrence. At Montreal the base of the hills is thirty miles to the rear, and to the westward of this it stretches along the north side of the Ottawa River for about 100 miles, and then runs southward across both the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, crossing the latter river a little below Kingston, at the Thousand Islands, and entering New York. Here the Laurentides spread out into an area of about 10,000 square miles of highlands, known as the Adirondack country, and lying between the Lakes Champlain and Ontario. The narrow belt of hill-country which connects the Adirondacks with the Laurentides north of the Ottawa, divides the valley of the St. Lawrence proper from that of the great lakes, which is still bounded to the north by a continuation of the Laurentides. The base of these from near Kingston runs in a western direction, at some distance in the rear of Lake Ontario, until it reaches the south-west extremity of Georgian Bay on Lake Huron; after which it skirts this lake and Lake Superior, and runs north-westward into Manitoba and the North-west Territory. This great northern hill-region consists of the oldest known rock-formation of the globe, to which the name of the Laurentian system has been given, and occupies a very large portion of the whole of the Dominion northward of the limits just assigned. Over a large portion of this area, along Lakes Huron and Superior, and farther eastward on Lake Temiscaming, is another series of rocks, to which the name of the Huronian system is given. But as the country occupied by these rocks is geographically similar to the Laurentian, it is for convenience here included with it.

To the south of this region the whole of Canada between Montreal and the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the narrow belt of Laurentian country described as running southward across the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, is very level. The same is true to the eastward of Montreal until we reach the Notre-Dame range of hills, passing southward into Vermont, and in its north-eastern extension bounding the Lower St. Lawrence valley to the south. This level country to the south of the Laurentides is occupied both east and west of Montreal by the same rock formations, and constitutes the Champaign region of Canada, the surface of which is scarcely broken, except by a few isolated trap hills near Montreal, and by occasional escarpments, ravines, and gravel ridges further westward.

On the southern, as on the northern, side of the valley of the Lower St. Lawrence is a range of mountainous country. These ranges keep close to the shores for a considerable distance up the river; but about 100 miles below Quebec, where the river is fifteen miles wide, the southern range begins to leave the margin, and opposite to Quebec is thirty miles distant. From this point it runs in a more south-western direction than the river valley, and opposite Montreal is met with about fifty miles to the south-east, where it enters Vermont, and is there known as the Green Mountain range, which forms the eastern limit of the valley of Lake Champlain. In Canada, this range, stretching from the parallel of 45° north latitude to the Gulf, is known as the Notre-Dame Mountains, but to its north-

eastern portion the name of the Shickshock Mountains is often given.

This Notre-Dame range, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, which forms the belt whose course has just been described, has an average breadth of thirty to forty miles.

To the south and east of it the land is undulating, extending through the Maritime Provinces. This may be called the Eastern District.

The region occupied by the Laurentian series is exclusively composed of crystalline rocks, for the most part silicious or granite-like in character, consisting of quartzite, syenite, gneiss, and other related rocks, broken up into ridges and mountain-peaks.

The general level of this region is about 1500 feet above the sea, sometimes attaining an altitude of 2000 to 4000 feet, and running down to a much lower level than the average in the narrow belt crossing the country east of Kingston.

The softer rocks of this region are of crystalline limestone or marble, giving rise to numerous valleys of fertile soil. The hill-sides, covered with vegetable mould sustaining a growth of small trees, are soon laid bare if fire passes over them and destroys the growth, but in the valleys and lower parts of this region deep soil and heavy timber abound. This region also contains inexhaustible mines of rich iron ores, copper, lead, marble, and other minerals.

The Champaign region of these Provinces is divided into two parts by the narrow isthmus of Laurentian country, which runs from the Ottawa River to the Adirondack Mountains of New York. East of this division it includes all the country between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, and all between the Laurentides on the north and the Notre-Dame hills to the south-east. Westward, it embraces the whole country south of the Laurentian region, including the south-western peninsula of Ontario, lying between the great lakes. This is a region of vast plains, or very trifling elevations, underlaid by beds of unaltered Silurian and Devonian rocks of sandstone, limestone, and shale. These again are overlaid in the greater portion of the region by beds of clay, occasionally intermixed with, or overlaid by, sand and gravel, and often covered by a considerable thickness of vegetable mould.

In the eastern portion of this region, between Ottawa and Quebec, the lands are nearly all marine clays covered by sandy deposits, and forming a light, warm soil; or a heavy blue clay giving a strong and rich soil for cereal crops. Peat abounds through this region, and also mineral springs. Its mineral resources are chiefly confined to stones suitable for building, paving, lime, cement, and glass.

The south-western part of the Champaign region, commencing near Kingston, and including all the southern portion of Ontario, is the most fertile and productive part of Canada. Like the plains further eastward, its soils consist chiefly of strong clays, overlaid here and there by loam, sand, and gravel. In the natural state nearly the whole of this region supported a fine growth of timber, in great part of broad-leaved species, but presented, however, various local peculiarities. Thus, the banks of the Grand River from Galt to Brantford were remarkable for a sparse growth of oaks, free from underwood, and known as oak openings. These are said to have been pasture-grounds of the Indians, brought to this condition and kept in it by partial clearing, and by the annual burning of the grass. The object of this was to attract the deer who came to feed upon the herbage. The soil of these plains is a light sandy loam, very uniform in character, and generally underlaid by coarse gravel. The valley of the Thames, together with the rich alluvial flats which extend from it northward to the North Branch of Bear Creek, and southward nearly to the shore of Lake Erie, is remarkable for its great fertility, and its luxuriant forest growth. The soil is generally clay, with a covering of rich vegetable mould, and is covered in the natural state with oak, elm, black-walnut, and white-wood (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) trees of large size, together with fine groves of sugar-maple.

The mineral products of this region are chiefly building-stone, lime, cement, gypsum, and petroleum.

The hills of the Eastern Division on the south side of the St. Lawrence are crystalline rocks, but of a softer nature than on the north shore, and yielding, by their wearing down, a more abundant soil. The range of elevation is from 700 to (occasionally) 4000 feet above the sea, extending on the south-east side, through a succession of valleys, to the Bay of Chaleurs, and thence through the Lower Provinces.

The geological formations of the Lower Provinces are, so far as recent surveys establish, of the same series as of Upper Canada, the Laurentian system being ascribed here also to the older formations, and rocks corresponding to the Huronian and Silurian series being the main formations underlying the carboniferous and superficial areas.

The soil is of a sandy and loamy character. The minerals of the Eastern District are metallic ores, marble, slate, and, in the Lower Provinces, coal also.

The following are the names of the principal geological formations of Canada, in descending order:

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| X. Superficial.    | V. Devonian.          |
| IX. Tertiary.      | IV. Upper Silurian.   |
| VIII. Cretaceous   | III. Middle Silurian. |
| VII. Permian.      | II. Lower Silurian.   |
| VI. Carboniferous. | I. Eozoic.            |

These again are subdivided into various local series or groups, of which it is only necessary to mention here that the Laurentian and Huronian systems above referred to are the divisions into which the Eozoic rocks of Canada have been classed. To these rocks no local names have yet been applied elsewhere in America; but, as they are here more extensively exposed than anywhere else on the continent, it would be inconvenient to describe the geology of Canada without giving the names used here, and which are now recognized abroad.

The limestones and sandstones of the older formations are to be found sufficiently distributed through most parts of Canada for all useful purposes, but the great eastern coal-field of North America is confined to the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a narrow margin on the north shore of the Bay of Chaleurs being its limit in a westerly direction.

No coal exists in workable veins in Central Canada, but in the North-west Territories and in the Province of British Columbia it underlies large areas.

Passing by any enumeration of the less valuable or less abundant minerals which are to be found in the different rock formations of Canada, we will now speak in detail only of those which are susceptible of *economic* application. We follow the classification adopted in the official reports.

## I. METALS AND THEIR ORES.

*Iron.*—Much has been written about the iron ores of Canada, but the information is to be found scattered through the geological reports of many years, and in scattered reports and papers given at various times to the public.

In 1874, Mr. B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D., Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Survey, brought together concisely, in his report to the director, all the more important facts of previous reports, supplementing them with the results of his own recent observations, and to his report we are indebted for very much of the information we now give.

The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range, both geographical and geological. From Vancouver Island on the west to Cape Breton on the east they occur at varied intervals; little, however, being known of their extent or importance, except in the Provinces on the eastern side of the continent.

From the Laurentian days down to the present moment, processes of concentration, both chemical and mechanical, have been in operation, often resulting in the formation of beds and veins of ore. The processes have doubtless, to a certain extent, differed in kind, and have operated under more or less favourable conditions, and the ores, subsequently to their deposition, have frequently been subjected to agencies depriving them of their original characters, so that it is not surprising to find them differing widely in chemical composition and physical characters. They may, however, be classified as follows:

### I. ANHYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Magnetic Iron Ore or Magnetite.
2. Hematite, including crystalline and earthy varieties.
3. Titanic Iron Ore.

### II. HYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Limonite or Brown Hematite.
2. Bog Ore.

### III. CARBONATES.

1. Spathic Ore.
2. Clay Iron-stone.

The sulphuret of iron, which is not used as an ore, but is valuable for other purposes, will be noticed in the second class.

*Magnetic iron ore* is probably the most abundant throughout Canada. This ore has a specific gravity of a little over five times that of water, is iron-black in color, hard, brittle, and of metallic lustre. When pure, it consists of 72.4 parts of iron and 27.6 parts of oxygen, but it often contains foreign matters, either mechanically mingled or chemically combined, which reduce more or less the percentage of the ore. It is found mostly in crystalline or metamorphic rocks.

The most important deposits of this ore occur in rocks of Laurentian and Huronian age, but it is also found in rocks which have been



referred to the Lower and Upper Silurian, as well as in the Devonian and the Trias. The iron sands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, moreover, give us examples of deposits of more recent date, and form one of the best possible illustrations of the great concentrating processes carried on by Nature.

Magnetic ores abundantly occur throughout several counties of Ontario. An important deposit in the township of South Crosby, known as the Chaffey Mine, has been worked for many years. It forms a bed 200 feet thick in gneiss rock, and has been traced for a long distance. The Mathews Mine in the same township is a continuation of this bed, and is mined with equal success. A very fine and valuable ore, free from any trace of pyrites and with very little sulphur, exists as a large deposit at North Crosby, on the land of the Hon. George W. Allan, of Toronto. The ore is a fine crystalline magnetite, and seems worthy of most careful examination. On the fourteenth lot of South Sherbrooke a bed of twelve feet occurs, which has been used to advantage in Col. Gzowski's iron-works at Toronto. Another deposit, with a thickness of sixty feet, is said to exist at Myer's Lake in the same township, and specimens of ore from this locality assay 63 per cent. of metallic iron, equal to 87 per cent. of magnetic oxide.

The contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, and Seymour contain several beds of magnetic iron ore, which have yielded excellent iron. The ore is black, fine-grained, and very pure. Blast-furnaces were erected many years since at the village of Marmora, and the biggest production of iron in Canada now comes from the Blairton mines, the "Big Ore-Bed," as it is called, in the township of Belmont. This bed has usually been called 100 feet thick, but it is more properly a succession of beds, interstratified with layers of slate and crystalline limestone, occupying a breadth across the strike and back from Crow Lake, into which it runs obliquely, of about *five hundred feet*.

This section was at one time nearly abandoned, as being far removed from any shipping-point, but the building of the Coburg, Peterboro', and Marmora Railway has put renewed life into its mining enterprises.

The Seymour ore-bed of Madoc, the Howse Mine, and other locations in Bedford, the Foley Mine in Bathurst, the Fournier and other mines in South Sherbrooke, are all important deposits, and in some other parts of the Province others are to be found, although we have enumerated above most of those which are of real economic importance.

In Quebec, through the townships of Sutton, Bolton, and Leeds (Megantic), and at Inverness, Grenville, and Wentworth, are large and valuable deposits of magnetic ore.

At Hull, on the Ottawa River, is a valuable deposit, worked for some years and yielding 69.65 per cent. of metallic iron.

At Bristol, in Pontiac County, valuable deposits were discovered over a large area, in 1873.

In the seigniory of St. Francis, Beauce, a bed of granular iron ore about two-thirds magnetite, with a vein forty-five feet wide, occurs in serpentine.

In New Brunswick, magnetic ores are frequently met with, but no well-defined beds have been developed. The localities in which the indications are the most abundant are in the parish of Springfield, in the Nerepis Valley, in Petersville in King's County, near Dolin's Lake and Lepreau in St. John County, and at Deer Island in Passamaquoddy Bay.

In the Upper Silurian slates and quartzites of Nova Scotia magnetite occurs in veins associated with specular or micaceous ores at Londonderry, and also near the East River, Pictou County. Near Truro, a bed six feet thick is said to exist, and the fossiliferous hematites of the Devonian slates on the south side of Annapolis Valley have in many cases been more or less completely altered to magnetite, a metamorphism, according to Dr. Dawson, which has taken place chiefly at Moose River, to the south of the great mass of granite in Annapolis County. A short time since, a massive, fine-grained magnetic, resembling some of the Laurentian ores, was discovered near the Nictaux River.

Valuable beds of magnetic ore occur on Texada Island, British Columbia, and they are said to exist at other points in that Province, though not yet opened for mining.

Many of the old crystalline rocks contain disseminated grains and crystals of magnetite and ilmenite, which, on the disintegration of the rocks, are gathered together and form deposits of what is known as "iron-sand." This iron-sand is always more or less mixed with siliceous sand, so that artificial processes of concentration have generally to be employed before it can be utilized for the manufacture of iron.

They exist in enormous quantities on the Lower St. Lawrence near the mouth of the Moisis River, where bloomary furnaces have been erected by Mr. Molson, of Montreal, and these sands contain 52 per cent. of magnetic grains. Other deposits in the same region, and assaying from 55 to 34.3 per cent. magnetic grains, are found at Tadousac, Mingan, Bersimis, Pentecost, Natasquan, Kagashka, Batiscan, and St. Margaret River, in localities favourable for shipment.

In Ontario they are also met with in workable quantities near Sarnia, and on the north shore of Lake Erie.

*Hematite* iron ores include several varieties of iron ore, consisting mainly of anhydrous peroxide of iron, the varieties depending upon texture rather than chemical composition. Specular and micaceous iron ore are terms applied to crystalline varieties with metallic lustre; earthy varieties are known as red ochre, while intermediate between the highly crystalline and the ochreous ores comes red hematite. The latter term is sometimes used by iron smelters in the same general sense that hematite alone is, to indicate any ore consisting essentially of anhydrous peroxide of iron. As a rule, hematite

is freer from impurities than magnetite; it is not so easily reduced as hydrated oxides or carbonates, and is liable to produce grey rather than white iron, a fact of importance in connection with the manufacture of Bessemer pig.

Geologically our hematites have a wide range in time. They are found in the Laurentian, Huronian, Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Trias formations.

Hematite occurs in both beds and veins, the beds generally, though not always, being the more important deposits. Like magnetite, it is not found solely in any one kind of rock, but often in rocks of most diverse characters.

An important deposit in Ontario exists in the township of McNab. The bed is thirty feet in thickness, and an analysis of an average specimen gave 58.8 per cent. of pure iron.

Large amounts of red hematite are met with at Iron Island, in Lake Nipissing. In Madoc, and at Gros Cap, Lake Superior, large deposits are unworked. The Dalhousie Iron Mine, in the township of that name, produces a valuable compact red hematite, and is extensively worked. Ores have lately been discovered at Lake Nipigon.

The ores from this Province are largely exported to the United States for smelting, it being found more profitable than erecting furnaces near the mines, which are distant from cheap fuel.

In Quebec, in the township of Sutton, several veins of hematite ore assay from 42 to 52 per cent. of pure iron; also in Brome, Inverness, and other townships. But one of the most valuable deposits is the Haycock mine near Hull, opposite Ottawa, which is a specular ore assaying from 64 to 68 per cent. of metallic iron.

Rising in the geological scale to the Upper Silurian, we find some exceedingly important deposits of hematite; but this, so far as known, only in the Province of Nova Scotia. As specular, or rather micaceous, iron ore, it is found in veins in the Cobequid Hills of Londonderry, and near the East River of Pictou County, that of the latter region being regarded by Dr. Dawson as the equivalent of the Londonderry ore. Earthy red ore in veins also occurs in large quantity near Londonderry, while beds of siliceous red hematite of enormous extent occur in Pictou County.

The red ores of Londonderry are frequently associated with limonite; they often contain a considerable proportion of water themselves, and may then be regarded as mixtures of hematite and limonite. The same is probably true of the red ores in many other localities.

According to Dr. Dawson, the Devonian slates of Nictaux River, Nova Scotia, contain a bed of highly fossiliferous red hematite, having a thickness of from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet.

In Cape Breton deposits of hematite are said to occur in rocks of Carboniferous age, but little is yet known of them. The Whyko-komagh mines in Cape Breton produce a micaceous iron slightly magnetite, but still classed as a hematite ore.

Near Merigomish there is a large deposit of considerable value, and Dr. Hunt in his reports speaks highly of it for making steel.

In New Brunswick large deposits of hematite ore are found at Jacksonville, near Woodstock, and the iron produced is remarkable for its great hardness and strength. When converted into wrought-iron, it is on the authority of Sir William Fairbairn pronounced to be specially suited for the plating of iron-clad war-vessels and similar purposes. It is also admirably adapted for steel. Furnaces were erected at Woodstock, but are not now running. Similar ores are found in great abundance near the River Beccaguimic, and also, though probably not so abundantly, on the St. John, from Flanigan's Hill to the East Glassville settlement. In the eastern part of St. John County there are deposits of hematite ore in the Quaco Hills, and at West Beach and Black River; one of these beds is said to be twenty feet thick. A large bed of hematite is also said to exist near Coot Hill on one of the upper branches of the Nerepis.

Hematite ores are reported as found in some parts of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, but no particulars can be yet given. *Titanic iron ore* is found chiefly in rocks of Laurentian age. Some of the ores of Broome and Sutton in Quebec contain from twenty to thirty per cent. of titanic acid.

The largest deposit known is at Bay St. Paul, where furnaces for smelting have been erected. It occurs in rock mainly made up of triclinic feldspar, and is ninety feet thick.

At St. Julien, near St. Lin, on the property of Joseph Barsalou, Esq., of Montreal, is a valuable deposit, and also at Bay of Seven Islands.

*Limonite and Bog Ore.*—Limonite, which in some of its forms is often called brown hematite, consists essentially of peroxide of iron combined with water, the theoretical proportions being 85.6 of the former to 14.4 of the latter.

The term limonite is generally made to include bog ores, which, however, is scarcely correct, as the ores to be described as limonite usually occur in veins, being the result of the alteration, generally *in situ*, of other ores of iron or of such minerals as ankerite; if they contain organic matter at all, it is, so far as known, in very small quantity. The bog ores, on the other hand, appear generally to contain a considerable quantity of organic matter, and occur, moreover, as patches or beds in low grounds.

In Ontario, the bog ore chiefly occurs, and is found in various localities on the shore of Lake Erie, in the townships of Charlotteville, Middleton, Windham, and elsewhere.

In Quebec, they exist largely at Vaudreuil, where the beds are from four to eight feet thick, and contain about 52 per cent. of iron. Ores of more or less purity are found also at Bastard Stanbridge, Farnham, St. Vallier, St. Angelique, and St. Elizabeth.

In the seigniories of Green Island, Villerey, Cacouna, and Rivière du Loup many traces are met with. The ore-bearing tract measures twenty-five miles east and west by six miles north and south over this region.

The large St. Maurice forges or blast-furnaces, near Three Rivers, produce many tons daily of iron which is much esteemed for car-wheels and like purposes, and are, or have been, supplied by the bog-iron ore beds of St. Maurice, Champlain, and other seigniories. Forges also exist at Batiscan River, called the Radnor Forges, and are supplied with ore from this and the adjoining seigniory of Champlain. Messrs. Larue & Co., the proprietors, sent a pair of car-wheels from these forges to the International Exhibition, which were said to have run 150,000 miles. Here, also, is a large rolling-mill.

In Nova Scotia, limonite of the brown hematite variety is found very pure near the East River, in Pictou County, and the Londonderry deposits in Colchester County are among the largest and most extensively worked in the Dominion. Here are the Acadia Iron-works with large furnaces. The ore is of the best quality, and the average yield from smelting is over fifty per cent.

At Brookfield, near the line of the railway between Halifax and Truro, large masses of limonite are said to occur scattered over the surface.

Bog-iron ores are found in New Brunswick along the northern side of the Granite Hills, in Queen's and Charlotte counties.

Limonite is said to occur at some localities in British Columbia, but they have yet to be examined.

*Spathic iron ore*, composed of crystalline carbonate of iron, is the least important of all the iron ores of the Dominion, only one deposit being known which gives any prospect of being of economic value.

The deposit alluded to occurs near Sutherland's River, in Pictou County, Nova Scotia. It appears to be a bed, the rocks above and below being sandstones of the millstone-grit formation. It is highly crystalline, and of a grey or brownish grey colour. Though perhaps not rich enough to be smelted as an ore, it would be an exceedingly valuable flux.

*Clay iron-stone* is a compact, earthy ore, varying in colour from light brown or grey to black, the different shades often depending upon the presence of organic or coaly matter, or upon the peroxidation of the iron when the ore has been exposed to atmospheric action. It consists of carbonate of iron mixed with clay and other impurities, and though not rich in iron has been the chief source of that metal in England.

In Canada, it is found in rocks of various ages.

In Nova Scotia, they occur in the Carboniferous shales of the Cape Breton, Pictou, and Cumberland coal-fields, though very little is really known of the thickness or quality of the deposits.

Clay iron-stones also occur in the Carboniferous Rocks of New Brunswick, but whether they are widely distributed or not, is not reported. Gesner's report, in 1840, says the quantity on Salmon River is very considerable.

In British Columbia, the coal-bearing rocks of Cretaceous age in Vancouver Island often contain iron-stones, though little is yet known as to the quantity. At the Bayne's Sound mines the nodules are of large size, some of them being flat or lenticular, and others round; the former vary in length from six inches to four or five feet, and in thickness from six to eighteen inches; and the latter are often as much as eighteen inches in diameter. Mr. Richardson thinks that at this locality sufficient could be obtained for the supply of a blast-furnace. East of the Rocky Mountains Cretaceous iron-stones again occur, but little can be said as to the quantity until further explorations have been made.

Those of Tertiary age occur in the lignite-bearing strata west of Red River, in the vicinity of the forty-ninth parallel, where they have been observed by Hector, Professor Bell, Mr. G. M. Dawson, and others. The recently published report of the last-named gentleman speaks of them as abundant, and in close proximity to the coals of the same region, and says that "should these ores ever come to be worked, limestone for use as a flux could be obtained in considerable quantities from the boulders of Silurian age which strew the plains in many places."

Clay iron-ores from Edmonton were assayed by Mr. C. Hoffmann, and gave an average of 34.93 per cent. of metallic iron. They seem to be rich and valuable ores, and are all carbonates, with an external coating of hematite.

We must refer the reader who may be interested, to the report of Mr. Harrington in the Geological Reports for 1873-74, for a very valuable chapter upon the cost of production of iron ores in Canada, wages, transportation, cost of mining, etc.

We have shown that Canada possesses inexhaustible supplies of rich ores of this precious metal, and it cannot be doubted that skilled labour and capital will one day make the iron mines of the Dominion a great source of national wealth.

*Lead.*—The only ore of lead met with in Canada is the sulphuret or galena. Galena almost always holds small portions of silver, and in some cases the amount of this metal is sufficient to render it valuable as a silver ore.

Well-defined veins of galena are met with in many localities traversing the rocks of the Laurentian series; and in some cases they pass upwards through the overlying Potsdam and Calciferous formations, showing them to be younger than the latter.

In Ontario, several veins of galena occur in the townships of Bedford, Lansdowne, Stonington, Peterboro', and Ramsay, and in several localities the mines are worked. On Lake Superior several veins occur, some of which are, as at Black River, extremely rich in silver.

At Thunder Bay, and the Nipigon region to the north-west of Lake Superior, very numerous and valuable veins of ore are found, and several mines opened and worked profitably.

On the seigniory of the Hon. L. J. Papineau, at North Petite Nation River, a lode of six or eight inches exists; and at Upton, Acton, and otton, all in the Province of Quebec, veins of some magnitude occur.



At Little Gaspé Cove, also, mines have been opened, from which specimens of sixty per cent. ore have been obtained.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, galena occurs at a number of points, but nowhere in quantities of any importance so far as developed.

**Copper.**—This metal occurs in Canada in the forms of native or metallic copper, and of the sulphuretted ores. The former is confined principally to the rocks of the upper copper-bearing series on Lake Superior. The latter are widely diffused through the Laurentian series. In Ontario, on the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the Huronian rocks, extensive veins of rich copper ores have been mined for years, often with great profit, as at the Wellington, Bruce, and Wallace mines. At Echo Lake, Root River, and the region about Lake Maskanongi and the Mississagui River, many valuable indications of copper exist. On Lake Superior the native copper, which is so extensively and profitably worked on the Michigan shore, also exists in large quantities over the north or Canadian shore. Many locations have been surveyed and taken up, and it can scarcely be doubted but that in time a mining region will be developed, second only to that in Northern Michigan.

In Quebec, the rocks of the so-called Quebec group, which are an equivalent to the copper-bearing strata of Lake Superior, contain numerous deposits of copper ores.

At Upton, Wickham, and Acton, the veins are many, but for the most part in irregular and interstratified masses. At Acton, about 1000 tons of very rich copper were extracted, when the vein became exhausted; but millions of dollars have been invested through this region in veins giving similar promise, chiefly by United States capitalists.

At Harvey's Hill, in Leeds, an extensive mine is worked by the English and Canadian Copper Company; and on the St. Francis River, and at Halifax, Sutton, St. Margaret, Ascot, Bolton, Ham, and other places through the Eastern Townships, copper exists and is in many cases mined. As this large industry becomes developed, the question will arise as to the most accessible point of transportation to cheap fuel for smelting, and although the poorer ores may be reduced near the mines, the richer will still be carried to the vicinity of coal. It may therefore be anticipated that those from Eastern Canada will eventually find their way to the coal-mines of the Lower Provinces.

In the North-west, large deposits of copper are said to exist beyond Lake Nipigon, and traces are also found in British Columbia, on the mainland.

In the Lower Provinces, the veins of ore on the right bank of the St. John River, near Woodstock, New Brunswick, have attracted much attention. At Adams Island, Passamaquoddy Bay, and many points in Charlotte, St. John, Albert, King's, and Westmoreland counties, deposits more or less valuable exist, and are in some instances profitably worked. Copper is also said to exist in Nova Scotia, near Polson's Lake, and elsewhere, but is not yet developed by working.

**Nickel** is found sparingly diffused through the magnesian rocks of the Quebec group. At two or three points only have ores been found yielding any considerable percentage of nickel, but its high price will allow very poor ores to be wrought to advantage; and these deposits may be worth careful examination. At the Wallace Mine on Lake Huron, and at Michipicoton Island, near Lake Superior, are the two best deposits yet known. Deposits are found also at Orford and the Eastern Townships.

**Silver.**—Native silver occurs in large quantities at several points on Lake Superior, and the copper ores of the Province of Quebec also contain small portions of silver. Some of the galena ores also contain silver in quantities worth extracting, as at St. Francis, Beauce, Vaudreuil, and Moulton Hill, in Quebec, where the assays were from thirty-seven to sixty-five ounces to the ton, and at Meredith's location on Lake Superior, where the assay yielded thirty ounces to the ton. With the present improved processes, so small a quantity as four ounces may profitably be extracted from a ton of lead.

At Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, silver in a native state has recently been discovered in many localities, such as Silver Islet, Prince's location, the Thunder Bay mine, Silver Lake, Pie Island, and McKellar's Island; and several mines produce large results.

Silver mines have also been opened in British Columbia, near Hope, on the Fraser River; a yellowish decomposed vein-stone, brought by Mr. Richardson from this place, was assayed, and gave at the rate of 271.48 oz. of silver to the ton of 2000 lbs. From the general geological features observed in portions of Central British Columbia, there is every reason to anticipate that a rich silver-bearing region exists there, which only requires for its speedy development the introduction of the capital, enterprise, and skill which are certain to follow the opening up of direct communication with the East, but for the present want of which the silver veins, as well as many of the other great natural resources of this portion of the Dominion, remain unproductive and neglected.

**Gold** exists over a large extent of the Eastern Townships in Quebec, and has attracted labour and capital for its development. It was first noticed in the sands of the Chaudière Valley in 1835, by General Baddeley, R.E.; but the examinations of the last few years only have resulted in its being worked. The source of the gold seems to be the crystalline schists of the Notre-Dame range, and the drift is spread over a wide area on the south side of the St. Lawrence. From Melbourne to Sherbrooke on the St. Francis River, and on Lake St. Francis; on the Chaudière and its tributaries, from St. Mary to the frontier of Maine, and at the Rivière du Loup, gold is to be found; and mining has been carried on at Chaudière and Rivière du Loup with considerable results from the alluvial washings only. Latterly machinery has been erected at Chaudière to assist in developing the rock ores.

In Ontario, at Madoc and Marmora, several discoveries have been made of gold, partly in quartz veins and partly in decomposed rock, and several mines have been opened and worked with success in both townships. They are usually known as the Marmora Gold Mines.

The geological conditions in North-western New Brunswick being analogous to those of auriferous countries generally, and especially of Eastern Quebec and Nova Scotia, it has always been stated as a gold-bearing region, and the explorations so far undertaken, both for alluvial deposits and gold-bearing rocks, have been moderately encouraging. On the Tobique and its tributaries, mining leases have been taken up.

In Nova Scotia, gold-mining has been extensively followed, with varying results, for years. In 1870, the Nova Scotia gold-fields were visited in person by Mr. Alfred R. C. Selwyn, the director of the geological surveys of Canada; and, as Mr. Selwyn had been, before coming to Canada in 1869, for sixteen years director of the geological surveys of the Province of Victoria in Australia, he was peculiarly fitted to investigate these fields and their workings. His report in full, in the volume of Geological Surveys for 1870-71, should be read and heeded by every one proposing to venture on gold-mining in Nova Scotia.

The comparisons drawn *geologically* between Nova Scotia and Victoria are favourable, but he shows conclusively that, to produce analogous results, more economic and skilled labour, and more careful investigation before the expenditure of capital, must be substituted for the present wasteful customs. Mines in Victoria are worked to pay ten per cent. dividends on a less yield of gold per ton than the amount wasted in the *tailings* of some of the Nova Scotia mines; and in Australia the same number of stamps do from fifty to a hundred per cent. more work per day than in Nova Scotia.

The gold in Nova Scotia occurs principally in quartz veins in stratified slaty and quartzose rocks along the Atlantic coast, covering an area of probably 3500 square miles. The mines worked are mainly in the districts of Stormont, Sherbrooke, Wine Harbour, Waverley, Montague, Tangier, Oldham, Renfrew, Caribou, Uniacke, and Gay's River. In 1873, there were fifty-three mines open, mostly in small areas, and worked upon the tribute system. Only one or two are alluvial mines.

The auriferous lands of British Columbia do not appear to be confined to any single district of that great Province. They extend all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and are particularly rich in the district of Caribou, and the new gold mines of the district of Ominica, in the north of Columbia, appear to extend over a very large tract of country.

On Vancouver Island very valuable stream washings have been wrought for a long time. On the mainland the gold of the Fraser and North Thompson rivers seems to be derived from the "terrace deposits" which border these rivers, and affords a fine field for hydraulic mining.

In many localities quartz veins intersperse the slaty rocks, and it seems to be established that from the United States frontier to the fifty-third degree of north latitude, and to a width of from one to two hundred miles, gold is found nearly everywhere.

The yield is gradually increasing, that for 1874 being in the neighbourhood of a million and a half of dollars, and an increase of over four hundred thousand dollars beyond that of last season.

Gold is also distributed at some points on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and has been met with in the branches of the Saskatchewan, from Edmonton to the forks. Mr. Selwyn says that it is, no doubt, "washed out of the drift, and as there is little probability of its having come from the unaltered strata underlying the plains, it is to be inferred that it has been derived from the crystalline rocks to the north-eastward, probably somewhere between the Methy Portage and Athabasca Lake. These rocks lie at a distance of only about 250 miles from Edmonton in that direction."

**Antimony** is found in workable veins at Prince William, near the Woodstock road, in New Brunswick. The ore is sulphuret of antimony, occurring both in pure masses and more or less mixed with gangue. No other workable deposit is known, we believe.

## II. MINERALS USED IN CERTAIN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES.

**Iron Pyrites** is of three species, but only one—the common cubic pyrites, or bisulphuret of iron—is of any economic importance. This is used chiefly for making sulphuric acid and coppers. Considerable deposits occur at Elizabethtown, near Brockville, Ontario; also at Garthby and Ascot, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. In New Brunswick it is abundant in the strata of the St. John group in Queen's County.

**Chromium**, or chromic iron ore, is chiefly used as an ingredient in the production of bichromate of potash, used in dyeing and calico-printing. It is met with in considerable quantities in Quebec, in the townships of Ham, Bolton, Melbourne, and at Gaspé, but is not yet used commercially, although it could be to advantage.

**Manganese**, used in the manufacture of chlorine, is to be found on Lake Superior. In Quebec at Stanstead, Bolton, and St. Mary's, and in New Brunswick at Markhamville, King's County, it is mined to a considerable extent. It is also found in Hants County and elsewhere through Nova Scotia.

**Titanium**, or *titanic iron ore*, is used for the production of titanacid for the manufacture of colors. It is also susceptible of other applications in the arts.

The largest body of this ore known in Canada is at Bay St. Paul, in Quebec. It is, however, often found through the Laurentian series. This ore has been more particularly referred to in the classification of iron ores.

**Molybdenum**, a rare metal, exists in nature for the most part as a sulphuret, and is used for dyeing silk, cotton, and linen, and for other purposes. It is found in some quantities on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at Harvey Hill, near Leeds. It is also met with on Lake Superior. It is a mineral, soft and unctuous to the touch, of a leaden-grey colour, and is often mistaken for plumbago, from which it is, however, distinguished by its much greater weight.

**Magnesia** and its salts are extensively used in pharmacy. It is obtained from serpentine or hydrous silicate, from magnesian limestone or dolomite, and from the native carbonate. The latter is much better fitted for the preparation of magnesian salts than either serpentine or dolomite. It is a rare rock in most parts of the world, and it is therefore not improbable that the large quantities of it to be found in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, particularly near Bolton, may one day become an article of export.

## III. MINERALS USED IN AGRICULTURE.

**Phosphate of Lime**, or apatite, is used in the arts for the manufacture of phosphoric acid and of phosphorus, and in the composition of certain porcelains; but its largest application is as a fertilizer, after being manufactured into the superphosphate of lime.

This substance is found in abundance among the Laurentian rocks of Canada, and in Ontario, along the Ottawa, and the line of the Rideau Canal, near Perth, it extends over an area of many square miles.

Its production has been for some years now successfully attempted at the large deposits in North Burgess, South Crosby, and Elmsley, and Bedford, Stonington, and Loughborough, where there are a very great number of locations worked, and a large amount of phosphate is exported.

Latterly very valuable deposits of apatite have been discovered and opened for mining on the north side of the Ottawa, in Buckingham, Templeton, and Portland townships.

**Gypsum** is found in great abundance in Ontario; the outcrop extends from the Niagara River to Lake Huron for a hundred and fifty miles; but the mines now worked are comprised in about thirty-five miles along the Grand River, in Cayuga, York, Seneca, Brantford, and Paris. A very large amount is annually raised and used as a fertilizer, or ground for cement and stucco.

In Quebec, the supplies come mainly from the Magdalen Islands. Extensive and practically inexhaustible beds of gypsum are found in New Brunswick, on the Tobique River, at Hillsborough, Sussex, and other points. There are important works near Hillsborough, in Albert County, for the manufacture of plaster from the gypsum which abounds in that neighbourhood. There are extensive beds also worked in Nova Scotia, at Windsor, Cheverie, Parrsborough, Black River, and elsewhere, and a very large product is exported thence to the United States, or sent to local markets.

**Marl**, or carbonate of lime, is found in marshes and shallow lakes, where it is formed by the waters of springs highly charged with lime, which is held in solution as bicarbonate, and deposited when the waters come to the air.

When calcined, marl yields a nearly pure and white lime for mortar and other uses. It is often overlaid with deposits of black mould or peat, and is used as a valuable manure for sandy soils.

It is found in many localities in Canada; in Ontario, deposits of it are abundant in the counties of Bruce and Grey; also at Kingston, Loughborough Lake, Elmsley, McNab, and along the Ottawa. In Quebec, it exists at Argenteuil, St. Armand, the island of Montreal, Gaspé, and the island of Anticosti. Workable deposits of it are not found in the Lower Provinces.

**Salt** was discovered in 1866, near the town of Goderich, Ontario. The brine here obtained is one of the purest and most concentrated known for the manufacture of salt. The borings go down through the limestones of the Onondaga and Guelph formations, and two or three hundred feet of red and blue shales, which carry rock-salt at their base. The area is extensive, extending from Clinton, through Goderich, to Kincardine, a distance of over forty miles long by seven or eight wide. The manufacture has become important in its dimensions, the position of Goderich on the lake, and at the terminus of a railway, offering great advantages.

Salt springs exist, and no doubt salt deposits, in Manitoba and the whole country north of the Saskatchewan River. They are found at Black Sturgeon River and Lake Manitoba; and on Salt River, an affluent of Slave River in the North-west, Sir John Richardson, in 1820, reports seeing copious springs issue from the base of a long ridge some hundreds of feet high, and, spreading their water over a clayey plain, deposit much pure common salt.

In Nova Scotia, the salt springs of Cape Breton appear to issue from rocks lying towards the base of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and are situated on the north side of the Little Narrows of Bras d'Or Lake. Here several saline springs of more or less strength occur in close proximity over an area of about twelve acres of flat marshy land. Much hydrated peroxide of iron is deposited in the water-courses, the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen pervades the atmosphere in the vicinity, and the vegetation is destroyed around all the springs. The strongest spring discharges from 100 to 200 gallons per minute. It is stated that, by evaporating in two com-



mon iron pots, each containing about three gallons, from two to three bushels of salt were made per day, and it had been proposed many years ago to establish works for the manufacture of salt at this place, but the enterprise has not been carried out. At Springhill, Cumberland County, a company is working the salt wells to a large extent.

#### IV. MINERALS USED AS PIGMENTS.

Under this head come the minerals used as paints. The marls just alluded to are sometimes used in this way for whitewashing, or mixed with cheap colours.

*Iron Ochres*, similar in composition to limonite or bog-ore, but being soft and pulverulent, instead of forming solid masses, are extensively used as cheap paints. The colour of these ochres is generally a shade of yellow or reddish brown, but sometimes purplish or blackish hues are met with.

These ochres are extensively manufactured in Canada, and are found most abundantly in Quebec, at St. Anne's, Cap de la Madeleine, and Durham. In Ontario, at Owen Sound and Nassagaweya, these ochres are found in large quantities, and at one or two places in the Lower Provinces, in a smaller degree.

*Sulphate of Barytes* is also used as a paint, or for mixing with other pigments as an adulteration, by reason of its greater weight. It is largely used in the composition of cheap white paints. It is also used as a surface gloss for paper-hangings. It is found in Ontario, in Lansdowne and Burges townships, and from Pigeon River to Fort William, on Lake Superior; and at Gaspé, in Quebec. A beautiful vein of this mineral occurs in the township of Hull, in this Province, varying from two to three feet thick, on a property owned by Hon. Peter Mitchell and F. P. French, of Ottawa. It is of an opaque white colour, and nearly pure.

#### V. COMBUSTIBLE AND CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS.

In the Central Provinces of Canada, *coal* cannot be counted among the economic minerals; but in both the Atlantic and Pacific Provinces it is found in quantities to make it of the first importance.

In Nova Scotia, coal-mining assumes large proportions. The principal localities of the coal-fields are in Cape Breton, and in Pictou and Cumberland counties, though veins have been traced, and in some instances opened, in Victoria, Inverness, Richmond, Hants, and Guysborough counties.

We cannot attempt any strictly geological description of these fields, but refer the reader to the extensive reports of the Geological Surveys, or the valuable work on "*Acadian Geology*," by Dr. J. W. Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal. From his widely extended examinations of the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, Dr. Dawson has subdivided the system into five subordinate formations in descending order:

- "1. *The Upper Coal formation*, containing coal-formation plants, but not productive coals.
- "2. *The Middle Coal formation*, or coal formation proper, containing the productive coal-beds.
- "3. *The Millstone-grit Series*, represented in Nova Scotia by red and grey sandstones, shales and conglomerates, with a few fossil plants and thin coal-seams, not productive.
- "4. *The Carboniferous Limestone*, with the associated sandstones, marls, gypsums, etc., and holding marine fossils recognized by all palæontologists who have examined them as Carboniferous.
- "5. *The Lower Coal measures*, holding some, but not all, of the fossils of the Middle Coal formation, and thin coals, not productive, but differing both in flora and fauna from the Upper Devonian, which they overlie unconformably."

These overlie generally a series of metamorphic rocks, consisting of quartzites, felsites, altered slates, and conglomerates, which are probably of Devonian and Silurian age.

The productive coal-measures of Pictou County consist of seams of good bituminous coal, interspersed with black carbonaceous shale, and in some parts with sandstones and fire-clay. The coal-seams vary in thickness from two or three to thirty-six feet.

The coal-fields are divided into mining areas, which are leased by the Province under the authority of a Commissioner of Mines. In the Pictou district, the principal mines are:

The Albion Mines, worked by the Halifax Company (limited), having an area of four square miles, with a number of collieries in active operation. The greatest depth reached in the borings is about 900 feet. A railway, six miles long, with numerous branches and sidings, connects the mines with the loading-ground. The loading-wharf is at Pictou Harbour, extending 400 feet into 22 feet of water. The output of these mines is about 150,000 tons per annum.

The Acadia Coal Company hold, under three leases, an area of six square miles. On one area is a peculiar oil-coal, containing from 65 to 120 gallons crude oil to the ton, and valuable for gas-making and distillation. The company also possess a railway of three and a half miles to the Intercolonial junction, and a shipping-wharf, with 26 feet of water, at Pictou Harbour. Their output is from 120,000 to 140,000 tons per annum.

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, of Montreal, have an area of three square miles. Their principal colliery, the Drummond, was the scene of an explosion a few years since, which seriously retarded their outputs, but they have facilities for upwards of 100,000 tons per annum, with extensive wharfrage on Middle River.

The Nova Scotia Coal Company have an area of four square miles, and a shipping-wharf at Middle River. Their capacity is upwards of 100,000 tons per annum.

The Vale Mine, belonging to Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, has an area of three square miles, and a capacity not yet fully developed, but promising results equal to its neighbours.

In this district, several more mines, covering an area of several square miles, are under lease, but not worked at present.

The Pictou coals, long known as good house-coals, have, by recent experiments, been proved of sound fitness for steam-coals and gas-making.

The Cape Breton coal-mines are still more important and extensive than those of Pictou. The Eastern or Sydney coal-field is the most important on the island, comprising an area of over 200 square miles. Bounded on three sides by the Atlantic Ocean, and with the whole coast deeply indented with bays or harbours, notably those of Sydney and Louisburg, this district appears to be the most important in the Dominion for the supply of fuel to the numerous steamers navigating the Atlantic.

Mr. Charles Robb, who made a critical examination of this coal area in 1873, and detailed measurements of the exposures at various points, gives it as his opinion that the whole region occupied by the productive coal-measures in the eastern coal-field of Cape Breton is probably underlaid by only one set of seams, the continuity of which, however, is interrupted by bays or inlets.

The aggregate thickness of coal in workable seams is from forty to fifty feet, the seams varying from three to nine feet in thickness. All the seams dip at a low angle seaward, and much of the coal will be available, with due caution and care, in the submarine, as well as in the land, areas.

The coal is of a nearly uniform bituminous variety, much of it applicable for the manufacture of gas, and comparable, for steam purposes, to the best English coal.

As compared with Pictou coal, it is characterized by a greater proportion of combustible matter and less ash; but, on the other hand, it contains more sulphur.

Of all the coal-mines in Cape Breton, the Sydney Mines are not only the first established, but by far the most extensive and important. In 1827, these mines came under the exclusive control of the General Mining Association, a London company, who now hold under lease in the district more than 30,000 acres, which are, for the most part, underlaid by large workable seams of coal. From 1827 to the present time, this company have worked their mines regularly and systematically, and in the most skilful and economical manner. Mining operations have been confined to three seams at these mines, of which the principal is the Sydney main seam, about six feet in thickness. An estimate has put the available coal of this seam alone at over 38,000,000 tons. Four miles of railway connect the mine with loading-wharves at North Sydney. The capacity of this mine with the present works is from 150,000 to 200,000 tons per annum, which may be more than doubled by additional works.

The Lingan Mine, belonging also to the General Mining Association, covers an area of fifteen square miles, and is underlaid its entire length by several important seams of coal. It is a specially good *gas*-coal, and largely exported for that purpose. The capable production of this mine is about 100,000 tons per annum, though not so much, by half, is produced.

The Victoria Mine coal, for house and steam purposes, is among the best in the district. The area is four miles, and the annual average production from 15,000 to 20,000 tons.

The International, Caledonian, Gardiner, and Little Glace Bay mines are situated a few miles from Sydney Harbour, and are connected with it by a line of railway, and have respectively four, two, and three mile areas. Their average capacity is somewhere about 100,000 tons per annum each; but, of course, it is not fully worked up to. The coal is chiefly exported to New York and Boston.

The Gowie and Block-House mines, on Cow Bay, are of importance, the latter being regarded, from the size and quality of the coal-seam and its advantageous situation for shipments, as, next to the Sydney Mine, one of the most important and productive in Cape Breton. The works of the Block-House Mine are equal to 1000 tons per day, and 600 tons per day have been, in some seasons, delivered from the mine. The coal is extensively exported as a steam and gas coal of superior quality.

The "Glasgow and Cape Breton Coal and Railway Company," an association of English capitalists recently formed, has amalgamated under one management with the railway, the mining areas of Lorway, Emery, Reserve, Haven, Lake Balmoral, and Schooner Pond.

The railway, eighteen miles in length, from Sydney Harbour to Schooner Pond passes through, or connects by short branches with, all these mines. The road is a three-foot gauge, substantially built, and ballasted with rubble and *slack* coal, and equipped with Fairlie engines and a sufficient number of English four-ton coal-wagons, and is being extended to the port of Louisburg, which will add materially to the value of this coal-field, by furnishing an outlet the whole year round from what must one day be one of the most important coaling stations on the Atlantic seaboard.

The New Campbellton Mines were reopened in 1873. The property comprises three square miles, a small proportion of which is sea area, but easily accessible from the land. It is situated on the northern side of the Great Entrance of the Bras d'Or Lake, a very extensive and deep arm of the sea stretching far into the interior of the Island of Cape Breton, and lies at the north-western extremity of the Sydney coal-field, and about thirteen miles distant, on the course of the beds, from the Sydney Mines. Most of the coal-seams of the Sydney Mines are traceable throughout the whole of this distance, and although at the Great Bras d'Or Entrance their direct continuity seems to have been interrupted, and their course deflected con-

siderably to the west, it is nevertheless believed on good ground that some of the most important seams of the district underlie the New Campbellton property in a basin-shape, with their outcrops comprised entirely within the area.

Three seams of coal, aggregating twelve feet, are included within a thickness of 110 feet on this property, and considerable coal has been obtained since their opening. Supposing these three seams to maintain their thickness, and to be unaffected by faults, they will underlie, at a moderate and easily workable depth, an area of 1000 acres, and contain 18,000,000 tons of coal, exclusively of the vertical portions of the seams, which may be estimated to contain 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 tons additional. It is proper to mention, however, that the six-foot seam, where cut and partially worked at the tunnel, is irregular in thickness, and may not prove to be workable throughout its whole extent; but, on the other hand, there are evidences of the existence of other seams lying both above and below those specified. The coal from these mines is shipped from Kelly Cove, a capacious and sheltered harbour three miles from the ocean and close by the mines, with which it is connected by a railway one and a quarter miles long.

The mines of Cumberland County have only lately assumed importance, but recent surveys are proving the coal-fields underlying this region to be very extensive.

The workable seams of coal are numerous, running from two to thirteen feet, with an average dip of thirty degrees. The report of the late Mr. Edward Hartley on the Springhill coal-field, which comprises the most important section of this county, speaks highly of its character and value, as follows:

"An examination of the external character of this coal shows it to be a bituminous coal of a moderately compact texture, and not inclined to fall to pieces or *slack*. Its colour is a bright, brownish black, brilliant except on the faces of the *partings*, which show a few patches of mineral charcoal. But a small proportion of the sample shows a shaly lamination, or tendency to break with the planes of deposition.

"The analyses show this coal to belong to the class known as highly bituminous, or *fat* caking coals, in character very similar to those of the north of England, known as North Country or Newcastle-Hartley coals.

"The high rate of volatile to fixed combustible matter should render this coal, in common with the Newcastle coals which it resembles, an admirable gas-coal, while in the amount of sulphur it falls much below the average of Newcastle coals; therefore the gas obtained from it should be very easily purified.

"The coke of this coal appears in every way well adapted for iron-smelting, as it is firm and rather compact, and in contents of ash and sulphur will compare favourably with that from any coal of the Provinces, the latter being a most important point to consider in its value for iron-smelting."

The Joggins Mine, with an area of two square miles, is situated on the coast at the entrance to Cumberland Basin, and is the oldest in this region, with good shipping facilities, and works capable of an output of about 50,000 tons, but not working up to quite half that amount.

The Scotia Mine has an area of four square miles, but is only lightly worked as yet.

The Springhill coal-field is situated about twenty miles south-east of the Joggins shore. The Springhill Mining Company's area of three square miles has attracted much attention, as being the most important mine yet opened in the recently surveyed district. The great eleven-feet vein in this area has been traced and proved, and a rapid development of the mines of the district is probable.

The Springhill Company have opened their workings successfully. Two slopes have been commenced fifty chains apart. The west one has been driven about 420 feet, and the requisite pumping and winding machinery erected. The engine is a single sixteen-inch cylinder with a four feet six-inch stroke, geared three to one, and driving a nine-foot drum. Engines of a heavier class and more permanent character are in course of erection at the east slope, where in future the principal output is expected to be made.

A good deal of coal is being marketed by means of the Springhill branch, four miles in length, of the Intercolonial Railway; but when the completion of the Springhill and Parrsboro' Railway opens communication with a good port of shipment, it will enable them to ship to the New England markets, and compete with the Cape Breton coals for gas-making purposes.

The capable production of this mine depends on the extent of the works erected. The seams of coal are abundant to supply exhaustless quantities.

The Springhill and Parrsboro' Mining and Railway Company, who are building the road before alluded to, and the General Mining Association, and others, have large areas in this field awaiting development.

Borings and surveys made in 1874, by Mr. Scott Barlow, have shown the existence of many valuable seams from six to thirteen feet in these properties, which will no doubt be soon actively mined.

The mines of the remaining counties of Nova Scotia require no special notice.

The total output of all the mines is from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 tons per annum. Those of Inverness County are of extent and value, with a bituminous coal of excellent quality, but hitherto their development has been retarded by the want of a port of shipment, a fault which is likely soon to be remedied by the construction of a railway connecting the coal-mines of Broad Cove, Mabou, and other parts of the county with a shipping-port on the Strait of Canso, and the railway system of Nova Scotia.

The great Carboniferous area of New Brunswick has a triangular form, the base resting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the apex situ-



ated near the boundary-line between the counties of York and Charlotte, embracing fully one-third of the area of the Province.

Much of it is yet unexplored in detail, but a survey was begun, in 1873, of the counties of Queen and Sunbury, and part of York, which it is intended to extend over the whole area. The coal formation of New Brunswick is divided by the reports into three series, the Lower, Middle, and Upper Carboniferous formations, with a base of conglomerate rocks.

The limestones which are so common in the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia here appear to be generally wanting, but the red conglomerates and sandstones which accompany these limestones are universally distributed, making a close lithological resemblance to the underlying series of the Pictou coal-measures. No extensive mining operations have yet been carried on in the district under survey, though several small mines are opened, and coal to a considerable amount is taken out at points near Grand Lake and on the Newcastle River. In this area the coal-croppings are numerous, and the country is everywhere occupied by the strata of the Middle Carboniferous formation (productive coal-measures).

On the Salmon River, coal was mined nearly two centuries ago by the French; and on the North Branch several good indications are seen, and on Coal Creek mines have been worked to some extent.

West of the St. John River, coal-seams are exposed at various points on the Nerepis River.

A valuable seam has lately been opened, called the Clones Coal-seam, near the source of the Nerepis, and with easy communications to a market. On the Otnabog and Mercereau brooks, in the same locality, outcrops of coal exist.

The total area of this district over which workable seams of coal may be looked for, is over 1900 square miles, and we cannot do better than quote from the report of the surveys of 1872-73 a few words on this point, to show (as a curiosity of figures to the uninitiated) the calculations of the possible enormous quantity of coal beneath:

"We are not yet possessed of sufficient data to justify the assertion that the various outcrops of coal met with over this area, and at widely separated points (such as Clones, the Washademoak, Otnabog, Little River, Nashwaak River, etc.), belong to the same seam as those at Grand Lake, though there are facts which favour such a supposition; there is, however, no reason to doubt that those in the neighbourhood of the last-named lake are all of the same seam, and that consequently the area over which it may be safely regarded as extending is a very considerable one. Thus the areas of the Newcastle, Salmon River, and Coal Creek coal-fields are about one hundred and twelve square miles. Adopting twenty inches as the average thickness of the coal-seam, and 79.4 lbs. as the weight of a cubic foot of coal (the specific gravity being 1.27), and deducting one-fourth for the areas occupied by Salmon River and Grand Lake, the total amount of coal within the areas in question would be (at the rate of 2000 lbs. to the ton) not less than 154,948,147 tons.

"It is, however, to be observed that the true area of the coal-fields in question, and more particularly that of Newcastle River, is probably much larger than has been stated above; the line which has been chosen as marking its western limits really indicating only the point where the rocks of the Middle coal formation pass beneath those which form the highest member of the Carboniferous system, and under which they could probably be reached at no great depth. The occurrence of a coal-seam on Little River in Sunbury County, having about the same position and thickness as those of Newcastle, renders this supposition highly probable. Moreover, the thickness of the coal-beds at Clones does not differ very greatly from that of the beds at Grand Lake, and it is not improbable that a large part of the area occupied by the productive measures, and more particularly where the Newer coal formation exists, is underlain by the same seam. Supposing this to be the case, and deducting one-third for the area occupied by the barren measures at the base of the Middle Carboniferous formation, or rendered unavailable by being covered with lakes, the possible total yield of coal from a seam of twenty inches covering the remaining area would be not less than 3,510,436,357 tons. Setting aside, however, this supposition as confessedly based upon too imperfect data, we can still hardly doubt that the area over which the principal seam of coal in the Grand Lake region may be reasonably supposed to extend, is at least two or three times greater than that employed in the above calculations, and that therefore the estimate of its productive capacity may be fairly increased in a corresponding ratio."

It is to be regretted that the report of the surveys of this region made by Professors Bailey and Matthews during 1874, could not also be obtained in time for this article, as being likely to show more particular developments.

There exists also in Hillsboro' County, New Brunswick, a famous mine of coal called the Albert Mine, which produces coal largely impregnated with oil, and of extraordinary gas-producing qualities. It has long been disputed whether this was a bed or a true vein, but the late Mr. Hartley, of the Geological Survey, confirms by his report the view taken by Dr. Dawson and others, that it is indisputably a vein. When the discussion first arose, the mine was only 300 feet deep, and worked 300 feet on the strike; now it is 1300 feet deep, and worked over half a mile on the strike. This coal, called Albertite, is said to yield 100 gallons of crude oil to the ton, while of gas the yield is 14,500 feet, of superior illuminating power.

Coal has been found, and is supposed to exist in large quantities in the North-west Territories, but as yet of the actual extent little is really known. In 1873, Mr. Selwyn conducted an exploration from Fort Garry in Manitoba to the Rocky Mountain House, returning by way of the Saskatchewan River and Lake Winnipeg; and Mr. Robert

Bell made a survey between Red River and the South Saskatchewan, and between Red River and Lake Superior.

From these reports we gather all that is yet known of these coal-deposits, which are likely, at no distant day, to be of great value in assisting in the settlement and development of the North-west, and in serving perhaps as sources of a fuel-supply to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From Mr. Selwyn's report we may briefly quote the finding "on the North Saskatchewan River, between Edmonton and Rocky Mountain House, of a number of flat-lying workable seams of good coal; one of them measuring, in two exposures upwards of four miles apart, from eighteen to twenty feet in thickness, and very favourably situated for working." Also farther down the stream, "at about a mile and a half below the mouth of Clearwater, on the left bank, a seam of excellent coal crops out, said to be from two to three feet thick. A considerable quantity of coal has been raised from it for use in the forge at the fort, for which purpose it is found to answer well. It is a hard, bright, jet-like coal, and does not split up on exposure like that from most of the other beds in the vicinity. The analyses of seams which crop in the banks of the river, between Rocky Mountain House and Edmonton, serve to show that the lignite coals of the Upper Saskatchewan are very superior to those met with farther to the south, along the boundary-line, and in the Qu'Appelle Valley. The latter appear to be all of Tertiary age; whether the Saskatchewan coals are of the same age, or Cretaceous, is at present uncertain." He also says, "There can be no question that in the region west of Edmonton, bounded on the north by the Athabasca River and on the south by the Red Deer River, there exists a vast coal-field covering an area of not less than 25,000 square miles; and beneath a large portion of this area we may expect to find workable seams of coal at depths seldom exceeding 300 feet, and often, as in the case of the thick seams above described, very favourably situated for working by levels from the surface.

"These coals may all be classed as brown coals, although in physical character they mostly resemble bituminous coals of the true Carboniferous. Regarded as brown coals, they may all be considered the best of their kind.

"As a fuel for locomotives and for domestic purposes, including cooking as well as warming, the coal in general answers very well. It kindles and burns freely, making a bright fire with a yellow blaze and comparatively little smoke."

Comparing recent investigations with the report of the late Professor James T. Hodge on the coal-mines of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, which are now being largely worked, there appears every reason to believe that those seams undoubtedly belong to what may be regarded as only the southern prolongation of one vast and wide spread coal-bearing formation, extending, with but few interruptions and with wonderful uniformity of character, from the shores of the Arctic Ocean for thousands of miles along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

Between the Red River and South Saskatchewan, lignites were found at Dirt Hills and Woody Mountain, but not of as good a character as the brown coals above mentioned. Similar coals were also found in the Souris Valley.

We have only now to notice the extensive coal-fields of British Columbia.

The coal-bearing formation of Vancouver Island may be divided into two subordinate troughs, the north-western being described as the Comox, and the south-eastern as the Nanaimo coal-field. The coal is of a true bituminous character, the veins or seams running through strata of grey sandstone and argillaceous shale. The Comox area, on the north-western end of the island, extends from Brown's River, a tributary of the Puntledge, on the north-west, to Sable River on the south-east, on which the Baynes Sound Coal-mine is situated, and it also includes Denman and Hornby islands. The Union and Beaufort mines in this area are raising large quantities of coal for export. At Baynes Sound Mine operations are also carried on extensively. The seams of coal vary from nine inches to ten feet.

The Vancouver Island Coal Company's works at Nanaimo are on a six-foot seam, and they work other seams also at Newcastle Island. These mines produce about 40,000 tons per annum with the present facilities. The Nanaimo area includes a number of islands, on some of which mines have been opened.

Coal has also been found on the mainland near Chilliwack River, but nothing is known of its thickness or extent.

In Queen Charlotte Island the coal is an *anthracite*, occurring in strata with black argillaceous shale and grey trap or sandstone, with nodules of ironstone interstratified with the shale. The Queen Charlotte Coal-Mining Company have for some time undertaken to mine this coal for export, but with only partial success. This may be improved by more careful management and surveys.

The coal trade of this Province is yet in its infancy, and with more thorough surveys and improved mining it must soon develop into an industry of the first importance. The output of the mines of the Province for 1874 was less than 100,000 tons, but with the advantages of position, and the markets of California and the Lower Pacific coast open to supply, there should be a large increase in production before long.

*Bituminous shales* exist in large masses at Collingwood in Ontario, where works were erected for their distillation, and they produced oil in quantities equal to about three per cent. of the rock. At Bosanquet they yield about 4.2 per cent. of oil, or about ten gallons to the ton. In Quebec the shales at Gaspé are said to be rich in oil.

New Brunswick possesses some very rich bituminous shales, the Blackband, in Albert County, yielding sixty-three gallons of crude oil to the ton. Others on the Memramcook yield thirty-seven gallons. The Blackband shales are also capable of yielding 7500

cubic feet of gas per ton, or about one-half the quantity afforded by the mineral Albertite. There are rich beds of these shales in King's, Albert, and Westmoreland counties.

*Petroleum* occurs in the limestones of both the Trenton group of the Lower Silurian series, and the Carniferous formation of the Devonian series, and it is from the latter that the oil-springs of Ontario take their source.

At Enniskillen, Bothwell, Petrolia, and other towns of Western Ontario, immense numbers of wells have been sunk, and the capital employed in the production and refining of petroleum is over \$15,000,000, with an annual yield which has risen to 25,000,000 gallons of crude oil, and twelve to fifteen millions of gallons of refined petroleum. Petroleum is also found largely diffused through Gaspé in Quebec, but little has been done in its development comparatively, although a few hundred thousand gallons are yearly produced. In Manitoba and the North-west, from the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, up the Saskatchewan Valley, and to the north of it, lies a great belt of palæozoic rocks with an average width of sixty to seventy miles, and extending in British territory from the forty-ninth parallel to the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Almost the only reliable information relating to this region north of the Saskatchewan is to be found in the narratives of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Richardson, published respectively in 1801 and 1851, and who observed "bituminous fountains"; but Mr. Selwyn, in his late report, says: "In the comparatively few localities where the rocks composing it have been examined they appear to be characterized, like the formations of the same age in Western Canada, by deposits of salt and petroleum, giving rise to copious springs of these valuable materials. And there seems but little doubt that Canada has here a salt and oil bearing region surpassing in extent and productive capacity any hitherto developed on the American continent."

*Peat* exists in great deposits in Quebec, in the plains along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. It is of a gradual vegetable growth often resting on a layer of shell marl. The largest deposits occur near Chambly, St. Sulpice, Longueuil, and Ile Verte. On the island of Anticosti there is a deposit of excellent quality of over a hundred and sixty square miles, and from three to ten feet thick. Some of the peat-bogs are being worked to advantage of late years by large companies formed in Montreal.

In Ontario, large deposits are found at Nepean, Gloucester, Westmeath, and other points.

Extensive deposits of peat presenting the same features as those of Quebec occur in New Brunswick, in St. John County, on the Mispéc Barrens, along the coast near Musquash Harbour and Passamaquoddy Bay, and on the line of railway near St. Stephen's.

## VI. REFRACTORY MINERALS.

Those minerals which are used in the construction of furnaces, or generally for withstanding heat, are technically called *refractory substances*. First in order comes

*Plumbago*, or graphite, commonly known as black-lead, which receives several applications in the arts. The finer varieties, used for pencils, command a very high price; the inferior qualities are used for preventing friction in machinery, and for stove-polish. The most important use, however, is for the manufacture of crucibles and melting-pots, and for small furnaces for assayers and chemists.

The plumbago of Canada is a pure crystalline plumbago, and is found principally in the Eastern Townships, and at Grenville and Buckingham, where valuable mines are worked. It is also found at Burgess and North Elmsley, in Ontario, and near Kingston. At a few points in New Brunswick this mineral is found in available quantities. The largest deposit is in the vicinity of St. John, near Portland, on the Straight Shore, where for many years the mines have yielded largely a plumbago well suited for foundry facings and stove-polish. In the vicinity of Windsor, in Nova Scotia, plumbago is also found and exported.

*Mica* occurs in the limestones and altered rocks of the Eastern Townships at Grenville, where mines are opened. At North Burgess in Ontario, also, a valuable mica-mine is worked, where plates of unusually large size have been obtained. The value of mica depends upon the size, transparency, and perfection of the plates. It is frequently found in large masses, which may be separated into thin, transparent plates. Mica in this form, as is well known, receives various applications in the arts, being employed for the fronts of stoves, for lanterns, and for the chimneys of lamps. As it is not liable to be broken by concussion, it is also used instead of glass in the windows of ships of war; and it has received several other applications of less importance.

*Soapstone*, or steatite, is used for an infinite variety of purposes, such as small furnaces, stove-linings, culinary vessels, water-pipes, cistern-linings, and, when heated and made harder and polished, it is used for gas-burners, buttons, etc.

In Quebec, a workable bed exists at Potton, in the Missisquoi Valley, and, no doubt, in other parts of the same magnesian band. A variety called pyralolite is found at Grenville and on the Saguenay. Another variety, less refractory and less unctuous than true steatite, but applicable to many of the same uses, is potstone. At Bolton and Broughton, beds of this pure, compact chlorite are met with, having a breadth of twenty feet, from which large blocks and plates may be cut by a common mill-saw.

*Sandstone*, and sand suitable for constructing furnaces and smelting metals, are to be found in many parts of Canada. In the nearly



pure siliceous sandstone at Grès Rapids, on the St. Maurice, blocks of large size are found, and used in the iron-furnaces of that vicinity. Moulders' sand is also found here, and at Laval, near Quebec. At Pittsburg, in Ontario, large quantities of stone for iron-workers is quarried, and at Perth, Brockville, and Owen Sound, moulders' sand exists in large quantities. It is also found at Windsor, and other points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

#### VII. MATERIALS FOR BRICKS, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Under this head may be noticed the clays for the manufacture of common bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware. No clays fit for the finer kinds of pottery have as yet been found in the country.

Clays suited for the manufacture of bricks are found in a vast number of places throughout the Province. In Ontario, the clays are divided into two classes. The older and underlying deposit is comparatively free from oxide of iron, and yields white bricks, which generally, however, have a somewhat yellowish tinge. The white-brick clay is unconformably overlaid by another deposit, which gives red bricks. These white bricks, which are more esteemed than the red, are made in a great many localities, from the shore of Lake Huron as far eastward as Brockville. The average number of bricks made annually in Toronto is from fifteen to twenty millions, of which from seven to ten millions are white bricks.

In Quebec, the two kinds of clay which are distinguished in the West are no longer met with; but an extensive deposit of marine clay extends throughout the valleys of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and furnishes everywhere material for bricks. The two principal manufacturers at Montreal produce each about ten millions of bricks annually. Some beds of these clays are employed for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, which is manufactured at many places in either Province. Drain-tiles for agricultural purposes are also made at several places.

The white siliceous sandstone of the Potsdam formation affords, in many places, a material sufficiently pure for the manufacture of glass.

The specimens of this stone from Vaudreuil have attracted the attention of English glass manufacturers, who import a similar material from the United States, and who have made inquiries as to the price at which the sandstone could be furnished in England. A successful glass factory has since been established at Vaudreuil.

Good marine clays, furnishing material for bricks, are to be found at very many places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so that they may be considered as generally obtainable for local use.

Fire-clay is met with beneath the coal-seams in the Newcastle district of New Brunswick, and has been shipped to some extent to St. John, but less attention has been devoted to it than its value and accessibility deserve.

Good red-brick clays exist at Fort Garry in Manitoba, and will be of considerable value to that Province, if care is taken in the proper mixture of suitable sand, and in burning.

Brick-clays exist near Victoria in British Columbia, and at many other parts of the coast, as at Comox Harbour and elsewhere.

#### VIII. CEMENTS AND MORTARS.

Under this head come the ordinary limestones and those suitable for making water-lime.

The Lower Silurian limestones of the Chazy formation and of the Trenton group afford, throughout their distribution, abundant material for the manufacture of lime, and they are extensively burned in many parts of the Dominion. From their general purity, and from their freedom from iron and magnesia, they yield a white lime well adapted for making fine mortar, for whitening walls, for agricultural purposes, and for the purification of coal-gas.

The Middle and Upper Silurian limestones of Ontario are generally magnesian, and have the composition of dolomite. When burned, they yield a meagre or magnesian lime, which is for the most part very free from impurities. These magnesian limes yield very strong mortar, but are considered to be less proper for agricultural purposes than those which contain no magnesia.

The limestones of the Laurentian series are very important, both from their extent and from the fact that wherever they occur the same region presents fertile valleys fit for cultivation.

*Hydraulic cements* are artificially made by mingling chalk or other carbonate of lime with a proper quantity of clay, and calcining the mixture. Where, however, natural admixtures of clay and carbonate of lime can be obtained in abundance, it is more advantageous to employ them than to resort to artificial preparations. When a limestone contains ten or fifteen per cent. of clay, it yields a lime possessing hydraulic properties, which increase with the proportion of clay; and when this amounts to one-third of the lime, the mixture yields a mortar which hardens almost immediately under water. Magnesian limes yield hydraulic cements equally good with those of pure lime.

Argillaceous limestones and dolomites, yielding good hydraulic cements, are known in many parts of Canada. Valuable quarries are found at Gaspé, at Quebec City, and other points in that Province, and at Napean, Kingston, Thorold (an exceptionally good cement), Oneida, Brantford, and on Lake Huron in the Province of Ontario. Limestones, both of the ordinary and magnesian sorts, and of every shade from pure white to one which, from disseminated graphite, is nearly black, form thick deposits at the narrows of the St. John River in New Brunswick, and many large quarries are worked. Through the whole coastal group very pure white car-

bonates of lime are found in Charlotte and King's counties, the Nerepis River, Grand Manan, etc. Pure limestones are also found at Woodstock, Canterbury, and the north-western counties.

In Nova Scotia also, good limestones are found in Cumberland County, and near Windsor and Halifax, and at Big Bras d'Or and other parts of Cape Breton. In Manitoba and the North-west they abound near many of the lakes and rivers.

Limestones are abundant in British Columbia, both in Vancouver Island and the mainland, in those parts which have come under survey. They are of both grey and white descriptions, and afford an excellent building-lime.

#### IX. GRINDING AND POLISHING MATERIALS.

These consist of millstones employed for grinding grain, and, secondly, of stones used for grinding, sharpening, cutting, and polishing metals and stones. Besides these, mention may be made of garnet rock, sometimes used as a substitute for emery, and which occurs in Canada at Bay St. Paul and St. Jerome, in Quebec.

The French buhrstone, which is preferred to all other materials for the construction of mills for grinding grain, is a peculiar chert-like siliceous rock, having a porous or cellular texture, which renders its surface especially adapted for the purpose.

In the Laurentian series in Canada, however, a cellular chert of this kind occurs in large veins, apparently of aqueous origin, cutting the intrusive syenite of Grenville. The chert, which much resembles the French buhrstone in its character, has been pronounced to be equally well fitted for the manufacture of millstones. The portions at the surface are, however, injured by the weather; and the difficulties of quarrying the material from a vein in the hard syenite are such that it would, probably prove more expensive than the imported buhrstone.

In various parts of the country, millstones, inferior to the French stones, but answering a very good purpose, are made from different hard siliceous rocks. Along the north shore of the Ottawa, on the Saguenay, at St. Cuthbert, Vaudreuil, and other points in Quebec, millstones of a good quality have been made from the quartzose conglomerates or granitoid gneiss rocks.

At Cayuga in Ontario good millstones are manufactured, and some points on Lake Superior possess rocks of a similar character.

For *grindstones* and *whetstones*, a sandstone well adapted is found in Ontario at Nottawasaga, Collingwood, and Madoc; and in Quebec, at Whetstone Point on the Chaudière Lake, Whetstone Island in Lake Memphremagog, and at Stanstead, Bolton, and Oxford.

In New Brunswick, sandstones of superior quality for making millstones or grindstones may be obtained in the Lower Carboniferous or millstone-grit series of rocks, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Quarries have been opened at Shepody Bay and neighbouring points.

In Nova Scotia the quarries of Minudie yield excellent grindstones and scythe-stones, which are largely manufactured for export.

#### X. BUILDING-STONES.

Of these Canada possesses an abundance, both for common and decorative architecture.

Granite, syenite, and gneiss may be considered together, inasmuch as they pass into one another.

In Quebec, one of the most beautiful granites is to be found in the township of Stanstead, where a mass of it covers an area of about six square miles. This granite is a rather fine-grained and uniform mixture of white orthoclase and white quartz, with a sparing amount of black mica, giving a light grey colour to the mass. The rock is free from iron pyrites, and appears to be but little affected by the weather. It is capable of being easily split by wedges into blocks of almost any required size. This stone appears to compare favourably with the best granites of Great Britain and of New England. Although granite is more expensive to quarry and to dress than limestone, its superior beauty and durability cause it to be preferred for structures destined to be of a lasting nature; and the facilities now offered by railways enable these beautiful granites of the eastern region to find their way into all the Canadian markets.

Granite similar to the above is found at Barmston and Barford, and in many localities around the St. Francis and Megantic rivers.

Among the intrusive rocks of the Laurentian series, is a reddish syenite having an area of about thirty-six miles among the Laurentian rocks in the townships of Grenville, Chatham, and Wentworth. It is composed chiefly of a deep flesh-red orthoclase feldspar, and a greenish-black cleavable hornblende.

A very fine variety of syenite is obtained from Barrow Island in the St. Lawrence near Gananoque; and it is said to be common in numerous small islands from this nearly to Brockville. It differs from the last in containing but a small proportion of greenish hornblende. The quartz, which is more abundant than in the Grenville syenite, is somewhat bluish and opalescent; and this, with the rarity of the hornblende, gives to the rock a brighter red colour, which is very agreeable to the eye, and resembles that of the red Aberdeen granite.

The gneiss of the Laurentian series is in many localities well fitted for building purposes; but it occurs in districts removed from the towns, and has received but few applications.

*Sandstones* capable of being employed for building purposes abound in Lake Superior and through the Huronian series. At Lyn near Brockville in Ontario massive beds are found, from which sandstone was procured for the new houses of Parliament in

Ottawa, as also from similar quarries at Nepean. A belt of sandstone strata, from two to ten feet thick in its different beds, and known as the Grey-band, extends from Queenston to Collingwood, and from this sandstone University College in Toronto was built.

In the Province of Quebec, at Gaspé, on Anticosti Island, and at Vaudreuil, quarries of fine sandstone are to be found in abundance.

In New Brunswick, many excellent granites are obtained from those of the Laurentian system. At Eagle's Cliff, and at St. George in Charlotte County, in the Nerepis Valley, and on the St. Croix River, quarries producing excellent stone for architectural purposes exist. Sandstones of various textures and colours are abundant through the southern counties. The best is an olive-grey freestone in Albert and Westmoreland counties. Red freestones are found at Lepreau, and grey sandstones of a harder character in the county of St. John. Sandstones of fine building quality are found in Nova Scotia at Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

The good grey *limestones* suitable for building are of frequent occurrence. The principal points worked for supply in Quebec are at Grenville, Grand Isle, Caughnawaga, and Pointe Claire. Large quarries are open near Montreal, derived from the grey beds of the Trenton formation. The band has a thickness of from eight to twelve feet, made up of beds of from three to eighteen inches. From these are derived the stones used in the best buildings of Montreal. Farther down the St. Lawrence, these limestones are to be found at very many points, and also at Murray Bay, the Saguenay, and Anticosti.

In Ontario, these limestones are to be found at Niagara and Guelph,—where the quarries are exceptionally good,—at Owen Sound, Brantford, and, in the eastern part of the Province, at Brockville, Bowmanville, Kingston, and Cornwall.

In North-western Ontario and Manitoba, supplies of good building limestones and sandstones are to be found on Lake Nipigon, the Black Sturgeon River, and elsewhere. The limestones of the parish of Portland and the narrows of the St. John in New Brunswick, already mentioned for lime and cements, will undoubtedly yield good material for building purposes.

In the valley of the Nerepis and the north-western counties, excellent building limestones are found, and in Nova Scotia they are also sufficiently abundant over most localities heretofore noticed.

In British Columbia, very beautiful crystalline limestones for building purposes, furnishing blocks of great size, are found at Mount Mark above Horne Lake, and at Texada Island.

At Yale, on the Fraser River, a very fine, greyish-white building granite is observed, and limestone suitable for building is found both here and on the Thompson River. At Newcastle Island near Nanaimo, most valuable grey sandstone quarries are worked for export to San Francisco and to Victoria.

*Marbles*.—The name of marble is applied to those varieties of limestone which, from their fineness of texture and colour, and from their susceptibility of polish, are proper for decorative architecture, or for sculpture. Marbles may consist either of pure or of magnesian carbonate of lime. The presence of foreign minerals generally renders a limestone unfit for use as a marble; but serpentine, which does not differ much from carbonate of lime in hardness, is often intermingled with it, and gives rise to some fine varieties of marble. This mineral may greatly predominate over the limestone, or even exclude it altogether; thus giving rise to serpentine rock, or ophiolite, which through these admixtures passes into the marbles proper. As all of these have about the same hardness, and are employed for similar uses, they are not unfrequently confounded under the technical name of marble. The great variety of Canadian marbles, and the beauty of many of them, has attracted particular attention abroad; and the collection of Canadian marbles was especially commended in the Report of the Paris Exhibition of 1862. A fine collection is now exhibited at the Geological Museum in Montreal.

The crystalline limestones of the Laurentian series yield in many cases a strong white marble, which, although not generally fine enough for statuary, is well fitted for purposes of decoration. Among the localities on the Ottawa may be mentioned the Calumet Falls, Portage du Fort, and Fitzroy Harbour; which last has been employed for the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. Portions of the Portage du Fort marble are of a tolerably fine grain, pure white in colour, and of a quality well fitted for all purposes but that of statuary. Near Beverley, in the township of Bastard, beds of this limestone are wrought as a marble for tombstones. It is strongly coherent, but greyish-white in colour, and contains small spangles of mica and of graphite.

Many fine varieties of serpentine marbles are found in Quebec through the Eastern Townships, and at Melbourne, Orford, and St. Joseph, at St. Lin, St. Dominique, St. Armand, and Dudswell. These marbles are of infinite variety of shade and colour, pure white, dove-grey, red, brown, black, or of variegated tints, and they take a fine polish.

In Ontario at Cornwall, Barrie, and Arnprior are fine marbles of similar character. Marbles of crystalline texture admixed with bands of yellowish green and dark green serpentine are found in New Brunswick on the St. John River, but blocks large enough for ornamental purposes are difficult to obtain. For this reason the beds at Long Island on the west side of the river, opened some years since by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, have been abandoned, although the product obtained in small blocks was of considerable beauty.

In British Columbia, many of the white limestones on the mainland are of the fineness of texture and the hardness of marble; and in Vancouver Island, at Horne Lake, the limestone rocks produce a great variety of excellent ornamental marbles, suitable for almost all purposes. They are all more or less crystalline, and of white, whitish, dove-grey, and bluish colours; but none of the beds, so far



as observed, are sufficiently white and fine-grained to afford statuary marble. As a material for building purposes it could not be surpassed, as regards durability and the size of the blocks which could be obtained. Some of the beds present faces of from thirty to fifty feet in breadth, without, so far as could be seen, a single flaw or crack. The Qualicum River, which discharges Horne Lake, would afford any amount of water-power for driving all the machinery required for cutting, dressing, and polishing the marble. The limestone cliffs are from a mile and a half to three miles from the outlet of the lake.

*Flagstones* are to be obtained from many of the stratified rocks already mentioned as building-stones or marbles, the thinner beds being well fitted for floors, hearths, walks, and crossings.

Among the crystalline rocks of the Eastern Townships, the mica slates of Sutton Mountain will doubtless afford, in some parts, good flagstones.

The higher rocks on the west side of Memphremagog Lake, at Pottou Ferry, and on the east side for some miles above the outlet, afford beds of a greyish-brown, somewhat calcareous sandstone, which splits readily into slabs, some of them as thin as two inches. These may be obtained of almost any required size up to six feet by three, and often ten feet by five. The slabs are very regular in thickness, but their surfaces are somewhat rough, and would require a little dressing. Great quantities of these stones might be easily obtained along the lake-shore.

On both sides of the Rivière du Loup for some miles above its junction with the Chaudière, beds of fine-grained, dark bluish-grey sandstones are met with, some of which divide with the bedding into layers sufficiently thin for roofing-slates, while others would yield excellent flagstones, which may be obtained five or six feet long, by two or three feet wide, and not more than an inch in thickness. Similar flagstones and slates are met with at many other points in Quebec.

In Ontario, the Hudson River group furnishes thin-bedded sandstones fitted for flagging, which are exposed on the banks of the rivers falling into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of Toronto, and in other parts of its distribution farther west. The grey band of the Clinton formation affords along its outcrop thin beds of sandstones, which are well fitted for flagging, and are extensively used for that purpose in Toronto and in Hamilton.

In New Brunswick, material suitable for flagging is found in the sandstones of the St. John group, and in some of the northern counties.

In Nova Scotia they are procured from the thinner beds of the sandstones mentioned for building purposes, in Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

Flagstones for both the domestic and San Francisco markets are obtained at Newcastle Island in British Columbia, in any quantity and of very large size.

*Roofing-slates.*—Extensive quarries of slates for the roofing of houses, and of a quality in no way inferior to the best Welsh slates, have within the last few years been opened in Quebec on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Walton in the township of Melbourne, and good quarries are also found on the St. Francis River, and at Rivière du Loup.

In Ontario, good roofing-slates have been obtained on the north shore of Lake Superior, and on the east shore of Lake Nipigon.

In New Brunswick, the only slates suitable for roofing are the pale-grey micaceous argillites of Charlotte and Queen's counties.

A band of slate well adapted for this purpose runs through Charlotte County eastward, and is well exposed at Basswood Ridge, Oak Hill, Jerusalem Settlement, and Hampstead on the St. John River.

In Nova Scotia, a band of good slate occurs near Weymouth.

## XI. MATERIALS FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.

Under this title may be considered certain porphyries, and other feldspathic and siliceous rocks, which are capable of being employed for vases, tables, inlaid work, and for various articles of ornament. The hardness of these materials, and the consequent cost of cutting and polishing them, prevents their employment to any great extent, and causes the preference to be given, in many cases, to marbles and to serpentine. The latter, from its softness, and from the ease with which it is cut and turned in a lathe with the aid of ordinary tools, is much employed in various countries for ornamental purposes. Some of the varieties of serpentine which are found at Melbourne, and elsewhere in the Eastern Townships, are apparently well fitted for such uses. The recent application of a variety of diamond to the turning of stones in a lathe has, however, greatly facilitated the working of these harder materials, which are now fashioned into shape at much less expense than formerly. Few countries afford more beautiful or more numerous varieties of hard rocks of this kind than Canada: among these are the porphyries, the labradorite, and other opalescent feldspars.

The agates which are common in the amygdaloidal rocks of Lake Superior, and are abundant in the form of pebbles along the shores of Thunder Bay, and of Michipicoten and St. Ignace islands, admit of being cut for ornaments. They are often of considerable size, and exhibit a fine variety of colours. The agates which are found in the conglomerates of the Bonaventure formation are scattered abundantly along the coast where this rock prevails, and are known by the name of Gaspé pebbles. They are of small size, but are often of

fine colours, and admit of a good polish. Agates, however, are very common in many countries, and, unless of considerable size and perfection, they have but little value.

*Gems.*—Canada has as yet afforded but few gems. The zircons or hyacinths in the Laurentian limestones at Grenville are occasionally transparent, and have a fine colour; and the presence of small portions of red and blue varieties of corundum in these same limestones in Burgess may also be noticed. This mineral constitutes the gems known as sapphire and ruby; and it is worthy of remark that the sapphire of Ceylon is found, with chondrodite, in similar crystalline limestones. The transparent green garnet of Orford, which owes its colour to oxide of chrome, has hitherto been met with only in small crystals; but if found of large size, it would constitute a gem as beautiful as the emerald. Amethysts abound in some parts on the coast of Lake Superior; but the specimens hitherto brought from that region have seldom been sufficiently fine in colour for the jeweller's use. The so-called Quebec diamonds, which are sometimes cut and polished for ornaments, are nothing more than rock crystal.

Beautiful varieties of porphyry are found in Quebec at Grenville and Bathurst. In Ontario, a fine opalescent labrador-feldspar, so called from the region where it was first noticed, is found on Lake Huron, as also in Abercrombie in Quebec.

*Jasper.*—A bed of jasper occurs in the town of Sherbrooke, and is traced for a considerable distance, having in some parts a breadth of six feet. Its colour is blood-red, and it includes small grains of red hematite, and occasionally passes into a jaspers iron ore. In the parts exposed, this jasper does not appear to be sufficiently compact to be wrought for ornamental purposes. A small bed of jasper occurs imbedded in the red shales at Rivière Ouelle. Its colours are dark green and reddish-brown, and it is penetrated by small veins of white chalcedony. This jasper is compact and uniform in its texture, and receives a good polish. In some parts, the reddish-brown base is marked by clouds of a brilliant red. The jasper conglomerate of the Huronian series is fine in texture, and often brilliant in colour, and the whole rock is extremely solid, and receives a polish which makes it well fitted for ornamental purposes. Great beds of this jasper conglomerate are met with on the north shore of Lake Huron, where rounded masses of it, often of large size, are also found. A beautiful bed of jasper is found in New Brunswick at Washademoak Lake near Taft's Cove.

In New Brunswick, some of the granites, marbles, and serpentines mentioned for architectural uses may also be employed for decorative purposes, and will take a fine polish. In the range of intrusive granites extending from Digdequash River through the Nerepis Hills to the St. John River in Queen's County, and about Lake Utopia and the Magaguadavic River, some of the red syenitic granites will compare, in depth and richness of colour, with the highly esteemed red granite of Scotland. Felsites and porphyries of uniform texture and beauty of colour are frequently seen in the south-western counties. Beds of a valuable character are seen about the Chimook Lakes on the St. Andrew's Railway, and about Digdequash and Magaguadavic, and also some beds of exceeding beauty at Shin Creek in Queen's County.

## XII. LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

A very fine-grained and compact limestone is required for the purposes of lithography, and beds having these characters are found in the Birdseye and Black River formation, at the base of the Trenton group throughout a considerable part of its distribution, from Hungerford to Rama on Lake Couchiching in Ontario. In the township of Marmora, there is a section of about twenty feet of light grey limestone, which is compact, with a conchoidal fracture, and holds no organic remains. Some of the beds contain numerous small lenticular crystals of calc-spar, and are marked with crystallites. There is, however, a bed of two feet in thickness, which is extremely fine in its grain, and yields a lithographic stone of excellent quality. It has been repeatedly tried by lithographers, both in Canada and England, with most satisfactory results. It is probable that equally good material for the purpose may be found in other parts of this band, which may be traced for about a hundred miles.

Beds of a fine-grained yellowish-grey stone, well fitted for lithographic purposes, have lately been found among the dolomites of the Onondaga formation in the township of Brant.

The stone from this formation, being magnesian, is attacked by acids more gently and with less effervescence than ordinary limestone. This peculiarity in the action of acids, which are employed in the lithographic process, is said to be an advantage.

## XIII. MINERAL SPRINGS AND WATERS.

The unaltered palæozoic rocks of Canada abound in mineral springs, a great number of which have been submitted to chemical analysis, and may for convenience be arranged in six classes, according to their chemical composition. In the first three classes chlorides predominate; in the fourth, carbonates; and in the fifth and sixth, sulphuric acid and sulphates. The waters of the first, second, and sixth classes are neutral; those of the third and fourth are alkaline; and those of the fifth are acid.

Nowhere else has such a complete systematic examination of the waters of a region, and of a great geological series, been made as in Canada, and the extended series of analyses given in the volumes of the Geology of Canada obtain an additional importance from

the fact that the waters are derived from palæozoic strata, which prepares us to find certain points of difference between these waters and those of other countries, for the most part belonging to more recent geological formations.

The brine-springs of the first class are altogether unlike those of England, Germany, and the State of New York. In all of these, common salt greatly predominates, and the earthy chlorides form but a very small portion of the solid contents; while in the waters of the first class in Canada, these chlorides constitute more than one-half of the saline ingredients. The brine-springs of other regions are supposed to arise from the solution of rock salts, which occur in beds, or in crystals disseminated through the strata, as in the saliferous marls of the Onondaga formation. In the process of crystallization the common salt separates from the earthy chlorides; and hence the brine-springs of New York, which have their source in this formation, are solutions of chloride of sodium, with but very little impurity. The brine-springs of the Lower Silurian limestones of Canada, on the contrary, may be supposed to represent the composition of the ancient ocean in which these early strata were deposited. The action of the carbonate of soda from feldspathic rocks, through long ages, has since decomposed the greater part of the chloride of calcium of the ocean, replacing it by chloride of sodium, and forming the carbonate of lime of which vast limestone formations have been built up. The mineral waters of the second class, which are distinguished by containing a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia, and but very little carbonate of lime, seem, from numerous analyses, to be very rare in Germany. Though the number of springs submitted to examination has been very large, they form but a small portion of those which are known to exist through the country, and we can but briefly enumerate the most important.

The first class includes saline waters containing chloride of sodium, with large portions of chlorides of calcium and magnesium, sometimes with sulphates. The carbonates of lime and magnesia are either present only in very small quantities, or are altogether wanting. These waters are generally very bitter to the taste, and always contain portions of bromides and iodides.

The waters of the first class are characterized by the presence of great quantities of chlorides of magnesium and calcium; amounting, in several cases, to more than one-half the solid contents of the water. This composition is altogether unlike that of any waters hitherto studied. The water of the Dead Sea offers some resemblance to these curious brine-springs, in its large amount of chloride of magnesium; but it differs in containing a much smaller proportion of chloride of calcium, and a larger quantity of chloride of potassium; resembling in this respect the bitter of sea-water, in which, from the separation of the chloride of sodium, the potash has accumulated. The occasionally large proportion of iodine in these brine-springs is especially worthy of notice.

Among the most notable springs of this class are those of St. Catharine's, Ont. A well was sunk here some years since in the hope of obtaining brine for the manufacture of salt. The brine is so much charged with lime and magnesia salts as to be unfit for this purpose, but it has acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of many diseases. It is used at the well both internally and externally, and is also evaporated to small volume and sent over the country in a concentrated form. A second well was opened afterwards, of a water similar to the other, but somewhat less strong. Large sanitary establishments have been opened at these wells.

An attempt was formerly made to manufacture salt from a well of the first class in the village of Ancaster, Ont., but, from the large amount of earthy chlorides, the purification was found to be difficult. At Hallowell and Whitby, in Ontario, and at St. Benoit and Bay St. Paul, in Quebec, springs exist of very bitter and saline properties, but with varying proportions of bromine and iodine.

The second class includes a large number of saline waters, which differ from the first in containing, besides the chlorides of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, considerable portions of bicarbonates of lime and magnesia, the latter carbonate generally predominating. Small quantities of oxide of iron, and of baryta and strontia, are frequently present. These waters generally contain much smaller proportions of earthy chlorides than the first class, and are therefore less bitter, and more pleasant to the taste.

The springs of Plantagenet, in Ontario, and St. Léon and Ste. Geneviève, in Quebec, are notable examples of this class. The waters of the former are largely sent over the country, and are highly esteemed as medicinal waters. There are here several springs of nearly similar analysis.

The spring at St. Léon contains sufficient carbonate of iron to give it a chalybeate taste, and those of Ste. Geneviève are remarkable for the large proportion of iodides which they contain.

At Caledonia Springs, Ont., one of the four waters which have made this place noted for medicinal resort is of this class.

The Lanoraie spring (Quebec) is remarkable for the considerable proportion of salts of baryta and strontia which the water contains.

At Assumption, Baie du Febvre, Berthier, St. Eustache, and Sabrevoise, in Quebec, and at Kingston, Ancaster, and Gloucester, in Ontario, springs of this class have been examined; those of Kingston partaking also largely of the characteristics of waters of the first class.

The third class includes those saline waters which contain, besides chloride of sodium, a portion of carbonate of soda, with bicarbonates of lime and magnesia. Small amounts of baryta, strontia, and of boracic and phosphoric acids, are often present in these waters, and bromides and iodides are very rarely wanting.

At Caledonia Springs, a watering-place of some note in Ontario, the three springs, known as the Gas Spring, the Saline Spring, and the White Sulphur Spring, are of this class. Varennes, a watering-place eighteen miles below Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, possesses



two similar springs, which are largely resorted to. Baie du Febvre, Ste. Martine, Belœil, Chambly, and the Providence Spring of Ste. Hyacinthe, are examples of this class in Quebec; and Fitzroy, Hawkesbury, Henryville, and Rawdon, in Ontario.

The waters of the fourth class differ from the last in containing but a small proportion of chloride of sodium, while the carbonate of soda predominates. These waters generally contain a much smaller amount of solid matters than those of the previous classes, and have not a very marked taste until evaporated to a small volume, when they are found to be strongly alkaline.

A remarkable spring of this class occurs near Chambly, where the water overflows in a small stream from a well eight or ten feet deep. The water is slightly thermal, and carbonate of soda forms more than one-half of the solid contents of the water, which also affords evidences of bromine, iodine, strontia, and baryta.

The spring at St. Ours is remarkable for the large proportion of 25 per cent. of the solid matter being potash salts.

The other chief examples in this Province (Quebec) are at the St. John suburb of the city of Quebec, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Joly, and Nicolet, and an example also is found at Scarborough, in York County, Ontario.

The fifth class includes acid waters, which are remarkable for containing a large proportion of free sulphuric acid, with sulphates of lime, magnesia, protoxide of iron, and alumina. These springs, which are few in number, and characterized by their acid styptic taste, generally contain some sulphuretted hydrogen.

The principal ones examined were those of Niagara and Tuscarora, in Ontario. The former is a spring of acid water, in a basin about thirty inches deep and three or four feet in diameter, and is in a yellow clay which, at a depth of three or four feet, is underlaid by the red and green sandstone of the Medina formation. The water of the basin is slightly yellowish, turbid, and very styptic and acid, and is in constant ebullition from the escape of inflammable gas, and has a decided taste and smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. It contains sulphuric but no hydrochloric acid, and portions of lime, magnesia, alumina, protoxide of iron, and alkalies, besides an organic matter which causes the residue of the evaporated water to blacken when heated. The specific gravity of this water is 1.00216, and in round numbers the water may be said to contain two parts of hydrated sulphuric acid in 1000.

About a mile and a half above Chippewa, near the Niagara River, is a similar spring, which has been described by Dr. Mack, of St. Catharine's. The water is very sour to the taste, and strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. A qualitative analysis shows it to be similar in composition to the water described above, but somewhat stronger. This spring rises from the Onondaga formation; but another similar water, said to be near St. David's, rises, like that of Niagara, from the Medina formation.

What is known as the Sour Spring of Tuscarora, is upon the Indian Reserve, about nine miles south of Brantford. The water is kept in constant agitation by a discharge of inflammable gas. It is slightly turbid and brownish, and has a styptic, acid, and sulphurous taste. The presence of sulphuretted hydrogen is also evident from the odour, and from the ready blackening of bright silver when immersed in the water.

The specific gravity of the water is 1.00558. It contains no trace of chlorides, but gives by analysis as follows, for 1000 parts:

Sulphate of potash.....	.0608
“ soda.....	.0502
“ lime.....	.7752
“ magnesia.....	.1539
“ protoxide of iron.....	.3638
“ alumina.....	.4681
Phosphoric acid.....	traces
Hydrated sulphuric acid (SO <sub>3</sub> HO).....	4.2895
	6.1615

In the sixth class may be included some neutral saline waters, in which the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and the alkalies predominate, chlorides being present only in small amounts. To this class belongs a mineral water from Hamilton, remarkable for the very large proportion of sulphate of magnesia which it contains; and another at Charlotteville, which is noticeable from the great amount of sulphuretted hydrogen it contains, amounting to nearly 12 cubic inches in 100 cubic inches of water. It is limpid and sparkling, and pungent to the taste from this cause.

A copious spring of mineral water, belonging to the sixth class, occurs in the township of Brant. It is described as filling a basin of eighty-eight by forty-five feet, having a depth of about forty feet, and situated upon a mound composed of calcareous tufa. From the clear blue colour of the water in the basin, it has received the name of the Blue Spring. The flow from the spring is constant and copious, and the water is sulphurous to the taste and smell.

There are some brine-springs belonging to the first class in New Brunswick, at Sussex and Salt Springs, and salt has been to a limited extent manufactured at the former place. In Nova Scotia there are some few springs of medicinal reputation.

The Bras d'Or saline water of Cape Breton has a well-grounded reputation for effecting cures in various maladies. It belongs to the first class, and is remarkable for the unusually small quantities of sulphates and carbonates, and the unusually large quantity of chloride of calcium.

The Wilmot Spring in Annapolis County has a reputation in cutaneous diseases, but no correct analysis of it has been obtained. It is no doubt highly charged with mineral substances.

The Spa Spring, at Windsor, is a chalybeate water, and belongs to the sixth class. It has a considerable local reputation.

There are brine-springs at River Philip and Renfrew of some value. No doubt in a systematic survey of the waters of the Lower Provinces many valuable mineral springs yet unknown might be brought to light.

For economic uses, the saline springs of the first class are too much charged with earthy chlorides to be suited to the manufacture of common salt; while those of the second class contain too small a proportion of salt to be employed with advantage. It is not impossible that the large amount of alkaline carbonates in some of the springs of the fourth class might be made economically available, provided that the waters were concentrated, during the heats of summer, by solar evaporation. The supplies of dilute sulphuric acid furnished by the waters of the fifth class might also be found of value, in their vicinity, for manufacturing purposes.

In a medicinal point of view, the mineral waters of Canada are already known to a considerable extent; but they are generally employed without much reference to the great variations in their composition. Among saline waters, those containing considerable quantities of earthy chlorides must evidently possess medicinal properties very different from those in which large amounts of carbonate of soda are present. The salts of iodine, which are rarely absent, and are found in such unusually large quantities in the saline waters of Ste. Geneviève, and the salts of baryta and strontia which occur in those of St. Léon, Lanoraie, Varennes, and many other springs, are also especially worthy of consideration in a therapeutic point of view.

Few of these springs are very copious, and the water in their basins is consequently subject to more or less modification from atmospheric influences, and, so far as they have yet been examined, none offer any considerable elevation of temperature above the mean of the region in which they occur. There are, however, some instances where this is exceeded sufficiently to cause them to be regarded as slightly thermal.

It is proper to remark that the examinations of this subject were mostly undertaken previous to 1867, and in the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario only. In 1867, brine-springs of great extent were discovered in Ontario, at Goderich and Clinton, the source of which, however, is believed to be in formations of later date than those of the first class here mentioned. These being of real economic importance, have been noticed by themselves under the head of “salt,” in the division of “minerals of agricultural use,” and in the same connection have also been noticed the brine springs of Manitoba and British Columbia, and those of the Maritime Provinces; leaving this article chiefly to the consideration of such waters as are of medicinal value, or have not yet been applied to economic uses.

For the information about the medicinal springs of Nova Scotia, which we mention, we are indebted to a pamphlet published by Professor How, of Dalhousie College.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE geology of these two Provinces is considered separately, as a matter of convenience. The authorities from which the information above given is derived are chiefly the records of the geological surveys of Canada down to the summer of 1874, and the Acadian Geology of Dr. Dawson. With the exception of a chapter in the latter, these relate solely to the Provinces of the mainland, as Prince Edward Island has not yet received the attention of the Dominion geologists since its admission into the Confederation in 1873. We extract the facts given below regarding this island, exclusively from the “Report on the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of P. E. Island, by J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., assisted by B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D.”: 1871.

The geological formations represented in Prince Edward Island are, in ascending order, or proceeding from the oldest to the newest:

1. Beds of brown, grey, and red sandstone and shale, with layers of coarse concretionary limestone and fossil plants. These may be considered as of Newer Carboniferous age, and are similar in mineral character and fossils to beds occurring on the opposite coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and there overlying the productive coal-measures. These beds occur principally in the peninsula between Orwell Bay and Pownall Bay, in Governor's Island in Hillsborough Bay, and on the coast between the West and North Capes.

2. A series of bright red sandstones, usually with calcareous cement, alternating with beds of red and mottled clay and soft red shale, and with occasional white bands and stains and layers of concretionary limestones and conglomerate. They resemble in mineral character, and the few fossils which they afford, the Trias or new red sandstone of Nova Scotia and of Connecticut. In Prince Edward Island, this formation may be divided into two members, the lower of which (representing, perhaps, the Bunter Sandstein of Europe) is characterized by the prevalence of hard concretionary calcareous sandstones and obscure fossil plants, while the upper (representing, perhaps, the Keuper of Europe) has softer and more regularly bedded sandstones and clays. One or other of these constitutes the superficial rock over the greater part of the island, the beds undulating in very gentle synclinal and anticlinal curves. They are probably unconformable to the beds of the formation first mentioned, but these are so slightly inclined that this is not very perceptible. This forma-

tion has afforded the remains of the remarkable Triassic reptile, *Bathygnathus borealis*.

3. Drift deposits, which overlie the surface of the more solid rocks in the greater part of the island. These are of three kinds: 1. Boulder clay, consisting of hard, unstratified clay or loam, filled with stones, which are mostly those of the formations above mentioned, though sometimes of kinds not occurring in the island. They are often rounded, and are also scratched and polished by the action of ice. 2. Stratified sand and gravel, in some places containing sea-shells of species now living, and occasional boulders. This deposit is of comparatively rare occurrence. 3. Loose boulders lying on the surface, and which are sometimes of rocks occurring in situ in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or on the coast of Labrador.

4. Modern deposits. The most remarkable of these are beds of peat, dunes of drifted sand, alluvial clays, and the “mussel mud,” or beds of oyster and mussel shells occurring in the creeks and bays.

The Upper Carboniferous series is composed mainly of fossiliferous limestones and sandstones, interstratified with grey and red clays and shale.

The most abundant fossils are trunks of coniferous trees. These are usually silicified or converted into quartz by the infiltration of silica. Some are, however, infiltrated with the red oxide of iron, and others with carbonate of lime, and in some beds they have been flattened and converted into anthracite coal.

The silicified trunks are mostly in the brown sandstone; but, in certain grey beds, trees of apparently the same species have been converted into coaly matter, and it is the occurrence of these carbonized trees which has given rise to the belief that coal-beds exist in the places where they are found.

The carbonized trunks are imbedded in clay, which has, probably by resisting the entrance of water, prevented them from being penetrated by silica or other mineral matters. It is obvious that these carbonized trees are of no value as a source of coal, though they aid in proving that the beds in which they occur belong to the upper part of the Carboniferous system.

The beds of the Triassic system are chiefly soft red sandstone, associated with red and mottled clays, and hard calcareous sandstones and conglomerates, the latter sometimes passing into thin bands of coarse arenaceous limestone, which in some places is a dolomite or magnesian limestone.

Many good building-stones are found in the exposures of this series, which occupies the larger part of the island.

The consideration of the drift deposits is a matter more for scientific consideration than of practical importance. The leading facts in connection with them may be briefly stated.

The lower part of these deposits is a boulder-clay, often of considerable thickness, and containing great numbers of rounded fragments of Triassic sandstone, grooved in the manner now known to result from the action of ice.

This boulder clay is very generally distributed over the surface of the island, forming the subsoil; but, as the boulders themselves are soft and easily disintegrated, and the intervening material is a fertile clay or loam, this deposit is in no way injurious to the fertility of the country.

In some parts of the island, especially in the west, are beds of stratified sand and gravel, with occasional boulders, resting on the boulder clay. These beds manifestly indicate the action of the sea, and in some of them shells of a modern marine species have been found.

Lastly, there are scattered over the soil, though usually not in great numbers, loose stones or boulders, many of which are of the native rocks of the island, but many also have been derived from other sources.

In the later portion of the boulder or glacial period, Prince Edward Island would seem to have been a meeting-place of ice-laden currents, carrying boulders from both sides of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is deduced, from the appearance of these “travelled boulders,” that in the “glacial period” Prince Edward Island was submerged, and ground over by icebergs carrying stones, which in the later portion of this period were deposited over its surface. The stratified sands and gravel were formed when the land was emerging from the waters.

Of the modern deposits, peat is the most important. Peat-bogs occur in many parts of the island, but are usually of small extent and depth. A remarkable exception to this occurs in the great turbary known as the Black Bank, on the south side of Cascumpeque Bay, and in some other bogs in Richmond Bay and its vicinity. These are the most important on the island, and were especially examined by Mr. Harrington.

The deposit at Lennox Island in Richmond Bay occurs on the north-east shore, and must once have been of far greater extent than it now is.

The peat is almost entirely the result of the accumulation of a species of *Sphagnum*, or “peat-moss,” which has the property of decaying below and giving forth new vegetation above. Most of it belongs to the class called by Karmarsch “turfy peat” (Rasentorf), that is to say, it consists of masses which are but slightly decomposed, has a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, and is soft, spongy, and elastic; but the lower portion of the bed is what is known as “fibrous peat,” which is characterized by its brown or black colour, by a much greater density than the turf, by its small degree of elasticity, and by the fact that the fibres, although distinguishable by the eye, are much more readily broken up than turf peat.

The bank is constantly being washed away by the waves, and at high tide the water comes within three feet of the top. But there is still a surface of about 250,000 square yards with a depth of seven



feet, and, allowing it to lose four-fifths by breaking up and drying, this would yield about 20,000 tons of dry fuel.

The peat at Squirrel Creek, near the property of Hon. W. H. Pope, is "riper" than the last described, but still it belongs to the two classes of "turfy" and "fibrous" peat.

It is said to have an area of 800 acres, but the area of workable peat is probably not more than 500 acres. Assuming this as the area, and taking the average depth at 9 feet, we get 7,260,000 cubic yards as the contents; or, deducting four-fifths for loss in drying, 1,452,000 cubic yards, or (taking the sp. gr. at 0.40) about 500,000 tons of air-dried peat.

The Black Bank deposit at Cascumpeque is situated on the southern side of Holland or Cascumpeque Bay, its eastern limit being over a mile from what is known as "Cascumpeque Narrows." This is the most extensive deposit seen, and the peat is also of the best quality. Owing to its very black colour, it has received the name of Black Bank or "Black Point." At the water's edge it is quite perpendicular, and is constantly being undermined and washed away. The height of this bank at the extremity of the point is twelve feet or a little over, and yet, during storms, the waves come dashing in over the sand-bank opposite, and reach its very top. On going inward from the shore, it rises toward the centre seven or eight feet higher, being, like the last described, a "highmoor" (Hochmoor). The average thickness was estimated at fifteen feet, and the sphagnum is still growing over a large part of the bog. The area was estimated at nearly three million square yards (2,816,000), which would make the cubical contents amount to 14,080,000 cubic yards.

The peat is much denser and of a darker colour than that either at Squirrel Creek or Lennox Island, the lower half being very dark brown, or quite black, and much of it having nearly lost its fibrous structure; in this it approaches the character of what is known in Germany as "earthy peat."

Assuming it to lose three-fourths of its bulk in drying, this bog would afford 3,520,000 cubic yards of dry peat; or, taking the sp. gr. at 0.60, 1,777,248 tons.

Directly west of Black Bank there is said to be a second deposit exceeding it in magnitude, and still another on Grover Island; but these have not been examined particularly.

The common American oyster, *Ostrea Virginiana* and *var. Borealis*, occurs abundantly on the coast, and large accumulations of its shells with those of the mussel, *Mytilus edulis*, have been formed in some of the bays and river estuaries. I was informed by Mr. W. H. Pope, who has given much attention to this subject, that some of these beds are fifteen feet or more in thickness. They consist of dead shells, and in many places no living shells occur, even at the surface, the animals having been killed by the gradual approach of the beds to the surface of the water, exposing them to the action of the frost and ice, and to invasion of sandy sediment. These beds of dead oyster and mussel shells, with the mud filling the interstices, constitute one of the most valuable deposits on the island. Under the name of "mussel-mud," this material is taken up in great quantity by ingenious dredging machines, worked from rafts in summer or from the ice in winter, and is applied as a manure to the soil, with the most excellent effects. It supplies lime and organic matter, besides small quantities of phosphates and alkalies.

Sand-hills derived from the waste of the red sandstones are extensively developed along the north-west shore, and are liable to frequent changes unless held together by the roots of the coarse grasses growing over them.

Shore ridges, or "shooting-dykes," as they are called, from the use made of them by sportsmen, are regular banks of earth or soil fringing the creeks, and have the appearance of artificial earth-works, for which, indeed, they have sometimes been taken. They are often six feet high, and ten feet wide at the base. They are probably of the same nature as the lake ridges of Nova Scotia, and are produced by the expansion and drifting of the ice formed in the creeks in winter.

With regard to the relation of the Carboniferous rocks of Prince Edward Island to the coal-fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the investigations of Dr. Dawson lead to the general practical conclusions:

1. That Carboniferous rocks, similar to those of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, probably underlie the whole of Prince Edward Island.
2. That, in certain places, the upper member of the Carboniferous series appears at the surface in a nearly horizontal and undisturbed condition.
3. That boring operations prosecuted at these places would, undoubtedly, reach the Upper, and possibly the Middle, coal-measures, and the beds of coal which they may contain.
4. That the productive value of such coals must be uncertain previous to such actual trial.
5. That the depth of the seams would probably be too great for profitable mining in the present state of the coal trade.

Should any borings in the Upper coal-measures of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick take place, the information could readily be applied to Prince Edward Island. On the other hand, the successful penetration of the newer coal formation in Prince Edward Island, in search of coal, would at once develop the regions of the mainland now untried. In any case, deep boring in the newer coal formation, either in northern New Brunswick or in Prince Edward Island, could scarcely fail to develop facts of scientific interest.

On the whole, it may be concluded that the probabilities are decidedly against the discovery of any large bed of coal at such a depth as to enable it to be immediately available.

The economic geology and minerals of the island may be briefly stated:

**Peat.**—In European countries, and more recently in Canada and

the United States, peat has commanded much attention as a cheap and convenient fuel. In its natural state, or merely air-dried, it has been much employed for local consumption, though of very inferior heating-power to coal; but, when pulped or compressed and thoroughly dried, it has been found capable of competing with coal and wood on equal terms, both for steam production and domestic use. Charred peat has also become an important article of consumption as a substitute for wood charcoal and coke. The importance of this subject may be inferred from the following calculations by Dr. Harrington as to the quantity of peat in the three great turbaries noticed under a previous heading:

Lennox Island Bog.....	20,200 tons, value, at \$4.....	\$80,800
Squirrel Creek ".....	500,000 " " ".....	2,000,000
Black Bank ".....	1,777,248 " " ".....	7,108,992
Total.....	2,297,448 tons, value, at \$4.....	\$9,189,792

The question of fuel is likely, from the rapid disappearance of the forests, to be a matter of extreme importance in Prince Edward Island. The cheapness of coal in Nova Scotia, along with the easy transport by water to most parts of the island, and the convenient inland transportation which is afforded by the railway now completed, must prevent any serious difficulty; but it is worthy of consideration whether measures should not be taken for the utilization of the large deposits of peat existing in the Province, and shown as above to be of such immense value.

**Building-Stone.**—The ordinary red sandstone of the island, where thick-bedded and uniform in hardness, affords a good building-stone, easily cut, and becoming harder on exposure. Stone of this kind is obtainable in nearly all parts of the eastern and middle sections of the island, and in some parts of the western section. Quarries capable of furnishing valuable supplies to Charlottetown exist on the Bannockburn road about four miles from the railway.

The brown sandstones of Gallas Point and Campbellton are of somewhat harder texture, and a good building-stone.

**Brick-Clay, etc.**—Excellent deposits of this material abound on the island. They are of three kinds: 1. The beds of red clay interstratified in the Triassic formation. These are very pure and free from stones, but require to be quarried and exposed to the action of the frost, and mixed with sand. 2. Post-pliocene clays belonging to the boulder formation. These are often stony, but otherwise good material. 3. Modern alluvial clays which have accumulated in the lower levels from the waste of the higher grounds. The last are those chiefly worked at present, but the others will eventually be more largely used. We may add here, that should the process now extensively used in the United States and Great Britain for the manufacture of artificial stone from sand come into use in the island, the immense supplies of fine and uniform sand contained in the sand-hills of the north shore will afford an inexhaustible supply of the best possible material.

**Limestone.**—This occurs both in the Upper Carboniferous and the Trias, but not in thick beds, or of pure quality. The best limestone found is that at Miminigash and its vicinity. It is in large concretions of hard, earthy limestone, in a bed of marly sandstone, about three feet thick. Similar beds, but apparently of less importance, occur at Gallas Point and Governor's Island.

In the Trias, thin bands of concretionary limestone and conglomerate limestone occur in several places, more especially in the vicinity of Richmond and Bedeque bays, at Indian River, and at Kildare. These beds are all of coarse quality, and some of them are Dolomitic, or contain carbonate of magnesia. They are used for agricultural purposes, and, where so situated as to be easily quarried, may afford a cheaper lime for this purpose than that which is imported. At Freetown, near Bedeque Bay, this limestone is burned on a somewhat large scale.

**Metallic Ores** are not found anywhere in sufficient quantity to be of economic importance. The principal are:

**Red Hematite.**—An excellent ore of iron, in concretions at Gallas Point and elsewhere. At Gallas Point, sufficient quantities may be picked up on the beach to afford a small additional supply to an iron furnace, but not to warrant any independent enterprise.

**Grey Sulphide of Copper.**—In concretions in a sandstone at Governor's Island, associated with green carbonate of copper. This is a rich and valuable ore; but, so far as at present known, the quantity to be obtained is inconsiderable.

**Bog Manganese Ore and Bog Iron Ore.**—In concretions in many swamps in different parts of the island, but not in quantity to render it of any importance.

**Soils.**—The great wealth of Prince Edward Island consists in its fertile soil, and the preservation of this in a productive state is an object of imperative importance. The ordinary soil of the island is a bright red loam, passing into a stiff clay on the one hand, and sandy loam on the other. Naturally it contains all the mineral requisites for cultivated crops, while its abounding in peroxide of iron enables it rapidly to digest organic manures, and also to retain well their ammoniacal products.

The chief natural manures afforded by the island, and which may be used, in addition to the farm manures, to increase the fertility of the soil, or restore it when exhausted, are:

1. The mussel mud, or oyster-shell mud of the bays. Experience has proved this to be of the greatest value.
2. Peat and marsh mud and swamp-soil. These afford organic matters to the run-out soil at a very cheap rate.
3. Sea-weed, which can be obtained in large quantities on many parts of the shores, and is of great manurial value, whether fresh or composted.

4. Fish offal. The heads and bones of cod are more especially of much practical importance, and should be more carefully preserved than at present.

5. Limestone. The brown earthy limestones of the island are of much value in affording a supply of this material, as well as small quantities of phosphates and alkalies.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following remarks on the geology of Newfoundland are from the reports of Alexander Murray, Esq., F.G.S., director of the geological survey of that island.

Although much of the country is still insufficiently explored, enough is known to class the rock formation of the island generally into three series, in ascending order, thus:

1. Laurentian Series.
2. Intermediate Series—Huronian or Cambrian.
3. Lower Silurian Series—Potsdam, Upper and Lower.

The Laurentian system is extensively displayed in Newfoundland, and has materially contributed to produce the remarkable geographical and topographical features of the island.

Coming to the surface in a succession of parallel anticlinals, all tending about N.N.E. and S.S.W., at intervals more or less widely apart, gneissic rocks form the principal ranges of hills and mountains from one side of the island to the other. Great masses of granite or syenite are intruded through these rocks at various parts, one conspicuous instance of which occurs at Indian Brook, a little westward of Kelligrews, near the head of the bay, where a beautiful and enduring quality of building-stone can be easily procured.

Evidences of the crystalline limestones which belong to this system occur in the valley of the Codroy River, and on the southern side of St. George's Bay, fragments of white crystalline limestone spotted with graphite being frequently seen in the former, while at the latter magnetic iron was found associated with labradorite.

The Intermediate system, supposed to be the equivalent of the Cambrian of England, and the Huronian of Canada, intersects the country in all directions, and has been especially examined from St. John's to Conception Bay, and from Topsail Head across Bell Isle to Harbour Grace. It is composed of dark-grey and red sandstones, with slate conglomerates and bands of quartzites, diorites, and jasper.

The Lower Silurian rocks of the third series underlying the island are of coarse conglomerates and limestones of Potsdam age, and coloured slates and sandstones, interstratified with dark argillaceous shales. The formation of this series over the peninsula of Avalon bears generally the description of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia, and recent examinations and comparisons of their structure and the fossils contained in them undoubtedly tend to show that the equivalents of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia have a wide spread in this Province, and the mineral condition at various parts of their distribution is such as to favour the existence of the precious metal; but even were this practically proven, it does not follow that the metal could be found in remunerative quantities.

Intrusive rocks sometimes intersect these stratified formations, and their mineral character is various, but mainly consisting of great masses of trap, or of greenstone, or feldspar porphyry.

The glacial boulders before alluded to in Prince Edward Island are also found in Newfoundland, and probably will bear a similar explanation.

The soil of the island is usually good, the valleys being level or gently undulating, and the surface soil of a sandy loam underlain by a drift of clay or gravel and a subsoil of tenacious blue or drab clay, which is sometimes slightly calcareous.

The contemporaneity of the Carboniferous rocks of Newfoundland with those of the mainland is manifested by the same want of conformity with the older and supporting formations, and the almost exact resemblance which obtains in mineral, lithological, and fossil characters throughout the stratigraphical sequence, from the base upwards; but the accumulation in the island would appear to be in considerably less volume than on the mainland; and, so far as researches will permit the expression of opinion, it seems that it is in the upper members that the Newfoundland series is principally wanting.

By a glance at the Geological Map of Canada it will immediately be observed that a vast area of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is spread over by members of this series; and further, that the geographical position, where similar measures have been recognized in Newfoundland, is suggestive of the latter being the prolongation of a great elliptical-shaped trough, extending from the former, the centre of which is concealed beneath the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It may also be perceived that while in New Brunswick the formation extends in a uniform unbroken sheet over the surface, it becomes broken and patched in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The symmetry of the ellipse, moreover, will be seen to be broken near its centre at the Magdalen Islands, where a part of the lower members of the system come to the surface, indicating the axis of an anticlinal fold, bearing in the direction of St. George's Bay. Proceeding from the westward, this fold would thus appear to be the first of a series of disturbances which increase in frequency further east, and which are intensely developed in Newfoundland.

The principal seat of the explorations of the coal-field of Newfoundland has been near George's Bay, where Mr. Murray has made special surveys. At the Middle Barachois Brook, at Robinson's Creek, and other points, outcrops of coal occur, exhibiting seams of considerable size.

At Grand Pond also, a seventeen-inch seam has been recently discovered, and it is by no means improbable that further developments of workable seams may be made by boring. Although the natural



outcrops are few, and the areas of the strictly productive measures limited, yet there seems every reason to suppose that more careful examination, accompanied by proper borings, might develop enough in this area to justify the opening of mines.

Coal is also reported to exist at Coal River, where an outcrop of nearly three feet has been seen.

Besides coal, the economic minerals of Newfoundland may be stated to comprise:

*Salt*, of which numerous indications exist through the Carboniferous region, although none of the springs are yet utilized as a source for manufacturing.

*Gypsum*.—This mineral is perhaps distributed more profusely and in greater volume in the Carboniferous country than in any part of the North American continent of the same extent. Enormous developments of it occur at Codroy, the Highlands, Middle Barachois, Robinson's Brook, Fishel's and Flat Bay brooks, while more isolated masses are found at Harry's Brook, Romain's Brook, and Port-au-Port Bays on the northern side of Saint George's Bay. As an article of export, the great objection which presents itself is the absence of secure harbours, Codroy and Sandy Point being the only safe places to embark cargo; but its value for agricultural purposes cannot be overestimated.

*Copper*.—The ores of copper are of frequent occurrence, often in the form of grey sulphurets, in the veins or dislocations of the Intermediate series.

There are several places in Conception, Placentia, and St. Mary's bays where the ores of copper are displayed in the intersecting veins; but although such indications are numerous, and the ore of a rich quality, it does not usually appear to be persistent, but rather to occur in isolated masses, and nothing but special survey would justify the large outlay requisite for the development of a mine. The presence of the ore, however, is so general in the veins of the Intermediate system as to constitute a characteristic.

In Notre-Dame Bay at Twillingate Islands, at Sunday Cove Island, Pilley's Island, the Three Arms of Green Bay, and other parts, veins of copper ore worthy of trial exist, and at Tilt Cove there are mines which have been worked for several years, and are said to be the richest and most productive copper mines in the world. Operations have been carried on at the mines with the most gratifying success. The ore has been found in beds of from three to four feet thick, but not in a regular lode. Over 60,000 tons of copper have already been extracted, and is chiefly exported to Swansea in Wales for smelting. A vein of nickel of some value is also worked here by the same company.

*Lead*.—There are various localities in Placentia, St. Mary's, and Conception bays, and also at Bay d'Espoir and Port-au-Port, where galena ores exist in quantities. A mine has been opened near the latter place at Lead Cove, on the property of the Hon. C. F. Bennett, but the most notable mine is at Placentia Bay—the La Manche Mine. This mine has been open since 1857, and several thousand tons of lead have been raised. It has changed hands many times, and its

fortunes seem to have languished more through want of unison, or lack of capital among its proprietors, than from any diminution of ore. At present we believe it has passed into the hands of a new company, who propose to try its capacity more vigorously.

Chromic iron ore, manganese, and other economic metallic ores are found, but not in quantities or locations to make them available.

*Building-stones* are abundant, and the sandstones on St. George's Bay, the Peninsula of Avalon, and Notre-Dame Bay, and the limestones of the latter place, are available for building, as also the granites of Black River and Conception Bay.

Roofing-slates of first quality occur at Smith's Sound and other places. Grindstones and whetstones are found at Grand Pond, and on Trinity Bay is a hone-stone, which in texture and quality rivals the far-famed oil-stone of Turkey for the purpose of sharpening the finer description of edged tools. It is chiefly to be found near the base of the Aspidilla slates, where, by careful selection, it might be produced to almost any extent.

*Limestones* for burning are found abundantly, and need not be specially designated, and red and yellow ochre, peat and shell marls exist on many parts of the coast.

Mr. Murray speaks at length in his reports of the new agricultural regions opened up by recent surveys, and the valuable timber lands, but these have been alluded to in their proper place, in the topographical notice of the Province.



# CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

<p>Icelanders discover America.....1001  First Greenland Bishop visits settlement at Vineland.....1121  Ship from Greenland goes to Markland (mouth of the St. Lawrence), and returns by Iceland.....1349  Columbus discovers America.....1492  John Cabot discovers Labrador and Newfoundland.....1497  Gasper Cortereal enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....1500  French fishermen visit the bank of Newfoundland.....1504  Sebastian Cabot enters Hudson's Bay.....1517  Verazzano explores the American Coast.....1525  Jacques Cartier enters the Bay of Chaleurs, 9th of July.....1534  Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence, and reaches Hochelaga.....1535  First unsuccessful attempt to Colonize Canada.....1541  Settlers left on Sable Island by Marquis de la Roche.....1598  Champlain first visits Canada.....1603  Settlement formed at Annapolis (Port Royal).....1605  First settlement at Quebec.....1608  First Jesuit Missionaries come to Acadia.....1611  Settlement at Port Royal taken by the English.....1613  Recollet Fathers come to Quebec; Champlain visits Lake Ontario, and ascends the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing.....1615  Canada invaded by the Iroquois.....1617  Foundation of the Recollet Convent at Quebec and of the Castle of St. Louis.....1620  Nova Scotia granted to Sir W. Alexander by James I.; First Code of Laws promulgated at Quebec.....1621  Nova Scotia first settled by English.....1624  Jesuit Fathers arrive at Quebec.....1625  Death of the first colonist, Louis Hébert.....1626  Canada granted to "Company of One Hundred Associates;" Feudal System established.....1627  Quebec taken by the English.....1629  Canada and Acadia restored to France; First School opened at Quebec.....1632  Champlain returns to Canada.....1633  Death of Champlain.....1635  Sillery founded, Jesuit's College, Hôtel Dieu.....1637  Earthquakes; Ursuline Convent at Quebec founded.....1639  Incursions of Iroquois.....1640  Montreal first settled and fort built at Sorel.....1642  Battle with Iroquois at Montreal.....1644  Lake St. John discovered.....1647  Hurons destroyed by Iroquois.....1649  Expedition to Hudson's Bay.....1651  Acadia taken by English.....1654  Seminary of Montreal founded.....1657  M. de Laval, first Bishop, arrives; Two fur-traders visit the Sioux.....1659  Lake Superior visited.....1660  Violent Earthquake; "Associated Company" dissolved; Royal Government established; First Courts of Law; Seminary at Quebec founded.....1663  Seigniories granted.....1664  Carignan Regiment sent to settle in Canada; Fort of Chambly built.....1665  Expedition against the Iroquois; Church at Quebec consecrated.....1666  Acadia restored to France; Trade opened with West Indies.....1667  Hudson's Bay Company formed in England.....1668  Mission opened at Michilimackinac.....1669  Small-pox devastates Indians.....1670  Expedition to Hudson's Bay; Country around Lake Huron taken possession of by Perrot.....1671  Fort at Kingston built; Church built of stone at Montreal.....1672  Mississippi discovered.....1673</p>	<p>Lachine founded; Iroquois established at Caughnawaga.....1674  Market opened at Quebec.....1676  Fort Niagara founded by La Salle, and Lakes explored to Lake Michigan.....1679  La Salle reaches mouth of Mississippi.....1682  War with Iroquois; Fatal Epidemic throughout Canada.....1686  Massacre at Lachine; War declared between England and France.....1689  Acadia taken by New Englanders, and Canada invaded.....1690  Iberville takes English forts at Hudson's Bay.....1691  Iroquois territory invaded, and Acadia and Newfoundland taken by French.....1696  Peace concluded.....1697  Louisiana colonized.....1699  Peace made with Iroquois; Fort of Detroit founded.....1701  War declared; New England invaded.....1703  Canadians granted leave to manufacture.....1704  Cape Breton colonized.....1708  Canada invaded by English.....1709  Acadia taken by English.....1710  Canada again invaded.....1711  Treaty of Utrecht; Acadia ceded to England; Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay restored; Stages established between Quebec and Montreal.....1713  Ships built at Quebec.....1715  First Government founded by English in Nova Scotia.....1719  Fort of Louisbourg built.....1720  First post established.....1721  Division of settled country into parishes.....1722  Census taken.....1723  English build fort at Oswego.....1724  War with Western Savages.....1727  Famine in Canada.....1730  Crown Point built.....1731  Forts built on Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan, and Assiniboine.....1732 to 1738  First Forge at St. Maurice.....1739  Territory between Mississippi and Rocky Mountains explored.....1743  War between England and France; Louisbourg taken by New England.....1745  New England Colonies attacked by French.....1746  Peace of Aix la Chapelle; Louisbourg restored to France; Halifax founded by English; Forts built at Green Bay and Toronto by French; Militia-Rolls drawn up for Canada; Courts of Justice erected, Nova Scotia; Acadians leave Nova Scotia for Canada and Prince Edward Island.....1747  Unsuccessful attempt to settle limits of colonies.....1750  Fort Du Quesne built; Hostilities are renewed.....1754  Acadians are expatriated; Braddock defeated by French, and Dieskau by English; Ticonderoga built by French, and Forts William Henry and Edward by English.....1755  Montcalm arrives; Oswego is taken by the French; Famine and small-pox in Canada.....1756  Fort William Henry taken by French; General failure of harvest in Canada.....1757  First meeting of Legislature at Halifax; Louisbourg and Prince Edward Island and Forts Du Quesne and Frontenac taken by English.....1758  Crown Point and Ticonderoga surrendered, Niagara taken by Sir W. Johnson, Quebec by Gen. Wolfe.....1759  Canada surrendered to British.....1760</p>	<p>First English Settlement in New Brunswick.....1762  Treaty of Peace; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.....1763  Courts established in Canada; Labrador and Prince Edward separated from it; First newspaper published at Quebec.....1764  Fire at Montreal; Conspiracy of Pontiac.....1765  First vessel built at St. John, N. B.....1770  Chapter of Quebec becomes extinct; Jesuits are abolished.....1773  Constitution of 1774 granted by Quebec Act; Council formed; Northwest coast explored by Cook and Vancouver.....1774  Revolt of English colonies; Invasion of Canada; Martial Law proclaimed; Montreal taken, and Montgomery defeated and killed before Quebec.....1775  Canada evacuated by Americans; Declaration of Independence.....1776  Meeting of Council and passing of ordinances respecting militia and administration of justice.....1777  Treaty of peace signed; U. E. Loyalists settle in Ontario and New Brunswick; N. W. Company formed; Kingston founded.....1783  Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.....1784  New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia; Habeas Corpus Law introduced into Canada; First school opened in Ontario; City of St. John established by Royal Charter.....1785  Ontario divided into five districts, and English Law introduced; King's College, Nova Scotia, founded.....1788  Canadian Act passed; Provinces Ontario and Quebec divided.....1791  1st Parliament of Lower Canada meets.....1792  1st Parliament of Upper Canada; 2d session Lower Canada; Public accounts do. first published; First merchant vessels on Lake Ontario; Horse ferry on Niagara River; First Protestant Bishop of Quebec.....1793  First roads opened in Upper Canada; Toronto founded.....1794  Road Bill passed L. Canada Legislature; Canadian volunteers embodied; Fort Niagara ceded to U. S.....1796  First stages established in Upper Canada.....1798  Education Act passed in Upper Canada.....1799  Great fire in Montreal.....1803  Locks made at Coteau, Cascades, and Long Sault.....1804  First ship built in Montreal; First French newspaper published.....1806  Grammar schools established in Upper Canada.....1807  First steamer on St. Lawrence.....1809  Le Canadien suppressed.....1810  Judges excluded from Parliament.....1811  War with United States; Battle of Queenstown.....1812  Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm, Fort Niagara; Hamilton founded.....1813  Battles of Lacolle, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg; Treaty of peace signed.....1814  First steamboat on Lake Ontario; Common schools established in U. Canada.....1816  Banks opened at Quebec and Montreal.....1817  Steamer on Lake Erie; Royal Institution established, L. C.; Halifax and St. John made free ports.....1818  First steamer on Ottawa; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.....1819  Lachine Canal commenced; Union of Hudson's Bay and N. W. Companies.....1821</p>	<p>Union of Provinces proposed.....1822  Lower Canada Legislature vote money for encouragement of Agriculture.....1823  Fabrique Act passed.....1824  Death of Bishop Mountain, and of R. C. Bishop; Great fire on the Miramichi, N. B.....1825  Steamers on Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis; Latest navigation open at Quebec on record.....1826  Rideau Canal begun; McGill College founded; King's College, Toronto, founded; Clergy-Reserves agitation.....1827  Saguenay District explored; Petitions from Lower Canada sent to England; Earliest known opening of navigation at Quebec; Picton and Sydney made free ports.....1828  Upper Canada College opened; Welland Canal begun.....1829  Canada divided into counties; Longest season of navigation on St. Lawrence.....1830  Steamer between Quebec and Halifax; Chambly Canal begun.....1831  Cholera.....1832  Quebec and Montreal incorporated; Castle of St. Louis burned.....1833  Passing of the 92 Resolutions by L. C. Assembly; Second year of Cholera.....1834  General agitation throughout the Canadas.....1836  Ascension of Her Majesty; Breaking out Canadian Rebellion; Fire at St. John, N. B.; First railway, L. C.....1837  Suspension of L. C. Constitution; General amnesty; Second insurrection.....1838  Special Council assembled at Montreal; Boundary difficulties, New Brunswick; First horse railway, Upper Canada.....1839  Union of Provinces.....1840  First Parliament of Canada meets at Kingston; Municipal and Education laws passed; First screw steamer on Lakes.....1841  "Ashburton Treaty;" First railway commenced in Nova Scotia.....1842  Boundary Survey; King's College, Toronto, opened; Cornwall and Chambly canals opened; Seat of Government removed to Montreal.....1843  Dr. Ryerson appointed Superintendent of Education, U. C.; First Convocation of Toronto University; First railway commenced in New Brunswick.....1844  Rebellion losses commission; Great fires at Quebec; Welland Canal opened.....1845  Lake Superior mines explored; School Bill passed for Upper Canada.....1846  Ship fever; First telegraph, Canada; Normal School established at Toronto; Grand Trunk Railway commenced.....1847  Navigation laws repealed; First telegraph, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....1848  Rebellion Losses Bill; Burning of Parliament House; Riots at Toronto and other places; Beauharnois Canal opened.....1849  Parliament meets at Toronto; Clergy-Reserves agitation.....1850  Gold discovered at British Columbia, and coal at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island.....1850  "Separate School" system in Ontario; Great fire in Montreal; Change in postal system.....1851  Parliament meets at Quebec; Trinity College, Toronto, and Laval University, Quebec, opened.....1852  First locomotive railway in Ontario; Great Western Railway commenced; First screw steamer from Liverpool to St. Lawrence.....1854</p>	<p>Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy-Reserves question settled.....1854  Reciprocity Treaty; Paris International Exhibition; First vessel from Chicago, through St. Lawrence to Liverpool.....1855  Allan Steamship Line established; Education Bill passed; Victoria Bridge begun.....1856  Normal Schools in Quebec; First Petroleum works, Ontario; Gold discovered, Nova Scotia.....1857  Decimal system adopted; Ottawa named capital; Atlantic Cable laid; Delegates sent to England about "confederation;" First railway completed in Nova Scotia; Great Western Railway completed.....1858  Prince of Wales visits Canada; Victoria Bridge opened; First railway opened in New Brunswick; Grand Trunk Railway completed.....1860  Secession of Southern States; Troops sent to Canada; First street railways, Montreal and Toronto.....1861  International Exhibition, London; War in United States; Conference at Charlottetown concerning Confederation.....1862  Illegal recruiting in Canada for U.S. Army.....1863  Quebec Conference.....1864  Confederation passes Canadian Parliament; close of War of Secession; Reciprocity Treaty expires.....1865  Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation; Last session of Canadian Parliament; Atlantic Cable laid.....1866  First Fenian Raid; British North American Act passes Imperial Parliament, May.....1867  Dominion inaugurated, 1st of July; First meeting of Dominion Parliament, 6th Nov.....1867  Assassination of Mr. McGee; Discovery of silver mines at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior; Sir John Young succeeds Lord Monck as Governor-General.....1868  Second session Dominion Parliament; Intercolonial Railway commenced; Prince Arthur comes to Canada.....1869  Second Fenian Raid; N. W. Territory and Manitoba come into Dominion; Insurrection at Red River.....1870  British Columbia enters Dominion; Pacific Railway Survey undertaken; Washington Treaty; Census of Dominion taken.....1871  Washington Treaty accepted by Dominion Parliament; Dissolution 1st Dominion Parliament; Lord Dufferin succeeds Lord Lisgar.....1872  Pacific Railway charter granted; General agitation respecting charges of political corruption on the part of the administration with respect to granting this charter; Prince Edward Island enters the Confederation; Dissolution of Parliament; Sir John Macdonald's administration overthrown through the Pacific Railway investigation; A Liberal administration succeeds, under the Premiership of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.....1873  New Pacific Railway Bill passed, and the surveys published; Louis Riel elected member of Parliament from Manitoba, but he is outlawed for participation in the North-west rebellion of 1870; Lord Dufferin, Governor-General, makes a popular summer progress through the upper Provinces.....1874</p>
<p>Great fire in Winnipeg; Lepine's sentence commuted by the Gov.-General; avalanche at Quebec, seven lives lost; passage of the New Brunswick School Laws by the House of Commons; N. W. Territories organized; passage of Canadian Copyright Bill; serious religious riots in Toronto; organization of the Supreme Court of Canada as the final resort of Canadian litigation.....1875</p>	<p>First locomotive for the Canada Pacific arrives at Ft. William; St. Hyacinthe, Que., destroyed by fire; Canada takes over 300 prizes at the Centennial; determined strike along the whole Grand Trunk, impeding the traffic of the whole country; the military called out, and one of the rioters killed at Belleville by the Queen's Own; widespread labor troubles throughout the country.....1876</p>	<p>Unprecedented snow blockades throughout the Dominion; anti-Orange riots in Montreal and Charlottetown; Hackett killed at Montreal; fishery award of \$5,500,000 rendered by the International Commission appointed under the operation of the Treaty of Washington; opening of the first section of the Canada Pacific Railway; great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.....1877</p>	<p>Independence of Parliament Act passed; N. B. Legislature dissolved by reason of refusal to vote supplies; grand review of Canadian volunteers at Montreal, May 24th; Canada awarded 225 prizes at the Paris Exposition; complete rout of the Liberal party at the September elections on the "National Policy" issue of Sir John Macdonald; Marq. of Lorne succeeds Lord Dufferin.....1878</p>	<p>Adoption of a protective tariff by the Government; Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec dismissed by Dominion Government; Mowat Government sustained at Ontario June elections; animated discussion in favor of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces; Government select the "Winnipeg" route for the Canada Pacific, and locate the western end <i>via</i> the Fraser River, B. C.....1879</p>



# GENERAL INFORMATION

## REGARDING

The Royal Family, the Dominion Cabinet, the Senate, the House of Commons, the Provincial Legislatures, Stamp Duties, Postal Rates, &c., &c.

### THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

**THE QUEEN.**—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, Jan. 25, 1858, and has had issue four sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandria of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and had issue five daughters and one son; second son killed by accident, May, 1873. Died December 14, 1878.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 23, 1874, and has issue one son.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augustus Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, March, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; married recently to Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick-Charles of Prussia.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

#### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

**GOVERNOR GENERAL.**—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.O.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL.

**Premier, Minister of Interior.**—Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.  
**Minister of Finance.**—Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.  
**Postmaster General.**—John O'Connor.  
**Minister of Public Works.**—H. L. Langevin.  
**Secretary of State.**—J. C. Aikins.  
**Minister of Railways and Canals.**—Sir C. Tupper.  
**Minister of Agriculture.**—J. H. Pope.  
**President of the Privy Council.**—L. R. Masson.  
**Minister of Justice.**—James Macdonald.  
**Minister of Militia and Defence.**—Sir A. Campbell.  
**Minister of Marine and Fisheries.**—James C. Pope.  
**Minister of Customs.**—M. Bowell.  
**Minister of Inland Revenue.**—G. Baby.  
**Speaker of the Senate.**—D. L. Macpherson.

**Officers.**—William A. Himsforth, Clerk of the Privy Council; Jos. O. Côté, Assistant do.

### SENATE OF CANADA.

Hon. DAVID L. MACPHERSON, *Speaker* (Toronto).  
ROBERT LEMOINE, *Clerk of the Parliaments*.

SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. John Hamilton	Kingston.
" Walter H. Dickson	Niagara.
" Alexander Campbell	Toronto.
" David Christie	Paris.
" James Cox Aikins	Toronto.
" David Reesor	Yorkville.
" Elijah Leonard	London.
" William McMaster	Toronto.
" John Simpson	Bowmanville.
" James Skead	Ottawa.
" Billa Flint	Belleville.
" George W. Allan	Toronto.
" Jacques O. Bureau	Montreal.
" John Hamilton	Hawkesbury.

SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. Charles Cormier	Plessisville.
" David E. Price	Quebec.
" L. Dumouchel	Longueuil.
" J. F. Armand	Rivière des Prairies.
" William H. Chaffers	St. Césaire.
" Jean B. Guévremont	Sorel.
" James Ferrier	Montreal.
" Thomas Ryan	Montreal.
" T. D. Archibald	Sydney, N. S.
" Robert B. Dickey	Amherst, N. S.
" John Bourinot	Sydney, N. S.
" William Miller	Arichat, C. B.
" A. E. Botsford	Sackville, N. B.
" William H. Odell	Fredericton.
" David Wark	Fredericton.
" John Ferguson	Bathurst.
" A. R. McClellan	Hopewell, N. B.
" J. C. Chapais	St. Denis, Kamouraska.
" James R. Benson	St. Catharines.
" John Glasier	Sunbury, N. B.
" James Dever	St. John, N. B.
" A. W. McLellan	Londonderry, N. S.
" A. Macfarlane	Wallace, N. S.
" Frank Smith	Toronto.
" Robert Read	Belleville.
" M. A. Girard	St. Boniface, Manitoba.
" J. Sutherland	Kildonan, Manitoba.
" Hugh Nelson	Barkerville, B. C.
" C. F. Cornwall	Ashcroft, B. C.
" W. J. Macdonald	Victoria, B. C.
" H. A. N. Kaulbach	Lunenburg, N. S.
" M. H. Cochrane	Compton.
" William Muirhead	Chatham, N. B.
" Alexander Vidal	Sarnia.
" Eugene Chinic	Quebec.
" George Alexander	Woodstock, Ont.
" J. H. Bellerose	St. Vincent de Paul.
" D. Montgomery	Park Corner, P. E. I.
" R. P. Haythorne	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
" Geo. W. Howlan	Alberton, P. E. I.
" F. X. A. Trudel	Montreal.
" R. W. Scott	Ottawa.
" E. G. Penny	Montreal.
" Pierre Baillargeon	Quebec.
" A. H. Paquet	St. Cuthbert.
" Hector Fabre	Quebec.
" G. G. Stevens	Waterloo, Q.
" C. H. Pozzer	St. George, Beauce Co., Que.
" J. D. Lewin	St. John, N. B.
" Adam Hope	Hamilton.
" L. G. Power	Halifax.
" R. P. Grant	Pictou, N. S.
" C. A. P. Pelletier	Quebec.
" Jos. Rosaire Thibaudeau	Montreal.
" Wm. H. Brouse	Proscott.
" C. E. B. de Boucherville	Boucherville, Que.
" Harcourt B. Bull	Hamilton.
" William J. Almon	Halifax.
" J. S. Carvell	Charlottetown.
" T. N. Gibbs	Oshawa.
" John Boyd	St. John, N. B.
" Jos. Northwood, Sr.	Chatham, Ont.

**CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA.**—Robt. LeMoine, Clerk, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant; Fennings Taylor, Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant and Master in Chancery; R. E. Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. JOSEPH GODERIE BLANCHET, *Speaker*. ALFRED PATRICK, Esq., *Clerk of the House*.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Addington	John McRory	Loughborough, O.
Albert	Alexander Rogers	Hopewell Hill, N.B.
Algoma District	Simon J. Dawson	Toronto.
Annapolis	Avard Longley	Paradise, N.S.
Antigonish	Angus McIsaac	Antigonish, N.S.
Argenteuil	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott	Montreal.
Bagot	Joseph A. Mousseau	Montreal.
Beauce	Joseph Bolduc	St. Vic. de Tring, Q.
Beauharnois	J. G. H. Bergeron	Montreal.
Bellechasse	Achille La Rue	Quebec.
Berthier	E. O. Cuthbert	Berthier (en haut).
Bonaventure	P. C. Beauchesne	Carleton, Q.
Bothwell	Hon. David Mills	Palmyra, O.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Brant, N. R.	Gavin Fleming	Glen Morris, O.
Brant, S. R.	Wm. Paterson	Brantford, O.
Brockville	Wm. Fitzsimmons	Brockville, O.
Brome	Edmund L. Chandler	Brome, Q.
Bruce, N. R.	John Gillies	Paisley, O.
Bruce, S. R.	Alexander Shaw	Walkerton, O.
Cape Breton	Wm. McDonald	Lit. Glace Bay, N.S.
	Wm. McKay McLeod	Sydney, C. B., N.S.
Cardwell	Thomas White	Montreal.
Carleton, N. B.	George H. Connell	Woodstock, N. B.
Carleton, O.	John Rochester	Ottawa.
Cariboo	J. S. Thompson	Barkerville, B. C.
Chambly	Pierre H. Benoit	St. Hubert, Q.
Champlain	Hippolyte Montplaisir	C. de la Magdel'ne.
Charlevoix	Joseph S. Perrault	Malbaie.
Charlotte	Arthur H. Gillmor	St. George, N.B.
Chateauguay	Edward Holton	Montreal.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	Ernest Cimon	Chicoutimi, Q.
Colchester	Thomas McKay	Truro, N. S.
Compton	Hon. John H. Pope	Ottawa.
Cornwall	Darby Bergin	Cornwall, O.
Cumberland	Hon. Sir C. Tupper, C.B.	Ottawa.
Digby	John C. Wade	Digby, N. S.
Dorchester	F. F. Rouleau	Quebec.
Drummond & Arthab.	D. Olivier Bourbeau	Victoriaville, Q.
Dundas	John S. Ross	Iroquois, O.
Durham E. R.	Arthur T. H. Williams	Port Hope.
Durham, W. R.	Hon. E. Blake	Toronto.
Elgin, E. R.	Thomas Arkell	St. Thomas, O.
Elgin, W. R.	George E. Casey	Fingal, O.
Essex	James C. Patterson	Windsor, O.
Frontenac	George A. Kirkpatrick	Kingston.
Gaspé	Hon. Pierre Fortin	Quebec.
Glenarry	John McLennan	Lancaster, O.
Gloucester	Hon. T. W. Anglin	St. John, N.B.
Grenville, S. R.	John Philip Wiser	Prescott, O.
Grey, E. R.	Thomas S. Sproule	Markdale, O.
Grey, N. R.	Samuel J. Lane	Owen Sound, O.
Grey, S. R.	George Jackson	Durham, O.
Guysborough	Alfred Ogden	Cape Canso, N. S.
Haldimand	David Thompson	Deans, O.
Halifax	Matthew H. Richey	Halifax, N. S.
	Malachy B. Daly	Halifax, N. S.
Halton	Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B.	Toronto.
Hamilton, City	Francis E. Kilvert	Hamilton.
	Thomas Robertson	Hamilton.
Hants	W. Henry Allison	Newport, N. S.
Hastings, E. R.	John White	Roslin, O.
Hastings, N. R.	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	Ottawa.
Hastings, W. R.	James Brown	Belleville.
Hochelaga	Alphonse Desjardins	Montreal.
Huntingdon	Julius Scrier	Hemmingford, Q.
Huron, C. R.	Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright	Kingston.
Huron, N. R.	Thomas Farrow	Bluevale, O.
Huron, S. R.	Malcolm C. Cameron	Goderich, O.
Iberville	Francois Bechard	Mt. Johnston, Q.
Inverness	Samuel MacDonnell	Port Hood, N. S.
Jacques Cartier	Désiré Girouard	Montreal.
Jobette	Hon. L. F. G. Baby	Ottawa.
Kamouraska	Joseph Dumont	St. André, Q.
Kent, N. B.	Gilbert A. Girouard	Buctouche, N. B.
Kent, Ont.	Rufus Stephenson	Chatham, O.
Kings, N. B.	James Donville	St. John, N. B.
Kings, N. S.	Frederick W. Borden	Canning, N. S.
Kings, P. E. I.	A. G. Macdonald	Montague Bridge.
	E. B. Muttart	Souris, P. E. I.
Kingston	Alexander Gunn	Kingston.
Lambton	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie	Toronto.
Lanark, N. R.	D. G. McDonell	Almonte, O.
Lanark, S. R.	John G. Haggart	Perth, O.
Laprairie	Alfred Pinsonneault	St. J. le Mineur.
L'Assomption	Hilaire Hurteau	St. Lin, Q.
Laval	Joseph A. Ouimet	Montreal.
Leeds & Grenville, N.R.	Charles F. Ferguson	Kemptville, O.
Leeds, S. R.	David Ford Jones	Gananoque, O.
Lennox	Edmund Hooper	Napanee, O.
Levis	Hon. Jos. G. Blanchet	Levis, Q.
Lincoln	John C. Rykert	St. Catharines.
Lisgar	John C. Schultz	Winnipeg.
L'Islet	Philippe B. Casgrain	Quebec.
London, City	Hon. John Carling	London.
Lotbinière	Côme L. Rinfret	Ste. Croix, Q.
Lunenburg	C. E. Kaulbach	Lunenburg, N. S.
Maskinonge	Joseph Ryan	Portage la Prairie.
Maskinonge	Frederick Houde	Montreal.
Megantic	L. E. Olivier	St. Ferdinand, Q.



CONSTITUENCIES.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Middlesex, E. R.	Duncan Macmillan	London.
Middlesex, N. R.	Timothy Coughlin	Offa, O.
Middlesex, W. R.	George Wm. Ross	Strathroy, O.
Mississauga	Hon. George B. Baker	Sweetsburg, Q.
Monk	Lachlin McCallum	Stromness, O.
Montcalm	Firmin Dugas	Montcalm, Q.
Montmagny	A. C. P. R. Landry	St. Pierre, Q.
Montmorency	Hon. A. R. Angers	Quebec.
Montreal, Centre	M. P. Ryan	Montreal.
Montreal, East	C. J. Coursol	Montreal.
Montreal, West	M. H. Gault	Montreal.
Muskoka	A. P. Cockburn	Gravenhurst, O.
Napierville	S. Coupal dit La Reine	Napierville, Q.
New Westminster	T. R. McInnes	New Westminster, B.C.
Niagara	J. B. Plumb	Niagara.
Nicolet	F. X. O. Methot	St. Pierre les, B. Q.
Norfolk, N. R.	John Charlton	Lynedoch, O.
Norfolk, S. R.	Wm. Wallace	Simcoe, O.
Northumberland N. B.	J. B. Snowball	Chatham, N. B.
Northumberland, O., E. R.	Joseph Keeler	Colborne, O.
Northumberland, O., W. R.	Hon. Jas. Cockburn	Ottawa.
Ontario, N. R.	George Wheler	Uxbridge, O.
Ontario, S. R.	F. W. Glen	Oshawa, O.
Ottawa, City	J. M. Currier	Ottawa.
Ottawa, County	Joseph Tassé	Ottawa.
Oxford, N. R.	Alonso Wright	Ironside, Hull, Q.
Oxford, S. R.	James A. Skinner	Woodstock, O.
Peel	Wm. Elliott	Brampton, O.
Perth, N. R.	S. R. Hesson	Stratford, O.
Perth, S. R.	James Trow	Stratford, O.
Peterboro', E. R.	John Burnham	Ashburnham, Q.
Peterboro', W. R.	George Hilliard	Peterboro', O.
Pictou	Hon. Jas. McDonald	Ottawa.
Pictou	Robert Doull	Pictou, N. S.
Pontiac	John Poupore	Chichester, Q.
Portneuf	R. P. Vallée	Quebec.
Prescott	Felix Routhier	Vankleek Hill, O.
Prince, P. E. I.	Edward Hackett	Tignish, P. E. I.
Prince, P. E. I.	James Yeo	Port Hill, P. E. I.
Prince Edward	James S. McCuaig	Pictou, O.
Provencher	Hon. Joseph Royal	Winnipeg, M.
Quebec, Centre	Jacques Malouin	Quebec.
Quebec, East	Hon. Wilfrid Laurier	Arthabaskaville.
Quebec, West	Hon. T. McGreevy	Quebec.
Quebec County	P. A. Caron	Quebec.
Queens, N. B.	George G. King	Chipman, N. B.
Queens, N. S.	S. T. R. Bill	Liverpool, N. S.
Queens, P. E. I.	Hon. J. C. Pope	Ottawa.
Queens, P. E. I.	F. De St. C. Brecken	Charlottetown.
Renfrew, N. R.	Peter White, jun.	Pembroke, O.
Renfrew, S. R.	Wm. Bannerman	Renfrew, O.
Restigouche	George Haddow	Dalhousie, N. B.
Richelieu	L. H. Massue	St. A. de Verennes
Richmond, N. S.	Edmund P. Flynn	Arichat, N. S.
Richmond & Wolfe, Q.	Wm. B. Ives	Sherbrooke, Q.
Rimouski	J. B. R. Fiset	Rimouski, Q.
Rouville	George A. Gigault	St. Césaire, Q.
Russell	Hon. John O'Connor	Ottawa.
St. Hyacinthe	Louis Tellier	St. Hyacinthe, Q.
St. John, N. B., City	Hon. Isaac Burpee	St. John, N. B.
St. John, N. B., City	C. W. Weldon	St. John, N. B.
St. John, N. B., City and County	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, C.B.	Ottawa.
St. Johns, Q.	François Bourassa	Belle Alodie, Q.
St. Maurice	L. L. Desaulniers	Montreal.
Selkirk	Hon. D. A. Smith	Montreal.
Shelford	Hon. L. S. Huntington	Waterloo, Q.
Shelburne	Thomas Robertson	Barrington, N. S.
Sherbrooke	Edward T. Brooks	Sherbrooke, Q.
Simcoe, N. R.	D. McCarthy	Barrie, O.
Simcoe, S. R.	Wm. C. Little	Allandale, O.
Soulanges	Jacques P. Lantier	St. Polycarpe, Q.
Stanstead	Charles C. Colby	Stanstead, Q.
Stornont	Oscar Fulton	Avonmore, O.
Sunbury	Charles Burpee	Sheffield, N. B.
Temiscouata	P. E. Grandbois	Rivière du Loup (en bas) Q.
Terrebonne	Hon. L. F. R. Masson	Ottawa.
Three Rivers	Hon. H. Langevin, C.B.	Ottawa.
Toronto, Centre	Robert Hay	Toronto.
Toronto, East	Samuel Platt, sen.	Toronto.
Toronto, West	Hon. J. B. Robinson	Toronto.
Two Mountains	J. B. Daoust	St. Eustache.
Vancouver Island	Arthur Bunster	Victoria, B. C.
Vaudreuil	J. B. Mongenais	Rigaud, Q.
Verchères	Hon. F. Geoffrion	Verchères, Q.
Victoria, B. C.	Sir J. A. Macdonald	Ottawa.
Victoria, B. C.	A. De Cosmos	Victoria, B. C.
Victoria, N. B.	John Costigan	Grand Falls, N. B.
Victoria, N. S.	Duncan McDonald	English Town, N. S.
Victoria, O., N. R.	Hector Cameron	Toronto.
Victoria, O., S. R.	Arthur McQuade	Omamee, O.
Waterloo, N. R.	Hugo Kranz	Berlin, O.
Waterloo, S. R.	Samuel Bunting	New Hamburg, O.
Welland	C. W. Munting	Toronto.
Wellington, C. R.	George T. Orton	Fergus, O.
Wellington, N. R.	G. A. Drew	Elora, O.
Wellington, S. R.	Donald Guthrie	Guelph.
Wentworth, N. R.	Thomas Baim	Strabane, O.
Wentworth, S. R.	Joseph Rymal	Barbton, O.
Westmoreland	Hon. Sir A. J. Smith	Dorchester, N. B.
Yale	F. J. Barnard	Victoria, B. C.
Yamaska	Fabian Vanasse	Montreal.
Yarmouth	Frank Killam	Yarmouth, N. S.
York, N. B.	John Pickard	Fredericton, N. B.
York, O., E. R.	A. Boulton	Toronto.
York, O., N. R.	Frederick W. Strange	Toronto.
York, O., W. R.	N. C. Wallace	Woodbridge, O.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICIALS OF THE HOUSE.—Alfred Patrick, Clerk of the House; Henry Hartney, Deputy to the Clerk of the House and Accountant; John G. Bourinot, Principal Clerk Assistant.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—The Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Toronto.  
Capt. Forsyth Grant, Private Secretary.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney General.....Hon. Oliver Mowat.  
Minister of Education....." Adam Crooks.  
Commissioner of Crown Lands....." T. B. Pardee.  
Commissioner of Public Works....." C. F. Fraser.  
Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture....." S. C. Wood.  
Secretary and Registrar....." A. S. Hardy.

J. G. Scott, Q.C., Clerk of Executive Council. J. Lonsdale Capreol,  
Assistant Clerk.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. CHARLES CLARKE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Addington	H. M. Deroche	Napanee.
Algoma	Robert Adam Lyon	Michael's Bay.
Brant, N. R.	James Young	Galt.
Brant, S. R.	Hon. A. S. Hardy	Toronto.
Brockville	Hon. C. F. Fraser	Brockville.
Bruce, N. R.	D. Sinclair	Paisley.
Bruce, S. R.	Hon. R. M. Wells	Toronto.
Cardwell	Charles Robinson	Claude.
Carleton	G. W. Monk	South March.
Cornwall	William Mack	Cornwall.
Dufferin	William Jelly	Shelburne.
Dundas	Andrew Broder	West Winchester.
Durham, E. R.	John Rosevear	Port Hope.
Durham, W. R.	Jas. W. McLaughlin	Bowmanville.
Elgin, E. R.	T. Macintyre Nairn	Aylmer, West.
Elgin, W. R.	John Cascaden	Iona.
Essex, N. R.	Solomon White	Windsor.
Essex, S. R.	Lewis Wigle	Leamington.
Frontenac	D. D. Calvin	Kingston.
Glengarry	Donald Macmaster	Williamstown.
Grenville, S. R.	Frederick J. French	Prescott.
Grey, N. R.	D. O'neigh	Owen Sound.
Grey, E. R.	A. W. Lauder	Toronto.
Grey, S. R.	J. H. Hunter	Durham.
Haldimand	Jacob Baxter	Cayuga.
Halton	David Robertson	Milton.
Hamilton	John M. Gibson	Hamilton.
Hastings, W. R.	Alex. Robertson	Belleville.
Hastings, E. R.	N. S. Appleby	Shannonville.
Hastings, N. R.	G. H. Boulter	Stirling.
Huron, E. R.	T. Gibson	Wrocteter.
Huron, S. R.	Archibald Bishop	Hay.
Huron, W. R.	A. McLagan Ross	Goderich.
Kent, E. R.	D. McCraney	Bothwell.
Kent, W. R.	Edward Robinson	Chatham.
Kingston	James H. Metcalfe	Kingston.
Lambton, E. R.	Peter Graham	Warwick.
Lambton, W. R.	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Toronto.
Lanark, N. R.	Wm. C. Caldwell	Lanark.
Lanark, S. R.	William Lees	Fallbrook.
Leeds, N. R.	H. Merrick	Merrickville.
Leeds, S. R.	Wm. Richardson	Seeley's Bay.
Lennox	George D. Hawley	Bath.
Lincoln	Sylvester Neelon	St. Catharines.
London	W. R. Meredith	London.
Middlesex, E. R.	R. Tooley	Belmont.
Middlesex, N. R.	John Waters	Springbank.
Middlesex, W. R.	J. Watterworth	Wardsville.
Monck	Richard Harcourt	Welland.
Muskoka	John C. Miller	Toronto.
Norfolk, S. R.	William Morgan	Port Rowan.
Norfolk, N. R.	John B. Freeman	Simcoe.
Northumberland, E. R.	Jas. M. Ferris	Campbellford.
Northumberland, W. R.	John C. Field	Cobourg.
Ontario, N. R.	Thos. Paxton	Port Perry.
Ontario, S. R.	John Dryden	Brooklin.
Ottawa	Patrick Baskerville	Ottawa.
Oxford, N. R.	Hon. Oliver Mowat	Toronto.
Oxford, S. R.	Hon. Adam Crooks	Toronto.
Peel	K. Chisholm	Brampton.
Perth, N. R.	D. D. Hay	Listowel.
Perth, S. R.	Thos. Ballantyne	Stratford.
Peterboro', E. R.	Thos. Bleazard	Peterboro'.
Peterboro', W. R.	W. H. Scott	Peterboro'.
Prescott	William Harkin	Vankleek Hill.
Prince Edward	G. Striker	Pictou.
Renfrew, S. R.	James Bonfield	Eganville.
Renfrew, N. R.	Thomas Murray	Pembroke.
Russell	A. J. Baker	Metcalfe.
Simcoe, E. R.	Herman H. Cook	Toronto.
Simcoe, S. R.	Wm. J. Parkhill	Randwich.
Simcoe, W. R.	Thos. Long	Collingwood.
Stormont	Joseph Kerr	Farran's Point.
Toronto, East	Hon. Alex. Morris	Toronto.
Toronto, West	Robert Bell	Toronto.
Victoria, N. R.	Samuel S. Peck	Minden.
Victoria, S. R.	Hon. S. C. Wood	Toronto.
Waterloo, N. R.	M. Springer	Waterloo.
Waterloo, S. R.	James Livingston	Baden.
Welland	Daniel Near	Hammerstone.
Wellington, N. R.	Robert McKim	Parker.
Wellington, C. R.	C. Clarke	Elora.
Wellington, S. R.	James Laidlaw	Guelph.
Wentworth, N. R.	J. McMahon	Dundas.
Wentworth, S. R.	F. M. Carpenter	Stoney Creek.
York, E. R.	G. W. Badgerow	Toronto.
York, W. R.	Peter Patterson	Patterson.
York, N. R.	J. H. Widdifield	Newmarket.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Charles T. Gilmore, Clerk of the House and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; Arthur H. Sydere, Clerk Assistant; F. J. Glackmeyer, Sergeant-at-Arms.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Hon. Theodore Robitaille; Capt. Henry Sheppard, Aide-de-Camp.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Minister of Agriculture } Hon. J. A. Chapleau.  
and Public Works. }  
Attorney-General....." L. O. Loranger.  
Treasurer....." J. G. Robertson.  
Provincial Secretary....." E. T. Paquet.  
Speaker Legislative Council....." J. J. Ross.  
Commissioner of Crown Lands....." E. J. Flynn.  
Solicitor-General....." W. W. Lynch.

OFFICERS.—F. Fortier, Clerk Executive Council; G. Grenier, Deputy Clerk.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. JOHN JONES ROSS, Speaker.

DIVISION.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Alma	Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry	Montreal.
Bedford	" Thomas Wood	Dunham Flats.
Chaudière	" John Jones Ross	Ste. An. de la Per.
De la Durantay	" Pierre E. Dostaler	Berthier.
De la Vallière	" Edouard Remillard	Quebec.
De Lorimier	" Jean Bte. G. Proulx	Nicolet.
De Salaberry	" J. G. Laviolette	Napierville.
Grandville	" H. Starnes	Montreal.
Gulf	" Elizee Dionne	Ste. An. de la Po.
Inkerman	" Thomas Savage	Cape Cove.
Kennebec	" George Bryson	Mansfield.
La Salle	" Joseph Gaudet	Gentilly.
Laurentides	" Louis Panet	Quebec.
Laurzon	" Jean Elie Gingras	Quebec.
Mille Isles	" A. R. C. de Lery	Quebec.
Repentigny	" Felix H. Lemaire	St. Benoit.
Rigaud	" Louis Archambault	L'Assomption.
Rougemont	" E. Prudhomme	Parish Montreal.
Sorel	" P. B. de LaBruere	St. Hyacinthe.
Stadacona	" P. E. Roy	St. Pie.
Victoria	" John Hearn	Quebec.
Wellington	" James Ferrier	Montreal.
Wellington	" W. H. Webb	Melbourne.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—G. B. de Boucherville, Clerk, Master in Chancery and Accountant; S. S. Hatt, Gentleman Usher Black Rod; T. E. Roy, Sergeant-at-Arms.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. ARTHUR TURCOTTE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Argenteuil	Robert J. Meikle	Lachute.
Bagot	Narcisse Blais	St. Liboire.
Beauce	Joseph Poirier	St. Joseph.
Beauharnois	Célestin Bergerin	St. Timothée.
Bellechasse	P. Boutin	St. Raphaël.
Berthier	Joseph Robillard	Lanoraie.
Bonaventure	J. L. Tarte	Quebec.
Brome	W. W. Lynch	Knowlton.
Chamblé	R. Prefontaine	Montreal. [rade.
Champlain	D. N. St. Cyr	St. Anne de la Pe.
Charlevoix	O. Gauthier	St. Urbain.
Chateauguay	Edouard Laberge	Ste Philomène.
Chicout. and Saguenay	W. E. Price	Saguenay.
Compton	W. Sawyer	Sawyer.
Deux-Montagnes	Charles L. Champagne	St. Eustache.
Dorchester	N. Audet	St. Anselme.
Drum. & Arthabaska	W. J. Watts	Drummondville.
Gaspé	Hon. Edmond J. Flynn	Quebec.
Hochelaga	Hon. Louis Beaubien	Montreal.
Huntingdon	Dr. A. Cameron	Huntingdon.
Iberville	Louis Molleur	St. Jean.
Jacques Cartier	N. M. LeCavalier	St. Laurent. [lois.
Joliette	V. P. Lavallée	St. Felix de Va.
Kamouraska	Charles Ant. Er. Gagnon	Rivière Ouelle.
Laprairie	L. B. A. Charlebois	Laprairie.
L'Assomption	Onulph Pelletier	L'Epiphanie.
Laval	L. O. Loranger	Montreal.
Lévis	Hon. E. T. Paquet	St. Nicholas.
L'Islet	J. Bte. Dupuis	St. Roch des Aul.
Lotbinière	Hon. H. G. Joly	Quebec. [nets.
Maskinongé	Edouard Caron	Riv. du Loup.
Mégantic	Hon. George Irvine	Quebec.
Missisquoi	Ernest Racicot	Sweetsburg.
Montcalm	Octave Magnan	St. Alexis.
Montmagny	L. N. Fortin	Cap St. Ignace.
Montmorency	Charles Langelier	Quebec.
Montreal, Centre	H. A. Nelson	Montreal.
Montreal, East	L. O. Taillon	Montreal.
Montreal, West	James McShane	Montreal.
Napierville	L. D. Lafontaine	St. Edouard.
Nicolet	C. E. Houde	St. Césaire.
Ottawa (County)	L. Duhamel	Wright Township.
Pontiac	Hon. L. R. Church	Aylmer.
Portneuf	Hon. Fra. Langelier	Quebec.
Quebec, Centre	R. Rinfret	Quebec.
Quebec, East	Joseph Shehyn	Quebec.
Quebec, West	A. H. Murphy	Quebec.
Quebec (County)	Hon. D. A. Ross	Quebec.
Richmond and Wolfe	Jacques Picard	Wotton.
Richelieu	Michael Mathieu	Sorel.
Rimouski	F. G. Bouthillier	Montreal.
Rouville	Hon. H. Mercier	St. Hyacinthe.
St. Hyacinthe	Hon. F. G. Marchand	St. Jean de Ibe.
St. John's	F. S. L. Desaulniers	Yamachiche [ville.
St. Maurice	J. Lafontaine	Roxton Falls.
Shefford	Hon. J. G. Robertson	Sherbrooke.
Sherbrooke	William Duckett	Coteau Landing.
Soulanges	Henry Lovell	Coteaucook.
Stanstead	G. H. Deschênes	St. Epiphania.
Temiscouata	Hon. J. A. Chapleau	Montreal.



## DOMINION OF CANADA.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Three Rivers.....	Hon. A. Turcotte (Speaker)	Three Rivers.
Vaudreuil.....	Emery Lalonde	Ste. Marthe.
Verchères.....	Achille Larose	Verchères.
Yamaska.....	J. C. S. Wurtelle.	Montreal.

CHIEF OFFICIALS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Louis Desorme, Clerk of the House; Etienne Simard, Assistant Clerk; J. D. L. May, Librarian; Gédéon LaRoque, Sergeant-at-Arms.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour the Honourable Robert Duncan Wilmet, P.C. Provincial Aide-de-Camp, Captain Alf. F. Street; Private Secretary, Henry Wilmet, Esq.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.....	Hon. Robert Young.
Attorney-General.....	" J. J. Fraser, Q.C.
Provincial Secretary.....	" W. Wedderburn, Q.C.
Chief Commis. Board of.....	" P. A. Landry.
Surveyor-General.....	" M. Adams.
Solicitor-General.....	" J. H. Crawford.
Member of Council.....	" Wm. E. Perley.
".....	" D. L. Hannington.

F. A. H. Stratton, Clerk.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. A. McL. SEELY, President.

COUNTIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Albert.....	Hon. J. Lewis.	Hillsboro'.
Carleton.....	" James Ryan.	Elgin.
Carleton.....	" Wm. Lindsay.	Woodstock.
Charlotte.....	" F. Hibbard.	St. George.
Gloucester.....	" R. Young.	Caraquette.
Kent.....	" O. McInerney.	Richibucto.
King's.....	" John Flewelling.	Hampton.
Northumberland.....	" W. M. Kelly.	Chatham.
Queen's.....	" Alex. McLeod.	Coverdale.
Restigouche.....	" W. Hamilton.	Dalhousie.
St. John.....	" Robert Robinson.	Canterbury.
St. John (City).....	" T. R. Jones.	St. John.
Sunbury.....	" A. Harrison.	Maugerville.
Victoria.....	" B. Beveridge.	Tobique.
Westmoreland.....	" D. Hannington.	Shediac.
York.....	" John A. Beckwith.	Fredericton.

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—George Botsford, Clerk; J. H. Phair, Assistant Clerk; R. R. Jonett, Usher of Black Rod.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. B. R. STEVENSON, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Albert.....	Dr. Lewis.	Hillsborough.
".....	G. S. Turner.	Harvey.
Carleton.....	G. W. White.	Centreville.
".....	J. S. Leighton.	Centreville.
Charlotte.....	Hon. B. R. Stevenson.	St. Andrews.
".....	George F. Hill.	St. Stephen.
".....	J. E. Lynot.	St. George.
".....	Thomas Botterell.	St. David's.
Gloucester.....	F. McManus.	Caraquette.
".....	Patrick Ryan.	Caraquette.
Kent.....	C. J. Sayre.	Richibucto.
".....	U. Johnson.	St. Marys.
King's.....	Dr. E. A. Vail.	Sussex.
".....	F. E. Moton.	Sussex.
".....	Hon. J. H. Crawford.	St. John.
Madawaska.....	L. Theriault.	St. Leonards.
Northumberland.....	Hon. W. Adams.	Newcastle.
".....	A. A. Davidson.	Newcastle.
".....	T. F. Gillespie.	Chatham.
".....	E. Hutchinson.	Douglasville.
Queen's.....	Francis Wood.	Welsford.
".....	Walter S. Butler.	Sypher's Cove.
Restigouche.....	Cunard Barbeirie.	Campbellton.
".....	Thomas Kenney.	Dalhousie.
St. John.....	D. McLellan.	Portland.
".....	William Elder.	St. John.
".....	R. J. Ritchie.	St. John.
".....	Edward Willis.	St. John.
St. John (City).....	Robert Marshall.	St. John.
".....	Hon. W. Wedderburn.	St. John.
Sunbury.....	Hon. W. E. Perley.	Blissville.
".....	J. S. Covert.	Maugerville.
Victoria.....	W. B. Beveridge.	Tobique.
Westmoreland.....	A. E. Killam.	Salisbury.
".....	Hon. P. A. Landry.	Dorchester.
".....	Hon. D. L. Hannington.	Dorchester.
".....	Jos. L. Black.	Sackville.
York.....	A. G. Blair.	Fredericton.
".....	Hon. J. J. Fraser, Q.C.	Fredericton.
".....	F. P. Thompson.	Fredericton.
".....	George Colter.	Douglas.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—G. J. Bliss, Clerk; J. Richards, Clerk Assistant; H. Beckwith, Sergeant-at-Arms.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour the Hon. Adams George Archibald. Lieut. John Hicks, R. N., Private Secretary; Lieut. Col. H. W. Clarke, N. S. M., and Lt.-Col. Chas. J. Stewart, 1st Brig. Mil. Artillery, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. Simon H. Holmes.
Attorney-General.....	" John S. D. Thompson.
Commissioner of Works and Mines.....	" Samuel Creelman.

Member of Council.....	Hon. Nathaniel W. White.
".....	" Wm. B. Troop.
".....	" C. J. Townshend.
".....	" James S. McDonald.
".....	" H. F. McDougall.

RETIRED MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (retaining their rank and precedence, by special permission of Her Majesty).—Hon. Sir Wm. Young, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., Hon. William A. Henry, Hon. James McDonald, Hon. Samuel L. Shannon, Hon. Alexander McFarlane, Hon. Adams G. Archibald.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. ROBERT BOAK, President.

NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. Robt. M. Cutler.....	Guysborough.
" Wm. C. Whitman.....	Annapolis.
" John McKinnon.....	Antigonish.
" Samuel Creelman.....	Stewiacke.
" D. McN. Parker.....	Halifax.
" James Fraser.....	Pictou.
" Hugh Cameron.....	Mabou.
" Charles Dickie.....	Cornwallis.
" Robert Boak, Jun.....	Halifax.
" E. R. Oakes.....	Dagby.
" A. McN. Cochran.....	Maitland.
" James Butler.....	Halifax.
" Charles Boudroit.....	Arichat.
" C. M. Francheville.....	Guysborough.
" John B. Dickie.....	Truro.
" David McCurdy.....	Baddeck.
" H. Black.....	Cumberland.
" J. S. McDonald.....	Halifax.
" Loran E. Baker.....	Yarmouth.
" Thos. E. Morrison.....	Londonberry.

OFFICERS.—John G. Halliburton, Clerk; Robert Romans, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. E. T. MOSELEY, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.
Annapolis.....	Hon. Wm. B. Troop.
".....	Caleb W. Shaffer.
Antigonish.....	Hon. John S. D. Thompson.
".....	Angus McGillivray.
Cape Breton.....	Hon. E. Tilton Moseley.
".....	Hector F. McDougall.
Colchester.....	Wm. A. Patterson.
".....	Wm. Blair.
Cumberland.....	Hon. C. J. Townshend.
".....	Edward Vickery.
Digby.....	Benjamin Vanblaricom.
".....	Henry M. Robicheau.
Guysborough.....	James W. Hadley.
".....	Alex. N. McDonald.
Halifax.....	J. F. Stairs.
".....	Wm. D. Harrington.
".....	John Pugh.
Hants.....	Nathaniel Spence.
".....	Thomas B. Smith.
Inverness.....	Duncan J. Campbell.
".....	Alexander Campbell.
King's.....	Wm. C. Bell.
".....	Hon. James S. McDonald.
Lunenburg.....	Charles A. Smith.
".....	Edward James.
Pictou.....	Hon. Simon H. Holmes.
".....	Alexander McKay.
".....	Adam C. Bell.
Queen's.....	L. S. Ford.
".....	James C. Bartling.
Richmond.....	Isidore LeBlanc.
".....	Alexander McCuish.
Shelburne.....	Hon. N. W. White.
".....	Nehemiah McGray.
Victoria.....	Wm. F. McCurdy.
".....	John Morrison.
Yarmouth.....	Albert Gayton.
".....	Joseph R. Kenney.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Clerk, H. C. D. Twining; Assistant Clerk, J. S. McKinnon; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. A. Pyke.

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. T. Heath Haviland; Eustace Haviland, Private Secretary; Lt.-Col. James Peake and Lt.-Col. Robinson Hodgson, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. W. Sullivan.
Minister of Public Works.....	" Donald Ferguson.
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.....	" Neil McLeod.
Member of Council.....	" Samuel Prowse.
".....	" John Furgey.
".....	" Joseph Wightman.
".....	" Wm. Campbell.
".....	" J. O. Arnsnaut.
".....	" Peter Gavin.

W. C. Des Brisay, Clerk.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. JOHN BALDERSTON, President.

Queen's Co...	{ Charlottetown and Royalty.....	Hon. Thomas W. Dodd.
1st District.....	"	Hon. A. B. McKenzie.
"	"	John Balderston.
2nd District.....	"	L. McMillan.
"	"	R. Munn.

King's Co... 1st District.....	Hon. L. Rickham.
".....	" Simon Bulger.
2nd District.....	" Joseph Wightman.
".....	" Thomas Annear.
Prince Co... 1st District.....	" Richard B. Reid.
".....	" Benjamin Rogers.
2nd District.....	" Alexander Laird.
".....	" Stewart Burns.

OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—John Ball, Clerk; John G. Scrimgeour, Usher of Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. JOHN A. McDONALD, Speaker.

Queen's Co..	{	Charlottetown and	Hon. Neil McLeod.
		Royalty	" G. W. DeBlois.
	1st District	Donald Cameron.	
	"	Wm. Campbell.	
	2nd District	Donald MacKay.	
	"	Donald Farquharson.	
	3rd District	Robert Shaw.	
	"	D. A. Macdonald.	
Prince Co....	{	4th District	Duncan Crawford.
		"	James Nicholson.
	1st District	Hon. Peter Gavin.	
	"	F. S. Perry.	
	2nd District	Hon. John Yeo.	
	"	James W. Richard.	
	3rd District	Hon. J. O. Arnsnault.	
	"	John A. McDonald.	
King's Co...	{	4th District	A. E. C. Holland.
		"	G. W. Bentley.
	5th District	Hon. John Lefurgey.	
	"	Angus McMillan.	
	{	Georgetown and	Hon. Daniel Gordon.
		Royalty	" A. J. Macdonald.
	1st District	John C. Underhay.	
	"	Lauchlan Macdonald.	
2nd District	Hon. Wm. W. Sullivan.		
"	Wm. Hooper.		
3rd District	J. E. Macdonald.		
"	Donald Ferguson.		
4th District	Hon. Samuel Prowse.		
"	William A. Poole.		
Clerk of the Assembly—Arch. McNeill.			

Clerk of the Assembly—Arch. McNeill.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA, V. I.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. A. N. Richards; Capt. Geo. Wm. Layton, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General and Chief Commis.	}	Hon. G. A. Walkem.
Land and Works.....		
Minister of Finance and Agriculture..	"	Robt. Beaven.
Pro. Sec. and Minister of Mines.....	"	T. B. Humphreys.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. F. W. WILLIAMS, Speaker; JOHN ROWLAND HETT, Clerk.

Cariboo.....	Hon. G. A. Walkem.	Victoria.
".....	Geo. Cowan.	Barkerville.
".....	Geo. Ferguson.	Cariboo.
Comox.....	Hon. John Ash, M.D.	Victoria.
Cowichan.....	Wm. Smythe.	Cowichan.
".....	E. Pimbury.	Nanaimo.
Esquimalt.....	Hon. F. W. Williams.	Esquimalt.
".....	J. Helgesen.	Metochin.
Kootenay.....	C. Gallagher.	Wild Horse Creek.
".....	W. Galbraith.	Wild Horse Creek.
Lillooet.....	W. M. Brown.	15 Mile House.
".....	W. Saul.	70 Mile House.
Nanaimo.....	Jas. A. Abrams.	Nanaimo.
N. Westminster City.....	E. Brown.	N. Westminster.
N. Westminster Dis.....	D. McGillivray.	Sumas.
".....	W. J. Harris.	Katsey.
Victoria City.....	Hon. R. Beaven.	Victoria.
".....	W. Wilson.	Victoria.
".....	J. S. Drummond.	Victoria.
".....	J. W. Williams.	Victoria.
Victoria Dis.....	Hon. T. B. Humphreys.	Victoria.
".....	W. McIlmoyle.	North Saanich.
Yale.....	J. A. Mara.	Kamloops.
".....	F. G. Vernon.	Kamloops.
".....	Preston Bennett.	Kamloops.

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon; Private Secretary, J. E. Cauchon, Jun.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Treasurer.....	Hon. J. Norquay.
Attorney-General.....	" D. M. Walker.
Minister of Public Works.....	" C. P. Brown.
Provincial Secretary.....	" M. A. Girard.
Minister of Agriculture.....	" M. Goulet.
".....	Rice M. Howard, Clerk.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. GILBERT McMICKEN, Speaker; THOMAS SPENCE, Clerk.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME.
Assiniboia.....	Alex. Murray.
Bate St. Paul.....	Senator Girard.
Burnside.....	John Smith.
Cartier.....	Hon. G. McMicken.
Dufferin, N.....	Andrew Laughlin.
Dufferin, S.....	Wm. Winram.
Emerson.....	W. H. Nash.







another, which are not actually trade patterns or samples, are not admissible.

UNITED STATES.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, posted for places in the United States, will continue to be subject to the special rate of 10 cents each, prepaid by postage stamps, and must not exceed 8 oz. in weight.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Patterns and Samples of Merchandize, when addressed to places in the United Kingdom, must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and must be prepaid by postage stamps at the following rates :—2 cents per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN LETTER AND NEWSPAPER RATES.

COUNTRIES.	Letters.		Newspapers.
	P. ½ oz.	Each.	
Africa, West Coast	10 cts.	4 cts.	
Australia, S. & W.	15 "	4 "	
Austria	5 "	2 "	
Belgium	5 "	2 "	
Brazil	10 "	4 "	
Buenos Ayres	10 "	4 "	
Cape of Good Hope	15 "	4 "	
Ceylon	10 "	4 "	
China (including Hong Kong)	10 "	4 "	
Cuba	5 "	2 "	
Egypt	5 "	2 "	
Fiji Islands	7 "	4 "	
France	5 "	2 "	
Germany	5 "	2 "	
Gibraltar	5 "	2 "	
Holland	5 "	2 "	
India	10 "	4 "	
Italy	5 "	2 "	
Japan	10 "	4 "	
Madeira	5 "	2 "	
Mauritius	10 "	4 "	
Mexico	10 "	4 "	
Monte Video	27 "	4 "	
New South Wales	15 "	4 "	
New Zealand	15 "	4 "	
Portugal	5 "	2 "	
Queensland	15 "	4 "	
Russia	5 "	2 "	
Sandwich Islands	8 "	2 "	
St. Pierre et Miquelon	5 "	2 "	
Sierra Leone	10 "	4 "	
Spain	5 "	2 "	
Sweden	5 "	2 "	
Switzerland	15 "	4 "	
Tasmania	5 "	2 "	
Turkey	5 "	2 "	

WEST INDIES—VIA NEW YORK AND HALIFAX.

Via New York for Costa Rica, Curacao, Nicaragua, Panama, and Danish West Indies; Letters 10 cents per ½ oz. ; via New York for Bahamas, Hayti and San Domingo, Letters 7 cents per ½ oz. ; via New York for Bermuda, Cuba and Jamaica, Letters 5 cents per ½ oz. ; Newspapers, 2 cents each, West Indies, except where otherwise stated ;

postage on Letters via New York, 15 cents per ½ oz. ; Newspapers, 4 cents each. Postage on Letters via Halifax, 10 cents per ½ oz. ; Newspapers, 4 cents each.

USEFUL HINTS.

Register all valuable letters.  
Transmit money by Money Orders.  
Make complaints and inquiries in writing.  
Perserve, and request correspondents to preserve, envelopes of mis-sent or delayed letters.  
Send to the Postmaster envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.  
In addressing letters, add the name of the County and Province in which the office addressed is located.  
Place stamp on the right hand upper corner of the address side.  
Put your own name and full address in or on letter, to insure return if it cannot be delivered.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling ; and grant as many orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as under :

On Orders up to £2 sterling	.....	\$0 25
" over 2 and up to £5	.....	0 50
" " 5 " 7	.....	0 75
" " 7 " 10	.....	1 00

MONEY ORDERS IN CANADA.

All the Money Order Offices of Canada are authorized to draw Money Orders on each other for any sum up to \$100, and for as many Orders of \$100 each as the applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz. :

In Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

On Orders up to . \$4	.....	2 cents.
Over \$4 and up to 10	.....	5 "
" 10 " 20	.....	10 "
" 20 " 40	.....	20 "
" 40 " 60	.....	30 "
" 60 " 80	.....	40 "
" 80 " 100	.....	50 "

MONEY ORDERS ON NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Money Order Offices in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, draw also upon the Money Order Offices in Newfoundland. The Orders, like those of the United Kingdom, are payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £20 sterling. The terms are :

For Orders up to £5	.....	0 25
" over 5 and up to £10	.....	0 50
" " 10 " 15	.....	0 75
" " 15 " 20	.....	1 00

The Money Order Post Offices are furnished with lists of all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland ; and the Postmasters are instructed to afford every information in their power in respect of the places upon which they draw, together with any other information relating to such issues as the intending remitters may desire.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED STATES.

Money Orders on the United States are drawn in Canada cur-

rency, and may be for any sum not exceeding \$40. Postmasters are, however, at liberty to issue two or more separate orders on the United States for \$40 each.

The rate of commission charged on Money Orders on the United States is :

For any sum not exceeding \$20	.....	25 cents.
Exceeding \$20 and not exceeding \$40	.....	40 "

Money Orders issued in Canada on the United States, are converted into and payable at their value in United States currency.

Money Orders issued in the United States on Canada are drawn in United States currency, and converted into and payable at their value in Canada currency.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec (also at Winnipeg, Man.), are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster-General.

Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

Deposits for children under 10 years of age may be made—

Firstly—By a parent or friend as trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both trustee and child.

Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient for him.

Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster-General's office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster-General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the Postmaster-General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, write again, because the Postmaster's receipt or entry in the Pass Book is not sufficient without the further receipt for the money from Ottawa.

Every depositor must send his book once a year, viz., on the anniversary of his first deposit, for comparison with the books of the Department, and for insertion of interest. The book will be returned by first mail. At no other time should a depositor suffer his book to be out of his own possession.

When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster-General, who will send him by return of mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Office the depositor may have named in his application.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.



## CONTAINING THE

The Offices printed in *Italics* are authorized to grant and pay Money Orders. The Offices marked \* are Savings Bank Offices. The letters "W. O." following the name of a Post Office, signify "Way Office."



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## DOMINION OF CANADA.

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[illegible]



NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.							
Milville.	King's, N.S.	Murdoch.	Grey, S.R.	North Alton.	King's, N.S.	*Osselle.	Renfrew, N.R.	Pine Tree.	Pictou, N.S.	Priceville.	Grey, E.R.	Rivière Gagnon.	Terrebonne, Q.	Milville.	King's, N.B.	Murray.	Northumb'd, E.R.	Northam.	Prince, P.E.I.	*Oshawana.	Ontario, S.R.	Pinkerton.	Bruce, S.R.	Primrose.	Cardwell.	Rivière la Fleur.	Montmorency, Q.	
Milville.	York, N.B.	Murray Bay.	Charlevoix, Q.	Northampton.	Carleton, N.B.	Ottawa.	Midsex, W.R.	Pioneer.	Carleton, N.B.	Prince Albert.	N.W. Territories.	Rivière 1/2 Madeleine.	Aspé, Q.	Milville.	York, E.R.	Murray Harbour.	King's, P.E.I.	North Beaver Bank.	Halifax, N.S.	Ossington.	Wellington, S.R.	Pirbright.	Halifax, N.S.	Prince of Wales.	Ontario, N.R.	Rivière Ouelle.	Kamouraska, Q.	
Milville.	Queen's, N.S.	Murray Harbour, S. King's.	P.E.I.	North Beedeque.	Prince, P.E.I.	Ossington.	King's, N.B.	Pisarsino.	St. John, N.B.	Princeport.	Colchester, N.S.	Rivière St. Jean.	Saguenay, Q.	Milville.	Queen's, N.S.	Murray River.	King's, P.E.I.	North Bristol.	Pontiac, N.S.	Ossington.	Lambton, N.S.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	*Princeton.	Oxford, N.R.	Riv. Trois Pistoles.	Témiscouata, Q.	
Milton, East.	Shefford, N.S.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Rivington.	Argenteuil, Q.	Milton Station.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	O.
Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B.	North Brookfield.	Queen's, N.S.	Ossington.	Marquette, M.	Pisarsino.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Princeton.	Prince, P.E.I.	Roche's Point.	York, N.R.	Mitlen.	Perth, N.B.	Murray Road.	Westmoreland, N.B											



## DOMINION OF CANADA.

xliii

NAME OF POST OFFICE.		ELECTORAL DISTRICT NAME AND PROVINCE.		NAME OF POST OFFICE.		ELECTORAL DISTRICT NAME AND PROVINCE.		NAME OF POST OFFICE.		ELECTORAL DISTRICT NAME AND PROVINCE.		NAME OF POST OFFICE.		ELECTORAL DISTRICT NAME AND PROVINCE.		NAME OF POST OFFICE.		ELECTORAL DISTRICT NAME AND PROVINCE.					
St. Ann's.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Jacob's.....	Waterloo, N.R.	Q	St. Sylvester.....	Lotbinière.....	Q	Shefford Mountain.....	Shefford.....	Q	Spencer Cove.....	Quebec.....	Q	Tatouk.....	LaNark, N.R.	Q	Upper Branch.....	Lunenburg.....	N	S		
St. Ann's.....	Queen's.....	P	St. Jacques.....	Waterloo, N.R.	Q	St. Sylvester, East.....	Lotbinière.....	Q	Shegungah.....	Algonia.....	Q	Spencer's Island.....	Cumberland.....	N	S	Taunton.....	Ontario, S.R.	Q	Upper Brighton.....	Carleton.....	N	B	
St. Ann's.....	Quebec.....	P	St. Joseph.....	Laprairie.....	Q	St. Thecla.....	Champlain.....	Q	Shelburne.....	Grey, E.R.	Q	Spencer's Island.....	Grenville, S.R.	Q	S	Tazewell.....	Perth, S.R.	Q	Upper Burton.....	Sunbury.....	N	B	
St. Anthony.....	Dorchester.....	M	St. James.....	Selkirk.....	M	St. Theophore.....	Soulanges.....	Q	Shelburne.....	Shelburne.....	N	Spencer's Bridge.....	Yale.....	B	C	Taylor Village.....	Westmoreland, N.B.	Q	Upper Bouchette.....	Kent.....	N	B	
St. Anthony.....	Kent.....	N	St. James Park.....	Middlesex, E.R.	Q	St. Theodora d'Acton	Bagot.....	Q	Sheldon.....	Cardwell.....	Q	Speyside.....	Horton.....	Q	S	Tay Mills.....	York.....	N	B	Upper Cadonia.....	King'sboro'.....	N	S
St. Antoine, Lotbinière	Lotbinière.....	Q	St. Jean.....	Terrebonne.....	Q	St. Theodora d'Acton	Montcalm.....	Q	Sheldrake.....	Sagay.....	Q	Spring Brook.....	Norfolk, S.R.	Q	S	Taylor Settlement.....	York.....	N	B	Upper Caledonia.....	King'sboro'.....	N	S
St. Antoine, Riv. Rich.	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thérèse de Blain	Terrebonne.....	Q	Sheppard.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Antoine.....	Temiscouata.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
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St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
St. Basile.....	Verchères.....	Q	St. Jean Baptiste.....	Provencher.....	M	St. Thomas.....	Terrebonne.....	N	Shepherd.....	Huron, C.R.	Q	Spring Brook.....	Hastings, N.R.	Q	S	Taylorville.....	Stormont.....	Q	Upper Carleton.....	Gloucester.....	N	B	
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St. Basile.....	Verchères																						







# THE BANKS OF CANADA,

WITH THEIR CAPITAL, BRANCHES, FOREIGN AGENTS, &c., &c.

## ONTARIO.

### BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$1,000,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - HAMILTON.  
 AGENCIES: Beeton, Listowel, Port Elgin, Georgetown, Milton, Wingham.  
 AGENTS.—New York—Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son. London—The National Bank of Scotland.

### BANK OF OTTAWA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000  
 PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - 566,823  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - OTTAWA.  
 AGENCIES: Ottawa, Arnprior.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Alliance Bank, Limited. New York—Harper & Goadby. Chicago—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

### BANK OF TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000  
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 750,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.  
 BRANCHES: Montreal, Cobourg, Barrie, Peterboro', Port Hope, St. Catharines, Collingwood.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs. Watson & Lang.

### CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.  
 PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$6,000,000  
 REST, - - - 1,400,000  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby. Chicago—J. G. Orchard.  
 BRANCHES: Barrie, Hamilton, Seaford, Belleville, London, Simcoe, Berlin, Lucan, Stratford, Brantford, Montreal, Strathroy, Chatham, Norwich, Thorold, Collingwood, Orangeville, Toronto, Walkerton, Dundas, Ottawa, Windsor, Dunnville, Paris, Woodstock, Galt, Peterboro', St. Catharines, Goderich, Sarnia, Guelph.

BANKERS.—New York—The American Exchange National Bank. London, Eng.—The Bank of Scotland.

### DOMINION BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000  
 REST, - - - 310,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.  
 Branch—Queen Street, corner of Esther.  
 BRANCHES: Oshawa, Whitby, Brampton, Uxbridge, Bowmanville, Napanee, Orillia, Cobourg, Liverpool Market.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The Bank of Montreal. London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland, 37 Nicholas Lane.

## FEDERAL BANK.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - \$1,000,000  
 REST, - - - 185,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.  
 BRANCHES: Aurora, Kingston, St. Mary's, Chatham, London, Strathroy, Guelph, Newmarket, Tilsonburg, Hamilton, Simcoe, Yorkville.  
 AGENTS.—London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—American Exchange National Bank. Canada—Bank of Montreal and its Branches.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$1,000,000  
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - 910,800  
 HEAD OFFICE—Cor. Wellington St. and Exchange Alley (the Old Exchange Building), Toronto.  
 BRANCHES: Dunnville, St. Catharines, Fergus, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Woodstock, Port Colborne, Welland.

## ONTARIO BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - \$3,000,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.  
 BRANCHES: Alliston, Mount Forest, Port Perry, Bowmanville, Oshawa, P. Arthur's Landing, Guelph, Ottawa, Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro, Whitby, Montreal, Port Hope, Winnipeg, Man.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London, Eng.—Alliance Bank (Limited). New York—Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Boston—Tremont National Bank.

### STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$1,000,000  
 CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 509,750  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.  
 AGENCIES: Bradford, Harriston, Newcastle, Cannington, Markham, Colborne, Picton.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Messrs. Smithers & Watson. London, Eng.—Imperial Bank.

## QUEBEC.

### BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$233,890  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - ST. HYACINTHE.  
 AGENCIES: St. Hyacinthe, and St. Jeaime, P.Q.  
 NEW YORK AGENT.—National Bank of the Republic.

### BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - \$224,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - ST. JOHN'S, QUE.  
 BRANCHES: St. John's, Que., and Napierville, Que.  
 NEW YORK AGENTS.—Watson & Lang.

## BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$630,000  
 RESERVE, - - - 30,000  
 AGENCIES: Montreal and Joliette, P. Quebec.  
 NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

### BANQUE DU PEUPLE,

#### MONTREAL, QUE.

CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

## BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - £1,000,000 STG.  
 LONDON OFFICE, 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. E.C.  
 HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal.  
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA: London, Kingston, Fredericton, N.B., Brantford, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S., Paris, Montreal, Victoria, B.C., Hamilton, Quebec, Barkerville, B.C., Toronto, St. John, N.B.  
 AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—D. A. McTavish and Wm. Lawson. San Francisco—A. McKinlay. Portland, Oregon—J. Goodfellow.  
 LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn & Co.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand, India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

## BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$12,000,000  
 CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 11,999,200  
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 5,000,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.  
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA: Almonte, Ont., Hamilton, Picton, Belleville, Kingston, Port Hope, Brantford, Lindsay, Quebec, Brockville, London, Sarnia, Chatham, N.B., Moncton, N.B., Stratford, Cobourg, Newcastle, N.B., St. John, N.B., Cornwall, Ottawa, St. Marys, Goderich, Perth, Toronto, Guelph, Peterboro', Winnipeg, Halifax, N.S.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Bank of Montreal, 9 Birch Lane, Lombard Street.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—The Bank of England; The London and Westminster Bank; The Union Bank of London. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—Walter Watson and Alexander Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago—Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison Street.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank. Boston—The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.—St. John's Nfld.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

## BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Paris—De Rothschild Freres. New York—National Bank of the Republic.

### BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.  
 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$2,000,000  
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - 2,000,000  
 CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 2,000,000  
 BRANCHES: Montreal, Ottawa, Sherbrooke.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—National Bank of the Republic. England—National Bank of Scotland.

## EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$1,500,000  
 CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - 1,381,568  
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 200,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - SHEERBROOKE, QUE.  
 BRANCHES: Waterloo, Q., Stanstead, Coaticook, Richmond, Q., Granby.  
 AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, England—London and County Bank. Boston—National Exchange Bank.

## EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.  
 BRANCHES: Hamilton, Ont., Parkhill, Ont., Aylmer, Ont., Bedford, Que.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The Alliance Bank (Limited). Chicago—Union National Bank. New York—National Bank of Commerce.

## MOLSONS BANK.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$2,000,000  
 PAID-UP, - - - 1,998,861.86  
 REST, - - - 100,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.  
 BRANCHES: Montreal, Brockville, Clinton, Exeter, Ingersoll, London, Meaford, Millbrook, Morrisburg, Owen Sound, Ridgetown, Smith's Falls, Sorel, St. Thomas, Ont., Toronto.  
 AGENTS IN CANADA.—Quebec—Quebec Bank and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario—Bank of Montreal and Ontario Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches. Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P.E.I., Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's.  
 AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Alliance Bank (Limited). Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.  
 AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.—New York—Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. C. F. Smithers & W. Watson; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston—Merchants' National Bank; Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Portland—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National Bank. Detroit—Mechanics' Bank. Buffalo—Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Beek. Toledo—Second National Bank.



**MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.**

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$5,500,000  
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 475,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - MONTREAL.

BRANCHES.  
Belleville, Berlin, Brampton,  
Chatham, Galt, Gananoque,  
Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincardine,  
Kingston, London, Montreal,  
Napawee, Ottawa, Owen Sound,  
Perth, Prescott, Quebec,  
Renfrew, Stratford, St. John's, Q.,  
St. Thomas, Ont., Toronto, Walkerton,  
Waterloo, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. Windsor, Ont.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—The Clydesdale Banking Company, 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

AGENCY IN NEW YORK—48 Exchange Place, Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr.

BANKERS IN NEW YORK—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.

**QUEBEC BANK.**

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.  
Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont.  
Montreal, Que. St. Catharines, Ont. Three Rivers, Q.  
Thorold, Ont.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.  
AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.

**STADACONA BANK, QUEBEC.**

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - - - \$1,000,000  
Do. PAID UP, - - - - - 990,890

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION—Bank of Montreal.  
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal.  
" NEW YORK—C. F. Smithers and W. Watson.  
" LONDON, ENGLAND—National Bank of Scotland.

**UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.**

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

BRANCHES.  
Savings Bank (Upper Town, Que.) Montreal,  
Ottawa, Three Rivers.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The London and County Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

**BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,500,000  
(With power to increase.)

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - VICTORIA, B.C.

LONDON OFFICE.—28 Cornhill, London.  
Branches at San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.

AGENTS.—In Canada and the United States—The Bank of Montreal.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

**BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,**

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,470,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 470,000

LONDON AGENTS—Williams, Deacon & Co.  
NEW YORK AGENTS—Mechanics' National Bank.  
BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

**MARITIME BANK OF THE DO-**

**MINION OF CANADA,**

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000

LONDON AGENTS—Imperial Bank (Limited).  
NEW YORK AGENTS—J. J. Cisco & Son.

**PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,**

FREDERICTON, N. B.

BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

**ST. STEPHEN'S BANK,**

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$200,000  
RESERVE, - - - - - 50,000

LONDON AGENTS—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.  
BOSTON AGENTS—Globe National Bank.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

**BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - \$1,000,000  
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 230,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

BRANCHES.  
Amherst, Digby, North Sydney,  
Annapolis, Kentville, Liverpool, N.S.,  
Bridgetown, New Glasgow, Yarmouth,  
St. John, N. B., Pictou,

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Williams, Deacon & Co.  
New York—Bank of New York. Boston—Merchants' National Bank.

**BANK OF YARMOUTH,**

YARMOUTH, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$382,530  
RESERVE, - - - - - 104,422

CORRESPONDENTS AT  
Halifax—The Merchants' Bank of Halifax.  
St. John—The Bank of Montreal.  
" —The Bank of British North America.  
Montreal—The Bank of Montreal.  
New York—The National Citizens' Bank.  
Boston—The Eliot National Bank.  
London—The Union Bank of London.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR,**

WINDSOR, N. S.

LONDON AGENTS—Union Bank of London.  
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.

**EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH,**

YARMOUTH, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$349,595  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 53,000

FOREIGN AGENTS—New York—McTavish & Lawson.  
Boston—Boylston National Bank.

**HALIFAX BANKING CO.,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$500,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.  
BOSTON AGENTS—Suffolk National Bank.

**MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.**

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - \$900,000  
RESERVE, - - - - - 180,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENCIES.  
Antigonish, Bridgewater, Pictou,  
Sydney, C.B. Maitland (Hants Co.), Truro,  
Weymouth, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Summerside.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Imperial Bank. New York—Bank of New York. Boston—National Hide and Leather Bank.

**PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.**

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - - - \$800,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX.

BRANCHES.  
Lockport and Wolfville, N. S.

AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.  
" NEW YORK—The Bank of New York.  
" BOSTON—Williams & Hall.  
" ONT. AND QUE.—The Ontario Bank.

**PICTOU BANK,**

PICTOU, N. S.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - - - - \$500,000

AGENTS—Halifax—Union Bank of Halifax. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Bell & Smithers. London, England—Imperial Bank (Limited).

**UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX.

AGENCIES.  
Halifax and Annapolis, N. S.

NEW YORK AGENTS—National Bank of Commerce.  
BOSTON AGENTS—Merchants' National Bank.

**PR. EDWARD ISLAND.**

**BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD**

ISLAND,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$120,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 47,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—National Park Bank.  
BOSTON AGENTS—National Exchange Bank.

**MERCHANTS' BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

AGENCY AT GEORGETOWN.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—The Boston National Bank. Montreal, St. John, and Halifax—The Bank of Montreal.

**SUMMERSIDE BANK,**

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$100,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 15,000

BOSTON AGENTS.—Blackstone National Bank.

**UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.  
BRANCHES, - - - - - SUMMERSIDE AND MONTAGU.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—National Park Bank. Boston—Merchants' National Bank. London, Eng.—Union Bank of London.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-FOUNDLAND,**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$200,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 100,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

**UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$304,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 304,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Bank of Commerce



# THE CANADIAN TARIFF OF CUSTOMS,

SHOWING THE DUTIES PAYABLE ON ALL GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE DOMINION.

Acid, Sulphuric.....	1/2 cent per lb.
Acid, Acetic.....	12 cents per I. G.
Acid, Muratic and Nitric.....	20 per ct.
Acid, Oxalic.....	Free.
But Carboys and Demijohns containing acids, vinegar or other liquids, shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.	
Advertising Pamphlets, Almanacs, Catalogues and Fashion Pamphlets.....	\$1.00 per 100.
Advertising Pictures, or Pictorial Show Cards or Bills.....	30 per ct.
Agaric—"Dye Stuff".....	Free.
Agates, manufactured.....	Free.
Agricultural Implements, not otherwise provided for.....	25 per cent.
Agricultural Implements, parts of, not otherwise specified, to be treated as wholes, excepting mould-boards, land-sides, and shares of steel, for ploughs, cut to shape, not moulded or bored, but as they come from the rollers and shears.	
NOTE.—In all cases where manufacturers' articles are imported in parts, or what is technically called "in a knocked down state," they must be valued for duty as if mounted—less cost of putting them together and supplying deficient parts.	
Ale, Beer and Porter, in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....	18 cents per I. G.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, or otherwise than bottles.....	10 cents per I. G.
Ale, Beer and Porter. Barrels containing bottled ale and porter are considered packages for exportation only, and therefore free of duty.	
Alkanet Root.....	Free.
Aloes.....	Free.
Alum and Aluminous Cake.....	Free.
Aluminium.....	Free.
Ambergris.....	Free.
Ammonia, Sulphate of.....	Free.
Anchors.....	Free.
Animals, Living, of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Animals, viz.:—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine—for improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board, and approved by the Governor-in-Council.....	
Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association. But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond.....	
Annato, liquid or solid and seed.....	Free.
Aniline Dyes.....	Free.
Aniline Oil, Crude.....	Free.
Aniline Salts and Arseniate of.....	Free.
Anodes, Nickel.....	Free.
Antimony.....	Free.
Anvils.....	30 per ct.
Apples, dried.....	2 cents per lb.
Apples, green.....	40 cents per bbl.
Apparel, Wearing, and other personal and household effects (not merchandise) of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.....	
Argols, dust and crude.....	Free.
Arms, Clothing, Musical Instruments for Bands, Military Stores and Munitions of War, for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia.....	Free.
Arrow Root.....	20 per ct.
Arsenic.....	Free.
Arseniate of Aniline.....	Free.
Articles for use of Governor-General, Foreign Consuls General, Dominion Government, or any of the Departments thereof, or Senate, or House of Commons.....	
Artificial Flowers and Feathers.....	25 per ct.
Asphaltum Mineral.....	10 per ct.
Ashes, Pot, Pearl or Soda.....	Free.
Awnings and Tents.....	25 per ct.
Atlases.....	6 cents per lb.
Axes of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Babbit Metal.....	10 per ct.
Bagatelle Tables or Boards, with cues and balls.....	35 per ct.
Bacon, Fresh, Salted, Dried or Smoked.....	2 cents per lb.
Bags, Cotton, Seamless.....	2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.
Bags, Paper of all kinds.....	25 per ct.
Bags, " (if printed).....	30 per ct.
Bamboo, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Bamboo Reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for Walking Sticks or Canes, or for sticks for Umbrellas, Parasols or Sunshades.....	
Barilla.....	Free.
Barley.....	15 cts. per bush.
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with Domestic Petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs shall direct.....	
Barytes, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Bay Rum.....	\$1.90 per gal. and 30 per ct.
Beans.....	15 cts. per bush.
Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....	

Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in casks, or otherwise than bottles.....	
Bedsteads, Iron.....	10 cts. per I. G.
Bedsteads, Wood.....	25 per ct.
Bedsteads, not elsewhere specified.....	35 per ct.
Bells, for Churches.....	7 1/2 c. per I. G.
Bells, for Builders' Hardware.....	Free.
Berries, for dyeing or used for composing dyes.....	30 per ct.
Belting, Leather.....	Free.
Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm Books and Hymn Books.....	25 per ct.
Bill Heads, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel-plate.....	5 per ct.
Billiard Tables, without pockets, 4 feet 6 in. x 9 feet or under.....	30 per ct.
Billiard Tables, without pockets, over 4 feet 6 inches x 9 feet or under.....	\$22.50 each, and 15 per ct.
Billiard Tables, with pockets, 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet or under.....	\$25.00 each, and 15 per ct.
Billiard Tables, with pockets, all over 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet.....	\$35.00 each, and 15 per ct.
Each table to include 12 cues and one set of 4 balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls.	
Bird Cages, of all kinds.....	\$40.00 each, and 15 per ct.
Binders' Cloth.....	30 per ct.
Bismuth, Dry.....	15 per ct.
Bismuth, Metallic.....	5 per ct.
Bitters (See "Spirits").....	Free.
Blacking, Shoe, and Shoe Polish and Shoemakers' Ink.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Blacking, all other.....	25 per ct.
Blankets, composed wholly or part of Wool, Worsted, Hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	20 per ct.
Blank Books, viz.: Account Books, Copy Books or Books to be drawn or written upon.....	7 1/2 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Boilers and Engines and parts of, not elsewhere specified.....	30 per ct.
Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought iron, plain, not coupled, threaded or otherwise manufactured.....	25 per ct.
Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought, coupled or threaded.....	15 per ct.
Boiler Plate and Tank Iron.....	20 per ct.
Bolts, Washers and Rivets, Iron.....	12 1/2 per ct.
Bolting Cloths.....	30 per ct.
Bone Dust and Bone Ash for manufacture of Phosphates and Fertilizers.....	Free.
Bones, crude and not manufactured, burnt, calcined, ground or steamed.....	Free.
Bonnets, Hats and Caps, not elsewhere specified, including Knitted Scotch Caps.....	25 per ct.
Books, Printed Periodicals and Pamphlets, not elsewhere specified, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank Account Books, nor Copy Books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books.....	15 per ct.
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements and Bookbinders' Cloth, including Ruling Machines and Ruling Pens imported by Bookbinders.....	15 per ct.
Boots and Shoes, Rubber, Leather and Felt.....	25 per ct.
Borax.....	Free.
Botany, specimens of.....	Free.
Bottles, Glass, of every description, not pressed.....	20 per ct.
Bottles, pressed or moulded.....	30 per ct.
Braces or Suspenders, of all kinds.....	25 per ct.
Brads, Tacks and Sprigs.....	30 per ct.
Brandy (see "Spirits").....	\$1.45 per I. G.
Brass Wire and Rods cut in lengths.....	30 per c.
Brass, old or scrap, in Bars, Bolts or Sheets, in Wire, round or flat, Seamless Drawn Tubing, and Plain and Fancy Drawn Tubing.....	10 per ct.
Brass Sheet cut in strips or sub-divisions.....	30 per ct.
Brass and Copper Wire.....	10 per ct.
Brass and Copper Wire-Cloth.....	20 per ct.
Brass Screws.....	30 per ct.
Brass, Agraffe Pins for Pianos, to be treated as part of pianos.....	25 per ct.
Brass, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	30 per ct.
Brimstone, Crude or rolled in flour.....	Free.
Brim Moulds for Gold Beaters.....	Free.
Bristles.....	Free.
British Copyright Works, reprints of.....	
thereto 12 1/2 per ct. for copyright holder.	
Bricks, for building purposes.....	15 per cent, and in addition
Bridges, Iron.....	20 per ct.
Bromine.....	25 per ct.
Brooms.....	Free.
Broom Corn.....	25 per ct.
Bronze, Phosphor, in blocks, bars, sheets or wire.....	10 per ct.
Brushes.....	10 per ct.
Buckwheat.....	15 cts. per bush.
Buckwheat, Meal or Flour.....	1/2 cent per lb.
Buttons and Button Moulds of all kinds.....	25 per ct.
Butter.....	4 cents per lb.
Buchu Leaves.....	Free.
Bullion, Gold or Silver.....	Free.
Bullion Fringe.....	20 per ct.
Bullion Fringe, Silk.....	30 per ct.
Burrstones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones.....	
Burgundy Pitch.....	Free.
Cable, submarine, unenumerated.....	Free.
Cabinets of Coins, Medals, and other curiosities of antiquity.....	20 per ct.

Caoutchouc, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Cachous (Breath Sweeteners).....	1 cent per lb. and 35 per ct.
Cambrie Muslin. Collectors of Customs are cautioned against an article called "Cambrie Muslin," which is found to be white shirting, and should pay 1 cent per yard and.....	
Candles, Tallow.....	15 per cent.
Candles, Paraffine Wax.....	2 cents per lb.
Candles, all others, including Sperm.....	5 cents per lb.
Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, one cent and a-half on each can or package; and when exceeding one quart, an additional duty of one cent and a-half for each additional quart or fractional part thereof.....	25 per ct.
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than 45 inches wide, and not pressed or calendared.....	Free.
Canvas or Cotton Duck of Hemp or Flax, when to be used for boats' or ships' sails.....	5 per ct.
Canvas, all other not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Cane, Juice, Syrup.....	8c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Caps, cloth, wool.....	10 cents per lb. and 25 per ct.
Caps, Hats and Bonnets, fur and straw, and all others not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Capes, Fur.....	25 per ct.
Cars, Railway.....	30 per ct.
Cars, Railway and Street, the seat fixtures for, of cast iron, to be classed as castings.....	25 per ct.
Locks, Hinges, Window-fasteners and similar articles for, to be classed as carriage-makers' hardware.....	30 per ct.
Springs (steel), as carriage springs, to pay the same duty as carriage-makers' hardware.....	30 per ct.
Carbolic or heavy oil, used in making wooden block pavements, for treating wood for building and railway ties, products of coal tar, weighing 12 to 13 lbs. per gal.....	10 per ct.
Carboys, empty or not.....	30 per ct.
Card Clothing machine.....	25 per ct.
Cards, Playing, Valentines, Christmas and New Year's Chromo or Embossed Cards, and all other not being business or advertising cards.....	25 per ct.
Cards, Printed, Lithographed, or Copper or Steel Plate.....	30 per ct.
Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises and Satchels.....	25 per ct.
Carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply or two-ply carpets, composed wholly or in part of wool, 10 cents per square yard and.....	20 per ct.
Carpets, Dutch.....	20 per ct.
Carpets, Jute and Hemp.....	20 per ct.
Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal.....	5 cents per square yard and 20 per ct.
Cartridges, in copper or paper.....	25 per ct.
Car Wheels and Axles.....	25 per ct.
Carriages.....	30 per ct.
Carriage Springs (steel).....	30 per ct.
Carriages, Railway.....	30 per ct.
Carriage Tops, Frames, Bodies and Wheels.....	30 per ct.
Carriages of travellers, and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs.....	
Carriage Dusters or Lap Wraps.....	20 per ct.
Cashmere Mufflers.....	20 per ct.
Caskets, Burial, of any material.....	35 per ct.
Cast, as models for use of schools of design.....	Free.
Cathodes, Nickel.....	Free.
Catgut Strings or Gut Cord for musical instruments.....	Free.
Catgut or Whippit, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Cement, raw or in stone from quarry (13 cubic feet to ton).....	\$1 per ton.
Cement burnt and unground.....	7 1/2 cts. per 100 lbs.
Cement, Hydraulic or Waterlime, ground, including barrels.....	40 cts. per bbl.
Cement in bulk or bags.....	9 cts per bush.
Cement, Portland or Roman.....	20 per ct.
Chalk, Cliff stone, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, containing each not more than a quart, and more than a pint.....	
Champagne, containing not more than a pint each, and more than 1/2 pint.....	
Champagne, containing 1/2 pint each or less.....	
Champagne, bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to \$3.00 per dozen bottles at the rate of \$1.50 per I. G. on the quantity in excess of one quart, the quarts and pints in each case to be old wine measure.....	
And in addition to above specific duty.....	
All Liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of proof of Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.	
Chamomile Flowers.....	Free.
Charts and Maps (Atlases 6 cents per lb.).....	20 per ct.
Chain cables, over 1/2 inch in diameter, whether shackled or swivelled or not.....	5 per ct.
Chain cables, all others not cable, including chain 17-32 of an inch.....	20 per ct.
Cheese.....	3 cents per lb.



Cheese Cloths.....	1 ct. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cheques, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.....	30 per ct.
Checked Regattas.....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground.....	4 cents per lb.
Chicory, raw or green.....	3 cents per lb.
China-ware and Porcelain-ware.....	25 per ct.
Chimneys, lamp, glass.....	30 per ct.
Chloride of Lime.....	Free.
Churns, "Wood".....	25 per ct.
Cinnabar.....	Free.
Cigars.....	60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Cigarettes.....	60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Citrons, rinds of, in brine for candying.....	Free.
Clays.....	Free.
Clocks, and parts thereof.....	35 per ct.
Chronometer Clocks, as clocks.....	35 per ct.
Control Clocks, known as watchmen's clocks.....	35 per ct.
Chronometer Watches, as watches.....	25 per ct.
Cloaks, Fur.....	25 per ct.
Clout Nails.....	30 per ct.
Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Horse Collar Cloth, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Clothing, Ready-Made, or Wearing Apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the Tailor, Seamstress, or Manufacturer, except Knitted Goods.....	10 cts. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Clothing made of Cotton, of which Cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets, Cotton, Collars, and Cuffs.....	30 per ct.
Clothing, donations for charitable purposes.....	Free.
Clothing for use of Army, Navy, and Militia.....	Free.
Coal, Anthracite.....	50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal, Bituminous.....	60 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Dust and Coke.....	50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Oil and Kerosene, distilled, purified, or refined, not elsewhere specified.....	7 1-5 cts. per I. G.
Coal Oil and Kerosene Fixtures and parts thereof.....	30 per ct.
Coal Tar.....	10 per ct.
Coal Pitch.....	10 per ct.
Coats, Fur Hats, Caps, and Capes.....	25 per ct.
Cobalt, Ore of.....	Free.
Cocanuts.....	\$1 per 100.
Cocanut, desiccated, when sweetened.....	1 ct. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar.....	1 ct. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Cocoa-paste and Chocolate, not sweetened.....	20 per ct.
Cocanut Oil and Palm in their natural state.....	Free.
Cocoa, Bean, Shell, or Nibs.....	Free.
Cod Liver Oil, medicated.....	20 per cent.
Cochineal.....	Free.
Coffee, green.....	2 cts. per lb.
But if imported from U.S., additional.....	10 per ct.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all substitutes thereof not composed of Roots and Vegetables.....	3 cents per lb.
Substitutes composed of Roots and Vegetables.....	4 cents per lb.
Coffins, of any material.....	35 per ct.
Coffin Trimmings, of metal.....	30 per ct.
Coins, Gold and Silver, except U. S. silver coin.....	Free.
Coir and Coir Yarn.....	Free.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, paper.....	30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts of cotton and paper.....	30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, cotton collars, and of cotton and linen.....	30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, linen.....	30 per ct.
Colcothar or Crocus, dry oxide of iron.....	Free.
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, weighing more than four ounces.....	\$1.90 per I. G. and 30 per ct.
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, not weighing more than 4 oz.....	40 per ct.
Colors and Paints, ground in oil or any other liquid.....	25 per ct.
Colors and Paints, Bichromate of Potash, Blue-black, Chinese Blue, Lakes, Scarlet and Marone in pulp, Prussian Blue, Satin and fine-washed White, Ultra-marine, and Umber raw.....	Free.
Colors and Paints, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Combs, of Rubber.....	25 per ct.
Combs, for dress or toilet, of all kinds.....	25 per ct.
Combs, all others.....	20 per ct.
Commercial Blank Forms, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plates.....	30 per ct.
Communion Plate, and plated ware for use in churches.....	Free.
Conium Cicuta, or Hemlock, seed and leaf.....	Free.
Confectionery and Sugar Candy, brown or white.....	1c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Copper, old or scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets, and sheathing, not planished, or coated, copper wire, round or flat, or copper seamless drawn tubing.....	10 per ct.
Copper Rivets and Burrs, and all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	30 per ct.
Copper Sheets, cut in strips or sub-divisions.....	30 per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire.....	10 per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire Cloth.....	20 per ct.
Cordage, for ships' purposes.....	10 per ct.
Cordage, all other except Flax.....	20 per ct.
Cordials, (see "Spirits").....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Corn, Indian.....	7½ cts. per bush.
Cornmeal.....	40 cts. per bbl.
Cornstarch or Flour, Potato Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch.....	2 cts. per lb.
Cornelians, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Corks, and other manufactures of Corkwood or Corkbark.....	20 per ct.
Corkwood or Bark, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Corsets.....	30 per ct.
Cotton, Grey or unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed.....	1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, Sheetings, Drills, Ducks, Cheese Cloths, Cotton or Canton Flannels, not stained, painted or printed, grey or unbleached or bleached.....	1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, Jeans, Denims, Drillings, Bed-tickings, Ginghams, Plaids, Cotton or Canton Flannels, Ducks and Drills, Dyed or Colored, Checked or Striped Shirtings, Cottonades, Pantaloon Stuffs, and goods of like description, also Sateens and Galateas.....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Sewing Thread, on spools.....	20 per ct.

Cotton, Shirts and Drawers, woven or made on frames, and all Cotton hosiery.....	30 per ct.
Cotton Sewing Thread, in hanks.....	12½ per ct.
Cotton, duck or canvas, of hemp or flax, and sail twine when to be used for boats' or ships' sails.....	5 per ct.
Affidavits must accompany entry to substantiate its use.	
Cotton, all clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets and linen and cotton Collars, Cuffs, Duck Vests and similar articles.....	30 per ct.
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified, held to embrace: Quilts and Sheets (white or colored), Cotton Diaper, Window Holland, Prints, printed Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Cretonne, Plain Prints, Printed Cotton, Cashmere, Cotton Huckaback, Cotton Damask in pieces and cloths, Towels, Book Muslin, Jaconet, Checked Jaconet, Cambric, Bishop's and Victoria Lawns, Tarletans, Hair Cords, Crinoline, and all kinds of printed Muslins, Leno, Pique, Brilliants, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Curtains known as Swiss, Nottingham, or Lace, etc., if of Cotton, Muslin Lace, all kinds of Cotton Scarfs and Ties, rolled Jaconets, Glove Finished Cambrics, Moleskins, Corduroy, Cotton Velvets and Velvetens, Cotton Parasols and Umbrellas, Cotton Tapes, Forrets, Stay-bindings, Bed Lace, Boot Web, Carpet Binding, Blind Tassels, Window Leno, Cotton Fringe, Braids, Boot and Stay Laces, Cotton Velvet Ribbons and all kinds of Cotton Laces.....	20 per ct.
Cotton, Seamless Bags, irrespective of contents, and when filled Bags may be taken as weighing 16 oz. and of not less value than \$3.00 per doz.....	2 cents per pound and 15 per ct.
Cotton Prunella.....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, not bleached, dyed or colored.....	2 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting, and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, bleached, dyed or colored.....	3 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Warps on beams.....	1c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, or Canton Flannel, grey and unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed.....	1 ct. per sq. yd. & 15 per ct.
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Cotton Waste.....	Free.
Cotton Wool.....	Free.
Cotton and Woollen Netting for Boots, Shoes, and Gloves.....	10 per ct.
Cotton Umbrellas.....	20 per ct.
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Neck Ties.....	20 per ct.
Cotton Seed Cake, Oil Cake, Palm Nut, and Meal Cake.....	Free.
Coutille, when imported by Corset manufacturers.....	Free.
Cream of Tartar, in Crystals.....	Free.
Crapes, all kinds.....	20 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Paper.....	30 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Cotton.....	30 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Linen.....	30 per ct.
Cutlery, Iron and Steel, not elsewhere specified, including table, pocket and office cutlery; scissors and shears, including sheep shears; butchers' knives and steels; shoe, hunting, glaziers' and farriers' knives; knives for horticultural purposes; and other articles for similar purposes as the above; Horse Clippers, Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments.....	20 per ct.
Curry Combs and Curry Cards.....	30 per ct.
Debaige.....	20 per ct.
Demijohns.....	30 per ct.
Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers.....	Free.
Diamond Dust, or Bort.....	Free.
Drafts, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate.....	30 per ct.
Dragons' Blood.....	Free.
Drain Pipes, glazed and unglazed.....	20 per ct.
Drain Tile, glazed and unglazed.....	20 per ct.
Drawers, cotton, woven or made on frames.....	30 per ct.
Drawers, Shirts and Hosiery, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Drawings, Paintings, Engravings and Prints.....	20 per ct.
Druggists.....	20 per ct.
Duck, for Belting and Hose.....	Free.
Duck, for Ships' Sails.....	5 per ct.
Dyeing or Tanning Articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified.....	Free.
Dynamite, Dualin, Giant Powder and Vigorite, and other explosives of which Nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.....	5 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Dyes, other than aniline, prepared.....	20 per ct.
Earth Closets.....	35 per ct.
Earthenware and Stoneware, and Rockingham Ware and Cane Ware, brown or colored.....	25 per ct.
Earthenware, Stoneware and White Granite or Iron-stoneware and "C.C." ware, whether decorated, printed or sponged or not.....	30 per ct.
Eggs.....	Free.
Egg Boxes, when imported from the United States to be filled with eggs and exported, may be returned to Canada to be refilled without requiring duty a second time, but duty must be paid on first importation.....	25 per ct.
Electroplate, and gilt of all kinds, not classed as jewelry.....	30 per ct.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, of standard books, not advertising books, pamphlets or sheets.....	10 per ct.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, for commercial blanks and advertisements.....	20 per ct.
Emery.....	Free.
Emery Paper, sand and glass paper and cloth.....	20 per ct.
Emery Wheels.....	25 per ct.
Engines, locomotive and stationary, fire or other steam engines and boilers and other machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron.....	25 per ct.
Engravings, paintings, drawings and prints.....	20 per ct.
Entomology, specimens of.....	Free.
Envelopes, paper, of all kinds, whether printed on or plain, perforated, board, and screen pictures cut out.....	25 per ct.
Essences, of Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry and other fruits and Vanilla.....	\$1.90 per I. G. and 20 per ct.
Essential Oils, for manufacturing purposes.....	20 per ct.

Essences, such as Old Tom Gin Essence, Scotch Whiskey, &c.....	20 per ct.
Esparto or Spanish Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Excelsior, for Upholsterers' use.....	20 per ct.
Extract of Logwood.....	Free.
Fans, "Advertising".....	30 per ct.
Fans, all other.....	25 per ct.
Farina.....	2 cents per lb.
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, undressed.....	15 per ct.
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, dressed.....	25 per ct.
Feathers, for beds.....	20 per ct.
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only.....	15 per ct.
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, when finished.....	25 per ct.
Felt, for boots and shoes, and skirts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories.....	15 per ct.
Felt pull-overs for hats.....	25 per ct.
Felt, for glove linings, when imported by manufacturers for their use in factory.....	10 per ct.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....	Free.
Felt, endless, for papermakers when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories.....	10 per ct.
Felt Cloth, of every description, not elsewhere specified.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Felt Boots and Shoes.....	25 per ct.
Fibre, Mexican.....	Free.
Fibre, Vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.....	Free.
Fibre, Tampico or Istle.....	Free.
Fibrilla.....	Free.
Files.....	30 per ct.
Fire-brick or Tiles, for lining stoves and furnaces.....	20 per ct.
Fire Clay.....	Free.
Fire-arms, Muskets, Rifles, Pistols and Shot-guns.....	20 per ct.
Fire-arms, for use of Army, Navy and Militia.....	Free.
Fireproof Paint, dry.....	½ cent per lb.
Fish, fresh, salted, or smoked, except free by Washington Treaty.....	1 cent per lb.
Fish, of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States, (except fish of the Inland Lakes, or of rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil), Free.	
Fish, fresh, dried, salted or smoked, Fish Oil and all products of fish and Seal oil the natural products of Newfoundland.....	Free.
Fish Oil.....	Free.
Fish-bait.....	Free.
Fish-hooks, Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines, for the use of the Fisheries, but not to include sporting, fishing tackle, or hooks with flies, or trawling spoons.....	Free.
Fishing Rods.....	30 per ct.
Fish-plates, steel, until 1882.....	Free.
Fish-plate, "iron".....	17½ per ct.
Flannels, of every description not elsewhere specified.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Flagstones, dressed.....	\$1.50 per ton.
Flasks, glass of every description.....	30 per ct.
Flax, fibre, scutched.....	1 cent per lb.
Flax, fibre, hackled.....	2 cents per lb.
Flax, tow of, scutched or green.....	½ cent per lb.
Flax Seed.....	10 cts. per bush.
Flax Seed Oil, boiled or raw.....	25 per ct.
Flint, Flints and ground Flint-stones.....	Free.
Flour, Wheat.....	50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Buckwheat or meal.....	½ cent per lb.
Flour, Corn.....	2 cents per lb.
Flour, Rye.....	50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Rice.....	2 cents per lb.
Flour, Sago.....	2 cents per lb.
Fog Signals, detonating for railway alarms.....	20 per ct.
Forks, steel, hay, manure and potato.....	30 per ct.
Folia digitalis.....	Free.
Fossils.....	Free.
Fruit, dried, Apples.....	2 cents per lb.
Fruit, dried, Currants, Dates, Figs, Plums, Prunes, Raisins, and all others not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Fruit, green, Apples.....	40 cts. per barrel.
Fruit, green, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries.....	2 cents per quart.
Fruit, green, Cherries and Currants.....	1 cent per quart.
Fruit, green, Cranberries, Plums and Quinces.....	30 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Grapes.....	2 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Peaches.....	40 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Oranges and Lemons.....	20 per ct.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if sweetened.....	3 cents per lb.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if not sweetened.....	2 cents per lb.
Fruit, preserved in brandy and other spirits.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Fruit Jars, glass and preserve jars.....	30 per ct.
Fullers' Earth.....	Free.
Fuller's Earth, when prepared.....	20 per ct.
Furniture, House, cabinet or office, finished or in parts.....	35 per ct.
Fur Skins, dressed.....	15 per ct.
Fur Skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.....	Free.
Furs, Caps, Hats, Muffs, Tippets, Capes, Coats, Cloaks, and other manufactures of Fur.....	25 per ct.
Galateas.....	2 cents per sq. yd. and 15 per cent.
Game and Poultry of all kinds.....	20 per ct.
Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof.....	30 per ct.
Gas Light Shades.....	30 per ct.
Gas Pipes of Cast Iron.....	25 per ct.
Gentian Root.....	Free.
German Silver in Sheets.....	10 der ct.
Giant Powder.....	5 cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Gin, Geneva (see "Spirits").....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Gin, Old Tom (see "Spirits") in bulk.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Ginseng Root.....	Free.
Glass, bent for the manufacture of show cases.....	Free.
Glass, Ornamental, Figured, Enamelled, Stained, in sheets.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Carboys and Demijohns, Pressed and Cut Glass Bottles and Decanters, Flasks and Phials of every description, Telegraph and Lightning Rod Insulators, Fruit Jars and Glass Bottles.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Lamp and Gas Light Shades, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Globes for Lanterns, Lamp and Gas Lights.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Stained, Tinted, Painted, Vitrified, in sheets.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Silvered Plate.....	25 per ct.
Glass, Window, Stained.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Window, Common and Colorless.....	20 per ct.
Glass, Figured, Enamelled and Obscured White, in Sheets.....	30 per ct.



Glass, not Figured, Painted, Enamelled or Engraved.	20 per ct.
Glass, all others, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Glass Stoppers	20 per ct.
Glass Balls	30 per ct.
Glass Paper, Sand, Emery Paper and Cloth	20 per ct.
Glengarry or Scotch Caps	25 per ct.
Globes for Lanterns and Lamps	30 per ct.
Gloves and Mitts of any material	25 per ct.
Glucose Syrup	4c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Glucose and Grape Sugar, to be classed and rated for duty, as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color	
Gold and Silver Leaf	25 per ct.
Gold Beaters' Moulds and Skins	Free.
Granite, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Granite Ware or Iron-stone Ware (not iron)	30 per ct.
Gravel	Free.
Grease and Grease Scrap, for manufacture of Soap	Free.
Grindstones	\$2.00 per ton.
Guano, and other animal and vegetable manure (not phosphates)	Free.
Gums, Amber, Arabian, Australian, British, Copal, Dammar, Mastac, Sandarac, Shellac and Tragacanth	Free.
Gums, Chewing, sweetened or flavored, 1c. per lb. and 35 per ct.	
Gums, Chewing, not sweetened	20 per ct.
Gunpowder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, $\frac{1}{2}$ kegs, $\frac{1}{4}$ kegs, and similar packages	5 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels	4 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, canister, in pound and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound tins	15 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, blasting and mining	3 cts. per lb.
Gut and Worm Gut, manufactured and unmanufactured, for whip and other cord	Free.
Gutta Percha, manufactures of	25 per ct.
Gutta Percha, crude	Free.
Gypsum, ground	20 per ct.
Gypsum, crude (Sulphate of Lime)	Free.
Hair, curled	20 per ct.
Hair, Angola, Buffalo, Bison, Camel's, Goat, Hog, Horse and Human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured; also Cow, Calf, and Deer Hair	Free.
Hair Oils, Pomatums and Pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin	30 per ct.
Hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked	2 cts. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, cotton	20 per ct.
Hardware, builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers' and undertakers'	30 per ct.
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Hatters' Plush, of silk or cotton	10 per ct.
Hatters' Furs, not on the skin	Free.
Hemlock Bark	Free.
Hemp, undressed	Free.
Hemp, Indian (crude drug)	Free.
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled	Free.
Hoes, Steel	30 per ct.
Hollow-ware, tinned, glazed, or enamelled, of cast or wrought iron	25 per ct.
Honey, in the comb or otherwise	3 cents per lb.
Hoofs	Free.
Hops	6 cents per lb.
Horn Strips, used in making Corsets	Free.
Horse Shoes	30 per ct.
Horse-shoe Nails	30 per ct.
Hosiery, cotton of all kinds, not elsewhere specified	30 per ct.
Hosiery, wool of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, $\frac{7}{8}$ cents per lb. and	20 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, rough or sawn only	15 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, when finished	25 per ct.
Hynn Books	5 per ct.
Hyoscyamus or Henbane Leaf	Free.
Ice	Free.
Indian Corn	$\frac{7}{8}$ cents per bush.
India Rubber, Boots and Shoes and manufactures of, including Vulcanite and Elastic Web	25 per ct.
India Rubber, unmanufactured	Free.
Indigo	Free.
Ink, for writing	25 per ct.
Ink, for printing	20 per ct.
Insulators, Telegraph and Lightning-rod	30 per ct.
Iron, old and scrap	\$2.00 per ton.
Iron, Pig	\$2.00 per ton.
Iron, in Slabs, Blooms, Loops or Billets, puddled or not, and muck and puddled Bars and Billets	10 per ct.
Iron, in bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds and squares, nail and spike rods, and all other iron not elsewhere specified	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.
Iron, Band and Hoop, Sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and common or black, 17 gauge or thinner, and Boiler Plate, Tank Iron and Canada Plates	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
And the above over 17 gauge	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.
Iron Chain, "half-inch chain," so called, is ordinarily made a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, or about 17-32 of an inch, but should be classed as half inch, and pay 20 per ct.	
Iron, Nails and Spikes, wrought or pressed, including railroad spikes	4c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Iron, Rolled Beams, Channel, Angle and T Iron	15 per ct.
Iron, Sheet, Corrugated and Galvanized	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.
Iron, Mill and Mill Cranks, and Wrought Forgings for Mills and Locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 lbs. or more	20 per ct.
Iron Masts, for ships or parts of	Free.
Iron, rolled round wire rods in coils under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter	10 per ct.
Iron and Steel Wire, tinned or coppered, galvanized or not	15 per ct.
Iron, for bridges and structural work	25 per ct.
Iron, malleable, castings	25 per ct.
Iron, Stove and other castings, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Iron Tin Plates—Sheet Iron tinned, commonly called tin plates, and whole sheets of any size, not specially shapen or cut from sheets as originally manufactured	10 per ct.
Iron Nuts and Bolts, together, classed as bolts	30 per ct.
Iron Wire Nails, called "Points de Paris"	30 per ct.
Iron Furniture, including bedsteads, and ornamental iron work and wire work	25 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured	15 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, threaded or coupled	20 per ct.
Iron, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Iris	Free.

Istle or Tampico Fibre	Free.
Ivory or Ivory Nuts, unmanufactured	Free.
Ivory Veneers, sawn or split only, not planed or polished	Free.
Jalap Root	Free.
Japanned and Tinware, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Jeannettes	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Jewellery, and manufactures of Gold and Silver	20 per ct.
Junk, Old	Free.
Jute, manufactures of	20 per ct.
Jute, Jute and Hemp Carpets	20 per ct.
Jute, unmanufactured	Free.
Jute, Butts	Free.
Kelp	Free.
Kerosene and Coal Oil, distilled, purified or refined, not elsewhere specified	$\frac{7}{8}$ c. per I.G.
Kerosene and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof	30 per ct.
Knitting Machines	25 per ct.
Knife Blades or Knife Blanks in the rough, unhandled, for the use of Electro-platers	10 per ct.
Knives for Mowers and Reapers and Cutter Bars	30 per ct.
Kryolite	Free.
Labels of every description, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate	30 per ct.
Lac—dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell	Free.
Lamps, Glass	30 per ct.
Lamp Shades, Glass	30 per ct.
Lard, tried and rendered	2 cts. per lb.
Lard, untied	15 cts. per lb.
Lard, Oil	20 per ct.
Lava, unmanufactured	Free.
Lead, old and scrap and in pigs, bars, blocks and sheets	10 per ct.
Lead, white and red, dry; also dry white zinc	5 per ct.
Lead, Pipe and Shot	25 per ct.
Lead, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough and undressed	10 per ct.
Leather, Morocco Skins, tanned but rough or undressed	10 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, tanned but not waxed	15 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, dressed and waxed	20 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, tanned but not waxed	15 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, dressed and waxed	20 per ct.
Leather, japanned, patent or enamelled	20 per ct.
Leather, all other, and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Leather, belting and all manufactures of, including boots and shoes	25 per ct.
Leather, Board	3 cts. per lb.
Leather, Boot and Shoe Counters	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pr.
Leeches	Free.
Lemons, and rinds of, in brine for candying	Free.
Licorice—root and paste, extract of, for manufacturing purposes	20 per ct.
Licorice, stick extract or confection	1 cent per lb.
Linen, and manufactures of	20 per ct.
Linen Handkerchiefs in boxes	20 per ct.
Attention is called to the necessity of seeing that they are invoiced at the full value, including the cost of hemming and boxing	
Linings, cotton (rolled)	20 per ct.
Linseed Oil, Raw or Boiled	25 per ct.
Litharge	Free.
Lithographic Stones, not engraved	20 per ct.
Litmus and all Lichens, prepared and not prepared	Free.
Locks of all kinds	30 per ct.
Logs and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Logwood, extract of	Free.
Locomotives and Railway, Passenger, Baggage and Freight Cars, being the property of Railway Companies in the United States running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs	Free.
Locomotive, Tires of Steel or "Bessemer" in the rough	10 per ct.
Lumber and Timber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch, Pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured	Free.
Lumber and Timber, Spanish Cedar cut by knife	Free.
Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Linoleum as "Oil Cloth"	30 per ct.
Mace	25 per ct.
Machinery for Cotton Mills, not made in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880	Free.
Machinery for Worsted Mills, of all kinds, which is not manufactured in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880	Free.
This does not refer to machinery for Woollen Mills, but only the actual machinery used in the manufacture of "Worsted."	
Machinery, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Madder and Munjet, or Indian Madder, ground and prepared and all extracts of	Free.
Magazines, quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly, unbound	Free.
Malt	15 cents per bush., subject to Excise Regulations.
Malt, extract of, for medicinal purposes	25 per ct.
Manilla Grass	Free.
Mantels, slate	30 per ct.
Mantels, marble	25 per ct.
Manure, Guano, and other animal and vegetable, in natural state, not prepared	Free.
Manure, prepared or manufactured, all kinds	20 per ct.
Marble Slabs, sawn on not more than two sides	15 per ct.
Marble Blocks and Slabs, sawn on more than two sides	20 per ct.
Marble, finished	25 per ct.
Marble, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Marble, in blocks from quarries in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic ft. or over	10 per ct.
Maps and Charts—not Atlases	20 per ct.
Masts, Iron, or parts of, for ships	Free.
Mattresses, hair, spring and other	35 per ct.
Meal, Buckwheat	$\frac{1}{4}$ cent per lb.
Meal Cake, Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, and Palm-Nut Cake	Free.
Meat, fresh or salted, on actual weight, as received in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams	1 cent per lb.

Meats, all others, dried, smoked or preserved, in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent. on value of cans.
Meats, Corned Beef	2 cents per lb.
Meats, Essence of Beef (extract)	20 per ct.
Medals of gold, silver or copper	Free.
Meerschmum, crude or raw	Free.
Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs	Free.
Mica	20 per ct.
Milk Food, manufactured by Henri Nestle, Dr. Giband and others, and all similar preparations	30 per ct.
Military Stores and Munitions of War	Free.
Mill Board, not Straw Board	10 per ct.
Mitts and Gloves, leather	25 per ct.
Mineralogy, specimens of	Free.
Models and Patterns of Inventions, and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use	Free.
Molasses (see Syrups)	
Moss, Iceland, and other Mosses, crude	Free.
Moss, Seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state or only cleaned	Free.
Mower and Reaper Knives, and Cutter Bars, as edge tools	30 per ct.
Muffs, Fur	25 per ct.
Music, printed, bound in sheets	6 cents per lb.
Musical Instruments for bands of the Army, Navy or Militia	Free.
Musical Instruments not specified, according to material of chief value	
Musical Instruments, brass	30 per ct.
Musical Instruments, wood	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, silver	20 per ct.
Musical Instruments, vulcanite	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Accordions	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Triangles	20 per ct.
Muskets, Rifles, Guns and Pistols, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Mustard Seed, unground	15 per ct.
Mustard Seed, ground or prepared	25 per ct.
Nails, Clout, Hungarian, Horse-shoe and Iron Wire, called "Point de Paris"	30 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, cut	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Wrought and Pressed, whether Galvanized or not	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Composition and Sheathing	20 per ct.
Napkin Rings, plated	30 per ct.
Napkin Rings, not plated	20 per ct.
Naphtha, not elsewhere specified	7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Neatsfoot Oil	20 per ct.
Newspapers, and Quarterly, Monthly, and Semi-monthly Magazines, unbound	Free.
Nickel Anodes and Cathodes	Free.
Nickel Salts	20 per ct.
Nitrate of Soda or Cubic Nitre	Free.
Nitro-Glycerine	10c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Nuts, Iron	1c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nuts, all kinds except Cocoanuts	20 per ct.
Nuts, Cocoa	\$1.00 per 100.
Nutmegs	25 per ct.
Nutgalls	Free.
Oak Bark	Free.
Oakum	Free.
Oats	10 cts. per bush.
Oatmeal	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined	10 per ct.
Oils, hair, perfumed or not	30 per ct.
Oils, Coal or Kerosene, distilled, purified or refined	
Naphtha, Benzole, Petroleum, products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale and Lignite not elsewhere specified	7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Oils, Lubricating	20 per ct.
Oils, Carbolic or heavy, used for making wooden block pavements, for treating wood, for building, and for railway ties	10 per ct.
Oils, Olive or Salad	20 per ct.
Oil, Cod Liver, medicated	20 per ct.
Oil, Fish, subject to provisions of Washington Treaty	Free.
Oils, Fish and Seal, and all products of fish, the produce of Newfoundland	Free.
Oils, Lard	20 per ct.
Oil, Linseed or Flaxseed, raw or boiled	25 per ct.
Oils, Neatsfoot	20 per ct.
Oil, Sperm	20 per ct.
Oil, Sesame Seed	20 per ct.
Oils, Coconut and Palm, in their natural state	Free.
Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, Palm-nut Cake and Meal	Free.
Oil Cloth for Floors and Linoleum stamped, painted or printed, and Table Covers similarly prepared and oiled or painted window blinds	30 per ct.
Oil Cloth, carriages, etc.	20 per ct.
Opium (drug)	20 per ct.
Opium, prepared for smoking	\$5.00 per lb.
Oranges, rinds of, in brine for Candying	Free.
Ores of metals of all kinds	Free.
Organs, Cabinet, Reed Organs, having not more than two sets of reeds	\$10.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over two and not more than four sets of reeds	\$15.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over four and not more than six sets of reeds	\$20.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over six sets of reeds and in addition thereto	\$30.00 each.
Organ Pipes, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for Cabinet Organs	25 per ct.
Ornamental Iron Work	25 per ct.
Ornaments for ladies' head-dresses, hats, bonnets, belts, dress-clasps, &c., to be rated according to the material or component part of chief value	Free.
Osiers	Free.
Oxalic Acid	Free.
Pails, Tubs, Churns, and other manufactures of Wood not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Paint, fire proof, dry	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.
Paints and Colors ground in oil or any other liquid	25 per ct.
Paints and Colors not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Paints and Colors, White and Red Lead dry, also Zinc	5 per ct.



# DOMINION OF CANADA

Paintings, Engravings, Drawings and Prints.....	20 per ct.
Paintings in Oil or Water Colors, by Artists of well known merit, or copies of the old Masters by such Artists.....	Free.
Palm Leaf, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Palm-nut Cake, Meal Cake, Cotton Seed Cake and Oil Cake.....	Free.
Pamphlets Periodicals not imported through the Post Office.....	15 per ct.
Pamphlets and Periodicals imported through the Post Office for subscribers.....	Free.
Paper, Calendered.....	22½ per ct.
In its meaning held practically to apply to all writing papers, smooth surfaced papers, whether colored or white, drawing paper and enamelled paper, but does not apply to ordinary printing paper, known to the trade as "news" paper, or to wrapping, tissue, filtering or blotting paper, which latter are.....	20 per ct.
Paper, Printing, not calendered.....	20 per ct.
Paper Bags, printed.....	30 per ct.
Paper Bags, not printed.....	25 per ct.
Paper, ruled.....	25 per ct.
Paper, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Paper, Carpet Lining.....	20 per ct.
Paper, Union Collar Cloth, in sheets, not shapen.....	10 per ct.
Paper, Envelopes.....	25 per ct.
Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Paper, Wall, including Window Shades and Trunk Linings.....	30 per ct.
Paper Hangings.....	30 per ct.
Paper Machie.....	25 per ct.
Paper Borders, Cornices, Edgings, &c., for cigar boxes; perforated or embossed paper; confectionery paper, book marks, tags, cards and cardboard, photographic mats, &c., as manufactures of paper.....	25 per ct.
Paris Green, dry.....	10 per ct.
Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients thereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label, for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form.....	50 per ct.
Patent Medicines, all other than liquid.....	25 per ct.
Peas.....	10 cts. per bush.
Pearl, Mother of, not manufactured.....	Free.
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise.....	25 per ct.
Pen and Pencil Holders.....	20 per ct.
Pelts.....	Free.
Percussion Caps, for gun or rifle.....	20 per ct.
Percussion Caps, for blasting.....	30 per ct.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, imported through Post Office by subscribers.....	Free.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, not imported through Post Office.....	15 per ct.
Perfumery, including toilet preparations.....	30 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits, in bottle or flasks, not weighing more than 4 oz.....	40 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits (held to include Bay Rum), in bottles or flasks and other packages weighing more than 4 oz. each.....	\$1.90 per I. G. and 30 per ct.
Petroleum and products of, not elsewhere specified.....	7 1-5 cts. per I. G.
Phials, glass, of every description.....	30 per ct.
Philosophical Instruments, and apparatus, including globes and pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by or for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies.....	Free.
Phosphorus.....	Free.
Phosphor Bronze, blocks, sheets and wire.....	10 per ct.
Pianofortes, square, whether round-cornered or not, not over 7 octaves.....	\$25.00 each.
Pianofortes, square, all other.....	\$30.00 each.
Pianofortes, upright.....	\$30.00 each.
Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert or parlor grand.....	\$50.00 each.
And in addition to above specific duty.....	15 per ct.
Pianofortes, parts of, including brass agraffe pins.....	25 per ct.
Pianos—a piano imported, consisting of case, frame, sounding-board, &c., but without the action, should be treated as a piano, liable to the specific duty, and the ad valorem duty on its value in that state.....	35 per ct.
Picture Frames.....	Free.
Pipe Clay in natural condition.....	Free.
Pipes, Briar and other.....	20 per ct.
Pins, Hooks and Eyes.....	20 per ct.
Pistols, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Pitch-pine.....	Free.
Pitch, Coal.....	10 per ct.
Plants and Shrubs.....	20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, ground.....	20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, calcined or manufactured.....	15c. per 100 lbs.
or 45 cts. per bbl. of not over 300 lbs.	
Plaits, straw, Tuscan or grass.....	Free.
Plates, engraved on wood and steel or any other metal.....	20 per ct.
Plated ware, Electroplate and Gilt of all kinds (not jewelry).....	30 per ct.
Playing Cards.....	30 per ct.
Plumbago.....	10 per ct.
Plumbago, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Plush, silk or cotton, for hatters.....	10 per ct.
Pomades, French, or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 lbs. each.....	15 per ct.
Pomatum, or Paste, for hair, mouth, or skin.....	30 per ct.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....	18 cents per I. G.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in casks or otherwise than bottles.....	10 cents per I. G.
Potatoes.....	10 cents per bush.
Potash, Muriate of, crude.....	Free.
Porcelain-ware.....	20 per ct.
Porcelain-ware, Lamp Shades, and imitation.....	20 per ct.
Posters, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate posters.....	30 per ct.
Poultry and game of all kinds.....	20 per ct.
Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, and Bibles.....	5 per ct.
Prints, Drawings, Engravings and Paintings.....	20 per ct.
Printing Presses, not to include type-writers, electric pens, numbering machines or dating stamps.....	15 per ct.
Prunella, Cotton and Woollen Netting for boots, shoes and gloves.....	10 per ct.
Prunella of Cotton.....	2 cents per sq. yard and 15 per ct.

Pumice and Pumice Stone.....	Free.
Pumice Stone, ground and powdered.....	20 per ct.
Putty.....	25 per ct.
Quills.....	20 per ct.
Quinine, sulphate of.....	20 per ct.
Quicksilver.....	10 per ct.
Rags of Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp, Paper Waste or clippings and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Rags, Woollen.....	Free.
Rails, iron, or railway bars for railways or tramways.....	15 per ct.
Railway Iron, Iron Fish-plates, Frogs, Frog Joints, Chairs and Fingerbars.....	17½ per ct.
Rakes and Rake-teeth.....	30 per ct.
Rattans, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Receipts, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate receipts.....	30 per ct.
Reeds, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Rennet, raw or prepared.....	Free.
Resin.....	Free.
Revolvers, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Rhubarb Root.....	Free.
Rice.....	1 cent per lb.
Rice Flour.....	2 cents per lb.
Rifles, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Rivets, Bolts and Washers.....	30 per ct.
Rose Water, without spirits.....	30 per ct.
Rose Water, when without spirits, to be classed as perfumery.....	Free.
Rum (see "Spirits").....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Rye.....	10 cents per bush.
Rye Flour.....	50 cents per bbl.
Rubber, manufacture of.....	25 per ct.
Safes, "Iron," and doors for safes and vaults.....	25 per ct.
Saffron Cake.....	Free.
Saffron and Safflower, extract of.....	20 per ct.
Sago.....	20 per ct.
Sago Flour.....	20 per ct.
Sails for Boats and Ships.....	25 per ct.
Sal-Ammoniac.....	Free.
Sal-Soda.....	Free.
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries.....	Free.
Salt, except salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free from duty.....	8 cts. per 100 lbs.
Salt, in bags, barrels and other packages.....	12c. per 100 lbs.
Saltpetre.....	20 per ct.
Sand.....	Free.
Sand-paper, Glass and Emery-paper and Cloth.....	20 per ct.
Satin, silk.....	30 per ct.
Satteens, colored as "Jeans".....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Satchels, Valises and Carpet-Bags.....	30 per ct.
Saw-dust.....	25 per ct.
Saws of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Scales, Balances, Weighing Beams and Steelyards.....	30 per ct.
Screws, Steel, Iron, called "Wood-Screws".....	35 per ct.
Screws, Machine Screws and Wood-Screws.....	20 per ct.
Screws, Machine, intended for holding in wood, without nuts or other iron fixtures, to be classed as wood-screws.....	35 per ct.
The same imported with nuts are properly screw bolts.....	30 per ct.
Screws, with Nuts.....	30 per ct.
Sea-grass.....	Free.
Sealskin—Imitations in wool to be classed as cloakings.....	7½ per lb. and 20 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Zinc".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Brass".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Copper".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Cotton Bags.....	2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.
Sea-weed, Moss, and all other Vegetable Substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state or only cleaned.....	Free.
Seeds, flower, garden, field and other seeds for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or other large parcels.....	15 per ct.
Seeds, the same in small papers and parcels.....	25 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, unground.....	15 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, ground.....	25 per ct.
Seeds, for agricultural purposes, do not include Anise, Cardamon, Colchicum, Cummin, Feengreek, Hyoscyamus, Philandri, Stramonium, Worm, Caraway, Canary.....	Free.
Senna, in leaves.....	Free.
Sesame Seed Oil.....	20 per ct.
Settlers' Effects—Wearing Apparel, Household Furniture, Professional Books, Implements and Tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removing to Canada, not to include machinery or live stock, or articles imported for use in any manufactory, establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as Settlers' Effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until two years actual use in Canada.....	Free.
Also provided that under regulation to be made by the Minister of Customs, Live Stock when imported into Manitoba or the N. W. Territory by intending Settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.....	
Sewer Pipes, glazed or unglazed.....	20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of Sewing Machines.....	\$2.00 each and 20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, parts of, viz.: Stands and table tops, imported separately; stands to be treated as castings, and woodwork as manufactures of wood, both.....	25 per ct.
Shawls, Woollen, wholly or in part worsted, hair Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shawls, Indian or Paramatta.....	20 per ct.
Shellac Varnish.....	\$1.90 per gallon.
Shingles.....	20 per ct.
Ships, and all other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian Register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances.....	10 per ct.
Shirts, Cotton, woven or made on frames.....	30 per ct.
Shirts, Drawers, and Hosiery, Wool, wholly or in part, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shirtings, Cotton, checked and striped.....	2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.

Shirt Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, paper.....	30 per ct.
Shoes and Boots, leather and rubber.....	25 per ct.
Shoe Linings, twilted Cotton.....	1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shoe Linings, colored Jeanettes.....	2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shot, lead.....	25 per ct.
Shot Guns, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Show Cases, of any material.....	35 per ct.
Show Cards or Bills.....	30 per ct.
Shovels, Spades.....	30 per ct.
Shoulders and Sides, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.....	2 cents per lb.
Shrubs and Trees, ornamental, shade and fruit.....	20 per ct.
Silex, or Crystallized Quartz.....	Free.
Silicias, plain or beetled, and Casbans.....	20 per ct.
Printed.....	20 per ct.
Silks, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste.....	Free.
Silk Twist and Sewing Silk.....	25 per ct.
Silk Umbrellas.....	30 per ct.
Silk Velvets, and all manufactures of silk, of which silk is the component part of chief value.....	30 per ct.
Silk, in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown organzine, and raw spun silk, not colored.....	15 per ct.
Silk—Manufactures of, embrace, glacé, gros grain, ducape, baratheas Cashmere, Gros de Naples, black and colored Turquoise, satins, sarsenets, Persians, poplins and all other piece goods of which silk is the component part of chief value; all silk clothing, silk umbrellas and parasols, velvets, terries, chenilles, ribbons, silk plush, hat bands, velvet ribbons, silk braids, fringes, laces, trimmings, tassels, shawls, hosiery and underclothing, ties, scarfs, bows, ferrets, handkerchiefs, Prussian bindings, sofa gimp, orris lace, float lace, mantillas or jackets, boot and stay laces, silk warp Paramatta, silk tapestry, silk warp alpaca, &c.....	30 per ct.
Silver, rolled, and German silver, in sheets.....	10 per ct.
Silver or Gold Coins (except United States silver coin).....	Free.
Silver Leaf.....	25 per ct.
Silvered Plate Glass.....	25 per ct.
Skates of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled.....	Free.
Slates, School and Writing, and Porcelain and Drawing Slates.....	25 per ct.
Slate, Mantels.....	20 per ct.
Slates, of all kinds and manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	25 per ct.
Sleighs.....	30 per ct.
Snuff and Manufactured Tobacco.....	25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
Soap, common, brown and yellow, not perfumed.....	1½c. per lb.
Soap, common, soft and liquid, not perfumed.....	20 per ct.
Soap, Castile and white.....	2 cents per lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet.....	30 per ct.
Soap, saddlers' and silver soap.....	25 per ct.
Soda Ash.....	Free.
Soda, Caustic.....	Free.
Soda, Silicate of.....	Free.
Soil Pipes, cast iron.....	25 per ct.
Spades, Shovels.....	30 per ct.
Spanish or Esparto Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....	20 per ct.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs.....	10 per ct.
Sperm Oil.....	20 per ct.
Spices—Ginger and Spices of all kinds (except Mace and Nutmegs) unground.....	20 per ct.
Spices, as above, ground.....	25 per ct.
Spices, Nutmegs and Mace.....	25 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, cut.....	1½c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not.....	1½c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, composition and sheathing.....	20 per ct.
Spirits of Turpentine.....	20 per ct.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer, for every Imperial Gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than a gallon, viz.:—Geneva Gin, Rum, Whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Brandy.....	\$1.45 per I. G.
Spirits, Whiskey, Geneva Gin and Rum.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Old Tom Gin, in bulk.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz.: Rum-Shrub, Cordials, Scheidam Schnaps, Tafia, Bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits, Strong Waters imported into Canada mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Patent Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to same duty.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not elsewhere specified.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, rough or sawn only.....	15 per ct.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes.....	25 per ct.
Sprips, Tacks and Brads.....	30 per ct.
Starch, Corn Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch.....	2c. per lb.
Stationery of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
The following articles, not specially named in the tariff, may be classed as stationery, viz.: Penholders and pencil cases of all kinds, paper binders and fasteners (metal), pencil sharpeners, mullage, paper weights and slips, copying pencils, inkstands (except electro-plated), notarial seals, philosophical and mathematical Instruments, drawing pens, tape measures, ink powder, parchment, chalks and crayons, India and China ink, quills and quill and steel pens, ivory knives and folders, wafers and stamps, slate pencils, juvenile and all water colors for artists, pink tape, pastilles, globes, rulers, pen trays, key rings and chains.....	
Steel and manufactures of, Steel in Ingots, Bars, Sheets and Coils, and Railway Bars or Rails and Fish-plates, on and after Jan. 1, 1882.....	10 per ct.
Steel, the same to January 1st, 1882.....	Free.
Steel, Locomotive Tires and Bessemer steel in rough.....	10 per ct.
Steel, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.



Steel and Iron, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Steel Wire, galvanized or not	15 per ct.
Steel Plates	20 per ct.
Steel in coils, such as imported for the manufacture of Screws and Rake Teeth, is free until January 1st, 1882, but if cut to special length, or bent to shape, is dutiable as manufacture of steel	20 per ct.
Steel Mould Boards, Land Sides and Shares for Ploughs cut to form, not moulded or bored	Free.
Steel Sheets of all kinds, cut to shape, but not moulded or bored "as they come from the roller and shears," free as sheet steel until 1st January, 1882. This includes saw blanks	Free.
Steelyards, to be included in the item "scales, balances, and weighing beams"	30 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes of standard books, except those of Advertising Books, Almanacs and Sheets	10 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes for Commercial Blanks and Advertisements	20 per ct.
Stone, Burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound into mill stones	Free.
Stones, Flag, dressed	\$1.50 per ton.
Stone, Rough Freestone, Sandstone, and all other building stone except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled (13 cubic feet to ton)	\$1 per ton.
Stone, Waterlime or Cement Stone (see Cement)	\$1 per ton.
Stone, Dressed Freestone and all other building stone except marble, from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled, and all manufactures of stone or granite	20 per ct.
Stone, lithographic, not engraved	20 per ct.
Stone, Grindstones	\$2 per ton.
Stoves and other Iron Castings not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Straw Board, not Mill Board	20 per ct.
Studs, Shirt or Collar, of all kinds	20 per ct.
Sugar, above No. 14 Dutch Standard in color	1 cent p. lb. and 35 p. ct.
Sugar, equal to No. 9, and not above No. 14 Dutch Standard	30 per lb. and 30 per ct.
Sugar, below No. 9, Dutch Standard	30 per lb. and 30 per ct.
Provided that the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected on Sugar and Melado when imported direct from the country of growth and production, upon the fair market value thereof (including export duty or other government tax at the place of purchase, without any addition for the cost of hogsheads or other packages, or other charges and expenses prior to shipment, anything contained in Sect. 34 of Act 40 Vic., cap. 10, to the contrary notwithstanding, the said section, nevertheless, remaining in force as to regulations to be made under it in cases where the Sugar or Melado is not imported direct from the country of growth or production.	
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and Confectionery	1c. per lb. and 35 p. c.
Sugar, Grape or Glucose, to be classified and rated for duty as Sugar according to grade by Dutch Standard in color	
Sulphur, in roll or flour	Free.
Sunday School Cards or Devotional Cards—No exception can be made from the item "printed, lithographed, &c., cards"	30 per ct.
Superphosphates, or manufactured manure	20 per ct.
Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments, wholly or in part of steel	20 per ct.
Syrups—Cane Juice, Refined Syrup, Sugar-house Syrup, Syrup of Sugar, Syrup of Molasses, or Sorghum	30 per lb. and 30 p. c.
Melado, Concentrated Melado, Concentrated Cane Juice, Concentrated Molasses, Concentrated Beet-root Juice, and Concrete	30 per lb. and 30 per ct.
Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying or rectifying purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, when imported direct from the country of growth or production	25 per ct.
Molasses, for same purpose, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production	30 per ct.
Molasses, when not so used, when imported direct from the country of growth or production	15 per ct.
Molasses, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production	20 per ct.
Syrups, Glucose	30 per lb. and 35 per ct.
Scythes, steel, of all kinds	30 per ct.
Tacks, Brads and Sprigs	30 per ct.
Tails, undressed	Free.
Tallow	1c. per lb.
Tampico, white and black	Free.
Tanners' Bark	Free.
Tanning or Dyeing Articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Tapers, wax, unenumerated	20 per ct.
Tapioca	20 per ct.
Tar, pine	Free.
Tar and Pitch, coal	10 per ct.
Tea, black	2c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, green and Japan	3c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, when purchased in the U. S., additional	10 per ct.
Teasels	Free.
Tents and Awnings	25 per ct.
Terra Japonica	Free.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, on spools	20 per ct.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, in hanks	12½ per ct.
Thimbles of all kinds	20 per ct.
Ticking for Tents	2c. per sq. yard and 15 per ct.
Timber and Lumber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch-pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shapen, planed, or otherwise manufactured	Free.
Timber and Lumber, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Tin in Blocks, Pigs, Bars, Plates and Sheets	10 per ct.
Tin, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Tinman's Trimings, to be classed as manufactures of tin, viz.:—Spouts, handles, knobs and ornamental articles	25 per ct.
Tinware, stamped and japanned ware	25 per ct.
Tin-plates, not specially shapen or cut from original sheets as manufactured	10 per ct.

Tobacco, manufactured, and Snuff	25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
Tobacco, unmanufactured for excise purposes under conditions of Act 31 Vic., cap. 51	Free.
Toilet and Tooth Powders, and other Perfumed Preparations for Mouth, Hair and Skin	30 per ct.
Tomatoes	30c. per bush.
Tomatoes, in cans	2 cents per lb.
Tools, Carpenters', Coopers', Cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools, including files, edge tools of every description, axes, scythes, and saws of every description	30 per ct.
The term Tools is held to include mower and reaper knives and cutter bars; also awls of all kinds.	
Tooth and Toilet Powders, etc.	30 per ct.
Tortoise and other Shells	Free.
Travellers' Baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs	Free.
Trees—Fruit, Shade, Lawn and Ornamental	20 per ct.
Tree nails	Free.
Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Carpet Bags	30 per ct.
Tubs, Pails, Churns, and other manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Turmeric	Free.
Turpentine, raw or crude	Free.
Turpentine (Spirits of)	20 per ct.
Turtles	Free.
Twines of all kinds not otherwise specified	25 per ct.
Type, for printing	20 per ct.
Type Metal	10 per ct.
Umbrellas, cotton	20 per ct.
Umbrellas, silk	30 per ct.
Union Collar Cloth, paper, in sheets not shapen	10 per ct.
Valentines, Christmas and New Years' Chromos or Embossed Cards, and all others not being Business or Advertising Cards	25 per ct.
Valises, Trunks, Satchels and Carpet Bags	30 per ct.
Varnish, black and bright, for ships' use	Free.
Varnish, not elsewhere specified	20c. per I. G. and 20 per ct.
Varnish, Shellac	\$1.90 per gal.
Varnish includes Lacquer and Japan spirit varnish.	
Vaseline, lubricating and such like oils, not to be classed as products of petroleum, but as unenumerated	20 per ct.
Vegetables, Potatoes	10 cts. per bush.
Vegetables, Sweet Potatoes	20 per ct.
Vegetables, Tomatoes	30 cts. per bush.
Vegetables, Tomatoes, in cans	2 cts. per lb.
Vegetables, all other	20 per ct.
Vegetable Fibres, natural, not produced by any chemical process	Free.
Velvet, Silk	30 per ct.
Velvet, Cotton	20 per ct.
Veneers of Wood and Ivory, sawn or split only, not to include scale boards for cheese	Free.
Verdigris or Sub-acetate of Copper, dry	Free.
Vinegar	12 cts. per I. G.
Vitriol, Blue	Free.
Vises	30 per ct.
Waggons	30 per ct.
Wall Paper	30 per ct.
Walking Sticks	25 per ct.
Washers, Bolts and Rivets, iron	30 per ct.
Waste, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp and Paper of all kinds, fit only for manufacture of paper	Free.
Watches, Watch Cases, and Material	25 per ct.
Watch Actions or Movements	20 per ct.
Water-pipes, of cast-iron	25 per ct.
Whale-bone, unmanufactured	Free.
Whale Oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was first landed	Free.
Wheat	15 cts. per bush.
Wheels, Wood Spokes, Hubs and Felloes, finished	25 per ct.
Wheels, if put up	30 per ct.
Wheelbarrows and like articles	30 per ct.
Whips	25 per ct.
Whip-gut or Cat-gut, unmanufactured	Free.
Whiskey (see "Spirits")	\$1.32½ per I. G.
White Lead and Red Lead, dry	5 per ct.
Whiting or Whitinging	Free.
Wigan Stout	20 per ct.
Willow, for basket-makers	Free.
Willow-work—Osier or Willow-work—lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished	25 per ct.
Window Blinds, painted	30 per ct.
Woven, Checked and Striped Cottons to be rated at 2c. per sq. yard and	15 per ct.
The same, if part wool	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Plain or Fancy Union, or all wool, usually invoiced as "Costume Cloth," but which are really Flannels or Tweeds, to be rated at 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.	
Winceys—All previous circulars issued by the Department prior to 18th September, 1879, regarding "Winceys," were cancelled, and in future the word "Wincey" is not to be accepted as an indication of the true material of which the goods are made.	
Wines of all kinds, except Sparkling Wines, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant, containing 26 per ct. or less of spirit, of strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, imported in wood or bottles (6 quarts or 12 pints to I. G.)	25 cts. per I. G.
And for each degree of strength of spirit in excess of 26 per ct. until it reaches 40 per cent. 3c. per I. G. for each degree.	
And in addition thereto	30 per ct.
All liquors imported under the name of Wines, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirit of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated as unenumerated spirits.	
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint	\$3 per doz. btls.
Champagne, containing not more than 1 pint and more than ½ pint	\$1.50 per doz. btls.
Champagne, containing not more than ½ pint	75c. per doz. btls.

Wines, bottles containing more than 1 quart each shall pay, in addition to \$3 per dozen bottles, at the rate of \$1.50 per Imperial Gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, and in addition to the above specific duties an ad valorem duty shall be added of	30 per ct.
The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure.	
Wire, Iron and Steel, tinned and coppered, galvanised or not	15 per ct.
Wire, Iron, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Wire, Brass and Copper	10 per ct.
Wire Cloth, Brass and Copper	20 per ct.
Wire Rigging, for ships and vessels	Free.
Wirework, ornamental, Iron, Semaphore and Fence wire	25 per ct.
Wood, Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified, to include lumber and timber of the kinds otherwise free, when cut to special lengths—i.e., less than the ordinary commercial lengths	20 per ct.
Wood Manufactures, Osier or Willow work, lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished, so considered	25 per ct.
Wood, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Wood, Logs, and round and unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Wooden-ware, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Brooms, Brushes, and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Wooden-work, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only	15 per ct.
Wool, unmanufactured, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Wool and Woollens, manufactured, composed wholly or in part of Wool, Worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, viz.: Shawls, Blankets and Flannels of every description, Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, Horse-collar Cloth, Yarn, Knitting Yarn, Fingering Yarn, Worsted Yarn under No. 30, Knitted Goods, viz.: Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery of every description	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—Clothing, ready-made, Wearing Apparel of every description, including Cloth Caps, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or the manufacturer, except knitted goods	10c. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—All manufactures of, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, not otherwise provided for	20 per ct.
Wool, Class One, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down Combing Wools, or wools known as Lustre Wools, and other like combing wools such as are grown in Canada	3 cents per lb.
Wool unmanufactured, hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Wool Manufactures not otherwise provided for:—Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, Baratheas, Balmoral Crapes, Persian Cords, Russell Cords, Twills, Moreens, Paramattas (not silk warp), Henriettas, Figured Alpacas, Debaiges, Muslin Delaines, French Delaines and French Merinos, Cashmeres, Cloth Table Covers, Piano Covers, Victoria Table Covers, Bullion Fringe, Fancy Wool Fringe, Mohair Braid, Llama Braid, Russian Braid, Black Indian Shawls, Paisley Shawls, unless the largest component part be silk, Bunting, and all kinds of Bradford Dress Goods	20 per ct.
Woollen, Hosiery, held to comprise men's, women's and children's Lambs-wool, Cashmere and Merino Shirts and Drawers, Wool Scarfs, Mufflers, Cravats, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Collarettes, Cardigan Jackets, Polkas, Knitted Shawls, Nests, "Cross-overs," Chest Protectors, Knitted Mantles, Petticoats, Wool Mitts, Cuffs, Gaiters, Boots and Booties	7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Woollen Rags	Free.
Woollen and Cotton Netting, for Boots, Shoes and Gloves	10 per ct.
Woollen Imitation Seal Skin	7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Worsted Plush, for upholstering purposes	20 per ct.
Wrought Iron Forgings and parts of, for mills and locomotives, 25 lbs. and over	20 per ct.
Yarns, Knitting Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored	2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Hosiery, Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored	2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, all other under No. 40 not bleached, dyed or colored	2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, knitting, hosiery and all others, if bleached, dyed or colored	3c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Wool	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Knitting	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Fingering	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Worsted, under No. 30	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Coir	Free.
Yellow Metal, in Bolts, Bars, and for sheathing	Free.
Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets	10 per ct.
Zinc, seamless drawn tubing	10 per ct.
Zinc, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:—Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, Photographs, or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.	
Coin, base or counterfeit.	

## EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 cubic feet	\$1 00
Spruce Logs, per M feet	1 00
Pine Logs, "	1 00



# LEGAL AND JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE DOMINION AND COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Supreme Court, as a High Court of Appeal, constituted by Dominion Statute, 38 Vic., cap. 2, assented to 8th April, 1875, is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, and has appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion of Canada. The Judges reside at Ottawa, where the Supreme Court holds annually three Sessions, the first beginning on the third Tuesday in February; the second on the first Tuesday in May; and the third on the fourth Tuesday in October. The Exchequer Court, presided over by the same Judges, possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in the Dominion in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue, and exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made or relief sought in respect of a suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side against the Crown, or any officer of the Crown.

Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice.  
Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Puisne Judge.  
Hon. Telesphore Fournier, Puisne Judge.  
Hon. William Alexander Henry, Puisne Judge.  
Hon. Henri Elzéar Taschereau, Puisne Judge.  
Hon. John Wellington Gwynne, Puisne Judge.  
R. Cassels, jun., Registrar.

## COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY OF ONTARIO.

**COURT OF APPEAL.**—Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and County and Insolvent Courts. From the judgment of this Court, an appeal lies at the option of litigants, either to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, or to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over £1,000, or where annual rent fee, or future rights of any amount, are affected, the judgment in either case being final. The Judges of this Court, in addition to their appellate duties proper, take part in presiding over Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and holding Chancery Sittings, and may be placed on the rota for the trial of Election petitions with the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, who, as *ex officio* Judges of this Court, choose from their number a Judge or Judges to sit in appeal in case of there being a vacancy in this Court, or if, from illness or some other cause, one of the Judges of the Court is unable to be present, or is under any legal disqualification to hear an appeal. *Chief Justice in Appeal*—Hon. Thomas Moss. *Judges*—Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. Christopher S. Patterson, and Hon. Joseph C. Morrison.

**COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.**—The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. M. C. Cameron and Hon. J. D. Armour.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**—This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a Court of Record as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and *capias* issue alternately from either Court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. Adam Wilson. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. T. Galt and Hon. F. Osler.

**COURT OF CHANCERY.**—This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal, or avoidance, of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. Issues of fact depending in the Superior Courts of Law for trial without a jury, may be entered for trial at any sitting of this Court held for the hearing of causes at the county town where the venue is laid. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. Samuel Hume Blake and Hon. Wm. Proudfoot.

**MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.**—Constituted by Dominion Statute, 40 Vic., cap. 21, as a Superior Court of Maritime Jurisdiction. Is composed of one Judge for the whole Province; and Surrogate Judges for certain localities, appointed by the Governor in Council, are invested with such powers as may be conferred on them by their commission. The Maritime Court is a Superior Court of Record, having, with some exceptions mentioned in the Act, the like rights and remedies in all matters, including cases of Contract and Tort, and proceedings *in rem* and *in personam*, arising out of or connected with navigation, shipping, trade or commerce, on any river, lake, canal, or inland water, of which the whole or part is in the Province of Ontario, as any existing Vice-Admiralty Court would have if its process extended to the Province of Ontario. The sittings of the Court and in Chambers are fixed and regulated by the Judge and Surrogate

Judges at such times as they shall think fit and necessary for the due administration of justice. *Judge for the whole Province*—Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie.

**HEIR AND DEVISEE COURT.**—Commissioners, the Judges of the Superior Courts, and such other persons as may be appointed by commission under the Great Seal. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in Upper Canada, for which no patent has issued from the Crown in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees or assignees. Sittings at Toronto, first Monday in January and July in each year.

**COURTS FOR THE TRIAL OF CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.**—The nature of these Courts is sufficiently indicated in their title. In respect to elections for the House of Commons of Canada, the Superior Courts, by one of their Judges appointed in that behalf, are invested with special jurisdiction for the trial of contested elections, and appeals lie to the Supreme Court at Ottawa. In respect to elections for the Local Legislature of Ontario, the Judges of the Court of Appeal and of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity meet annually in Michaelmas Term, and severally select, by a majority of votes, a Judge of their respective Courts to be placed on the rota for the trial of election petitions. In the case of death or illness of a Judge so chosen, the Court of which he is a member meet and elect another Judge. Trials involving corrupt practices are presided over by two Judges, otherwise a single Judge presides, and an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal of the Province.

**COUNTY COURTS.**—Presided over by a resident Judge in each county, assisted in some counties by a Deputy or Junior Judge. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed \$200; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant, to \$400, and to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court, to any amount; but not to cases involving the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, *crim. con.*, or seduction. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

**COUNTY JUDGE'S CRIMINAL COURTS** are held, in cases where persons committed to jail for trial *voluntarily elect* to be tried summarily by a Judge of the County Court without jury.

**COURTS OF REVISION** are also held by the County Court Judges, and are in the nature of Courts of Appeal from the original Municipal Courts of Revision. They also hold

**SURROGATE COURTS** with jurisdiction in testamentary matters, subject to appeal to the Court of Chancery.

**DIVISION COURTS.**—For the summary disposal of cases by the presiding Judge, being the County Judge or his Deputy, or any Barrister appointed to hold the same; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction extends to actions of debt or contract amounting to \$200, and actions in *tort*, and personal actions, where the amount does not exceed \$40, but not to actions for gambling debts, liquors drunk in a tavern, or notes of hand given therefor, ejectment, title to land, &c., or any toll, custom or franchise, will or settlement, malicious prosecution, libel, slander, *crim. con.*, seduction or breach of promise, or actions against a J. P. for anything done by him in the execution of his office, if he objects to it. Each Judicial District is divided into Court Divisions, and Courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener at the discretion of the Judge. The Divisions are established by the Courts of General Sessions, and in certain cases by the Judges.

## BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES.

*Chairman*—J. R. Gowan, Simcoe.

S. J. Jones ..... Brant.  
D. J. Hughes ..... Elgin.  
Jas. Daniell ..... Prescott and Russell.  
A. Macdonald ..... Wellington.

## COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Algoma (Dist.) ..... Hon. Walter McRae.  
Brant ..... S. J. Jones.  
Bruce ..... J. J. Kingsmill.  
Carleton ..... Wm. Aird Ross.  
Elgin ..... Robert Lyon.  
Essex ..... D. J. Hughes.  
Frontenac ..... G. W. Leggett.  
Grey ..... C. V. Price.  
Haldimand ..... Henry Macpherson.  
Haliburton ..... J. G. Stevenson.  
Hastings ..... S. S. Peek, Stip. Mag.  
Huron ..... Thomas Miller.  
Kent ..... Hon. George Sherwood.  
Lambton ..... T. A. Lazier.  
Leamington ..... W. R. Squier.  
Lincoln ..... I. F. Toms.  
London ..... Arch. Bell.  
Middlesex ..... Charles Robinson.  
Northumberland and Durham ..... W. S. Senkler.  
Oxford ..... H. S. Macdonald.  
Parry Sound (Dist.) ..... W. H. Wilkison.  
Perth ..... E. J. Senkler.  
Peterborough .....  
Prescott and Russell .....  
Prince Edward .....  
Renfrew .....  
Simcoe .....  
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....  
Thunder Bay (Dist.) .....  
Victoria .....  
Waterloo .....  
Welland .....  
Wellington .....  
Wentworth .....  
York .....  
Middlesex ..... { Wm. Elliott.  
J. F. Davis.  
Muskoka (Dist.) ..... { C. W. Lount, Stip. Mag.  
Nipissing (Dist.) ..... { John Doran, Stip. Mag.  
Norfolk ..... { T. B. Macmahon.  
Northumberland and Durham ..... { G. M. Boswell.  
G. M. Clark.  
Ontario ..... { Z. Burnham.  
G. H. Dartnell.  
Oxford ..... { D. S. McQueen.  
Parry Sound (Dist.) ..... { P. McCurry, Stip. Mag.  
Peel ..... { A. F. Scott.  
Perth ..... { D. H. Lázars.  
Peterborough ..... { R. Dennistoun.  
Prescott and Russell ..... { Jas. Daniell.  
Prince Edward ..... { R. P. Jellet.  
Renfrew ..... { John Deacon.  
Simcoe ..... { Jas. R. Gowan.  
J. A. Arlagh.  
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry ..... { J. F. Pringle.  
Thunder Bay (Dist.) ..... { R. Laird, Stip. Mag.  
Victoria ..... { W. W. Dean.  
Waterloo ..... { Wm. Millar.  
A. Lacourse.  
Welland ..... { R. McDonald.  
Wellington ..... { A. McDonald.  
A. C. Chadwick.  
Wentworth ..... { J. S. Sinclair.  
York ..... { Kenneth Mackenzie.  
John Boyd.

## SUMMARY OF THE COLLECTION LAWS.

### ONTARIO.

**ARREST.**—A *Capias ad Res.* will be issued out of a Superior or County Court on affidavit showing a cause of action or damages for \$100 or upwards, and that defendant is about to abscond, etc. A *Capias Sat.* issues after judgment without Judge's order, if proceedings had been instituted by *Ca. Re.*; otherwise must issue on similar grounds. If judgment debtor refuses to be examined as to assets, or on examination discloses fraudulent disposition of property, he may be imprisoned one year.

**ATTACHMENT.**—Issues from Division Court on claims for debt or damages from \$4 to \$200, or where debtor absconds from Ontario, leaving personal property liable to execution, or attempts to remove same from one county to another, or keeps concealed to avoid service of process, with intent to defraud. In Superior or County Courts, real as well as personal effects are covered by attachment. Affidavits of creditor and two other credible persons required, showing that defendant absconded with intent to defraud.

**BILLS AND NOTES.**—(See "Stamp Duties.") Notices of protest or dishonor are sufficiently given if addressed to parties liable, at place where instrument is dated, though not their place of residence, unless another place is designated under signature.

**BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES.**—Sales and mortgages of personalty unaccompanied by an actual, immediate and continued change of possession, are void against creditors of vendor or mortgagor, and subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith for value, unless the written instrument of sale or mortgage, or a true copy thereof, be filed with the County Court Clerk of the county where vendor or mortgagor resides; or if not resident, then where the goods were at time of contract, accompanied with affidavit of vendee or mortgagee showing good faith of transaction. And such mortgage must be renewed within one year from date of filing, otherwise it will cease to be valid as against creditors of the mortgagor, and against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith for valuable consideration.

**EVIDENCE.**—All parties can testify; no exception made as to husband and wife (except in criminal cases); but in suits by or against personal representatives, the evidence of either party as to matters occurring prior to death of party represented, must be corroborated by other material evidence.

**EXECUTION.**—Issues on judgment by default after eight days from last day for appearance to writ, in case of debt, or otherwise amount must be assessed by the Court. Judgment on verdict cannot be entered in the Superior Courts until the fifth day of ensuing term; in the County Court, may be entered on third day of term, provided no motion for new trial has been made, and execution may issue forthwith on entry of judgment. In Division Court, execution usually issues on the expiry of 15 days after hearing. In all cases, however, after verdict, Court may grant immediate execution on fraud being shown on part of defendant. Executions may issue concurrently against goods and lands of debtor. Since the repeal of the Insolvency Law by the Dominion Parliament (session of 1880), the Ontario Legislature passed an Act to abolish priority amongst execution creditors, whereby all creditors obtaining executions against a debtor within a certain time are entitled to rank *pro rata* upon the estate of such debtor.







# Historical Sketch of the County of Bruce.

## INTRODUCTION.

In referring to this county, it is our purpose to give a descriptive summary of each of the several minor municipalities which are its component parts, as concise as the space at our disposal will permit; and under the circumstances, it does not seem necessary to extend a general sketch to any great length in order to lay before our readers an outline which we hope to render comprehensive. To ensure accuracy in all matters with which we have essayed to deal, much time and labor have been expended in the collection of all available data bearing upon the work in view—our searches extending through all available public documents, numberless private memoranda, and all publications bearing upon special subjects of general or particular interest; while the old pioneers, in whose memories are treasured the incidents of the early settlement, have been consulted, and have cheerfully contributed their experiences, embracing every phase of life—from the most commonplace realities to the borders of true romance—through the various stages of which they have passed from the sternest necessities, severest privations, and most cruel hardships, to a condition of comfort and affluence—the *otium cum dignitate* of the Latin bard—which lives of perseverance and industry have earned; the design being to preserve for the people of the county a record of its early history, now existing only in the memories of the more aged inhabitants, or in private memoranda which time must soon obliterate, were they not placed by the historian in some more lasting form.

With no effort or pretension to literary merit, the object will be rather to present a plain statement of facts of general interest which bear upon the past growth and development of this wonderfully prosperous section of the Province, in such manner as to render future comparisons more easy, and offer to the rising generation an incentive to emulation in the examples of the pioneers, whose self-reliant industry and progressive enterprise have conquered the primeval forests, and left in their stead, as a heritage to posterity, a country teeming with substantial comforts and material wealth, and reflecting in its every feature the indomitable spirit and true manliness of a noble race, whose lives and deeds will shine while the communities they have founded shall continue to exist.

In this connection it has been deemed advisable to present the experiences of a number of the old settlers, representative men of the past and present leading officials, and successful business and professional men, in the shape of personal reminiscences or biographical sketches; and we may safely say that a perusal of these sketches will furnish some of the best examples of self-made men which any country in the world can produce.

Aside from the special attributes pertaining to the various individual sections, there are certain conditions belonging alike to the whole county, and to such a brief reference will not be out of place by way of introduction. First among these is its

## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT.

Covering, as it does, the north-western portion of what is generally known as the "Western Peninsula" of Ontario, the County of Bruce is bounded on the west by Lake Huron; on the east by Georgian Bay and the County of Grey; and on the south by the County of Huron. Its eastern boundary, from the point where it is joined by the three counties of Huron, Wellington and Grey, is almost due north till it strikes Colpo's Bay, an indentation of the Georgian Bay, whence, to the northern extremity, its outline is extremely irregular, while its western shows an evenly-shaped crescent, with Cabot's Head and Point Clark for its northern and southern points. It extends through nearly a degree and a half of north latitude—lying approximately between 43° 55' and 44° 15', while its greatest width but little exceeds one-third of that extent. It is composed of the sixteen townships of Albemarle, Amabel, Arran, Brant, Bruce, Carrick, Culross, Eastnor, Elderslie, Greenock, Huron, Kincardine, Kinloss, Lindsay, Saugeen, and St. Edmunds; the incorporated towns of Walkerton and Kincardine; and the incorporated villages of Lucknow, Paisley, Port Elgin, Southampton, Teeswater, Tiverton, Chesley, and Warton. Among these the five townships (beginning south) of Amabel, Albemarle, Eastnor, Lindsay, and St. Edmunds, together with Keppel and Sarawak, in the County of Grey, form a narrow strip of land, dividing the Georgian Bay from Lake Huron, and generally known as the Indian Peninsula. The whole county covers an area of 771,656 acres, or about 1,205½ square miles. As to its

## TOPOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The county possesses but comparatively small areas which can be classed more nearly level than "rolling" lands—a very great extent of its surface being quite hilly—in fact, what a resident of the more southern counties would class as "broken," while most of the northern part, including the Indian Peninsula, is decidedly rough. Yet, notwithstanding the unevenness of its surface, it comprises an area of great fertility; the soil being almost everywhere of superior quality and great productiveness. That portion bordering Lake Huron is from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, but in the interior it rises higher, and there are localities along the shore of Georgian Bay whose altitude extends to 1,600 feet above the waters of the Atlantic.

One feature quite noticeable throughout the county—far less prevalent throughout the more level lands of the more southern counties—is the frequency of spring creeks and beautiful running streams. Without exceeding the letter of the truth, Bruce may be described as a territory magnificently watered throughout its whole extent. All these streams, or the great majority of them, form feeders to two large rivers, the Sable and Saugeen, which flow through the county in a north-westerly direction; the latter emptying into Lake

Huron at Southampton, and the former some miles further northward. Another kindred peculiarity is the prevalence of numerous small lakes, similar to those found among the valleys of the Laurentian formations of Eastern Ontario, and which are entirely absent from the more southern portion of the Western Peninsula. Before referring specifically to the

## GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

Of the County of Bruce, we might state generally, that the Province of Ontario is divided or classified by geologists into six distinct "districts," known as (1) the Lower Ottawa, (2) the Northern Townships, (3) the Ontario, (4) the Erie and the Huron, (5) the Manitoulin, and (6) the Upper Lakes. The connection between those technical applications and the geographical position of the various sections indicate that the major part of this county is included within the fourth of these divisions or "districts," while its northern part more probably belongs to the fifth. The (4) Erie and Huron District lies immediately west of the (3) Ontario, from which it is separated by the great "Niagara escarpment" running from the Niagara River via Queenston, Thorold, Grimsby, Hamilton, Dundas, Georgetown, &c., to Cabot's Head on Georgian Bay. The waters of Lake Erie and Georgian Bay, with the other lakes and rivers forming the connecting link between them, form the remaining boundaries of this "district" (save the Indian Peninsula, more properly belonging to the (5) Manitoulin district), which is occupied throughout by comparatively undisturbed limestones and other Silurian and Devonian strata, with overlying drift-clays and sands, and more recent superficial deposits.

The strata of that part of this (4) district, comprising the County of Bruce, consists almost entirely of Devonian series; although prominent exposures exist at sundry points of the Niagara and Onondaga or Gypsiferous formations of the Silurian series. The former, which belongs to the Middle Silurian, is made up of dark grey calcareous shales and thick-bedded limestones, both of which are more or less magnesian and bituminous, its lower limit being regarded, conventionally, as indicated by a magnesian limestone holding shells of the brachiopod *Pentamerus oblongus*. Good exposures of this formation occur at Cape Paulet, Cape Chin, and Cabot's Head.

The Onondaga or Gypsiferous formation, which belongs to the Upper Silurian series (and with which that series is assumed to commence) consists of thin-bedded dolomites of a yellowish or pale-grey color, associated with greenish calcareo-argillaceous shales, and with large masses of irregular beds of gypsum, from which latter fact it takes the name most usually applied to it by Canadian geologists. These deposits would seem to have been largely formed from precipitates thrown down in ancient salt lakes or bays in which an active evaporation was going on. They contain only a few obscure traces of organic remains; but hopper-shaped and prismatic casts, derived from crystals of ordinary salt, soluble sulphates, &c., are not uncommon in some of their beds. The gypsum is mostly of an earthy or granular texture, and always more or less mixed with carbonates. Exposures of this formation exist at various localities on the Saugeen, noticeably at Walkerton, and at other points further up the river; a very prominent one occurring at the "elbow," in the south-west corner of Elderslie, a little below Paisley. Some of the dolomitic and argillaceous shales of this formation, particularly those which crop out near Walkerton, furnish valuable material for the manufacture of hydraulic cement; and it is also the opinion of geologists that the brine obtained at Kincardine, by deep borings through overlying deposits, is essentially derived from the gypsiferous formation.

The only formation of the Devonian series, apparently underlying the various later deposits in the County of Bruce, is the Corniferous, which is made up essentially of more or less bituminous limestones, containing, in many places, nodular masses of chert, or interstratified with bands of that substance, and associated here and there with beds of calcareous sandstone and bituminous shale. The thickness of these strata collectively is estimated at about 200 feet, and the limestones contain, as a rule, a great quantity of silicified fossils, mostly brachiopods, corals and crinoid stems. Outcrops of the Corniferous are frequent in the Townships of Brant, Bruce, Carrick, and Kincardine.

Subsequent formations are not present in Bruce till the Upper Drift is encountered at Clark's Point, and adjacent localities on the Lake Huron Shore. These deposits consist chiefly of dark blue or grey calcareous clays, arranged in distinct layers, containing, as a rule, numerous stones and boulders, but no shells or other fossils, and yielding fine white or light-yellow brick.

Overlying all these earlier formations—except where exposures of the latter are specified—are the Lower Fresh-water deposits, or "Saugeen clays and sands." All these clays present a general brown color; and although more or less calcareous, they yield, as a rule, red brick. All are distinctly stratified, and, in most cases, boulders are but sparingly present in them. Good exposures of these clays, resting on the "Erie" or Upper Drift clays below, occur in the vicinity of Clark's Point, at various points along the Saugeen, and throughout Brant Township generally, particularly in the vicinity of Walkerton; while near the latter place these deposits are capped by sands and gravels containing numerous shells of fresh-water mollusca—species of *unio*, *cyclas*, *amnicola*, *valvata*, *planorbis*, *physa*, *lymnaea*, *melania*, &c.—still inhabiting our lakes and streams. The above comprise the chief features of the county's geological formation, according to the latest official reports of the Canadian Geological Survey. In dealing with the

## EARLY HISTORY

of the county, the settlement of the oldest portion of it is of so comparatively recent date as to render any special remarks upon the subject unnecessary, except what naturally comes under the head of the

various local sketches: the actual first settlement or original settler being difficult or impossible to determine, and the rapidity and general similarity of both time, and manner and incident in which nearly every part became of itself a populous section when once the tide commenced to move, leaving little to be added to the circumstances embracing the records of the several townships, villages and towns which, "one in many," form the whole.

## POLITICAL HISTORY.

From the recent date at which this county became a separate parliamentary constituency or constituencies, any reference to the above subject must naturally be brief. Although that part of the Province now constituting Bruce formed, previous to the operation, in 1850, of the "Municipal Institutions Act" of 1849, together with the present Counties of Perth and Huron, the old Huron District, yet up to and beyond that date there was scarcely a half-dozen voters within its whole 1,200 square miles of territory. So far as we can learn, the very first settler in the county located as late as the year 1848; and in 1850, when the Municipal Act came into force, although there was an election held under its provisions in the Township of Kincardine (which was very early settled), yet the population was even then insufficient to ensure its validity, and it was declared void.

We therefore see that the first parliamentary election at which the present County of Bruce could have furnished even the smallest contingent to the vote of the then three united counties, was that of 1851. On this occasion Perth was still connected with Huron and Bruce as a single constituency. The Hon. Wm. Cayley, who had represented the three counties in the preceding Parliament, was defeated by Hon. Malcolm Cameron, who was perhaps the most celebrated man, in many respects, who ever represented not only this constituency but who ever took part in Canadian politics; and being actually the first representative of any portion of the present county, his life and career deserve in this connection a more than passing notice.

Born in Three Rivers, Quebec, in 1808, he was the son of Angus Cameron, of Argyleshire, and Euphemia, daughter of Duncan McGregor, of Stranire, Loch Lubnag, Perthshire, Scotland. His parents moved to Perth, Lanark County, U. C., in the earliest days of its settlement, and in that place he early engaged in mercantile transactions, which he carried on till his removal to Sarnia, where he was one of the earliest settlers, and the man to whom, perhaps more than to all others combined, was due the early prosperity and growth of that now beautiful town. He commenced his parliamentary career by successfully contesting the County of Lanark, in 1836, for the U. C. Assembly. Being re-elected at the next general election, he sat for that county till the Union in 1841; and continued to be returned by the same constituency to the Assembly of United Canada till the general election in 1848, when he successfully opposed the Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron in Kent (then comprising also Essex and Lambton). In 1851 he was returned for the United Counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, as above stated; but was defeated in Lambton (which had at this time become a separate constituency) in 1854—being returned, however, by that county at the general election of 1858, and representing it till 1860, when he resigned the seat to be elected to the Legislative Council for St. Clair Division (then consisting of Lambton and West Middlesex); which seat he also resigned in 1863, to accept the office of Queen's Printer. Subsequently, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Commons, in South Renfrew, in September, 1869; for the Ontario Legislature, in South Lanark, in 1871; and for the Commons, in Russell, in 1872; but at the general election of 1874, he was returned to the Commons for South Ontario, against the Hon. T. N. Gibbs, and died during his incumbency of that position.

Mr. Cameron was a life-long and earnest advocate of the temperance cause, in which connection he has filled the position of Chief of the Social Circle, G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance, M. W. G. Chief of the I. O. G. T., Vice-President of the Ontario League, and President of the Ontario and Quebec League. He was offered, but declined, the Inspector-Generalship in 1841; but was appointed Inspector of Revenue during the Administration of Sir Charles Bagot, by which appointment the public revenue benefited over \$50,000 the first year. He was a member of the Executive Council from March, 1848, to February, 1850, in the Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration; and from October, 1851, to September, 1854, in the Hincks-Morin Administration, during which time he held the offices of Asst.-Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Executive Council, Minister of Agriculture, Postmaster-General, Member of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and Government Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, then under construction. He was a delegate to Washington on behalf of the western mercantile interests, to aid the Canadian Government in the promotion of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and rendered very important services on that occasion; and in 1862 he visited British Columbia, by whose inhabitants he was chosen as a delegate to proceed to England to secure self-government for that colony—a mission which was so ably and successfully completed as to lead to the presentation of an address to the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, from members of both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, recommending that he be appointed Governor of that Province. From April, 1863, till October, 1869, he held the office of Queen's Printer of Canada.

In politics Mr. Cameron was an advanced Liberal, and most outspoken, independent, and fearless in the expression of his views. He strongly resisted the constitutional aggressions of Sir Francis Bond Head in 1836, and of Lord Metcalfe in 1843; while he gave an earnest support to Lord Sydenham in carrying out the Union of 1841. He was absolutely opposed, however, to the Confederation of the Empire, believing it but the fabrication of political adventurers and a grand delusion, which would inevitably result in enormously increased expenditure, the minification of Canada, the degradation of every Cana-



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

dian, and the utter subordination of Canadian interests to imperial policy and caprice. He was the pronounced friend of Canadian independence; not that he believed in an immediate consummation of such an end, but thought the proper moment only a question of time and circumstance. He was a thorough believer in party government as opposed to representative minorities, and an advocate of a voluntary, not compulsory franchise; while among the many great political enactments which elicited his earnest support—and the carrying of some of which was in great measure due to his powerful advocacy—was the secularization of the Clergy Reserves; the abolition of imprisonment for debt; the right of married women to hold real property; the homestead exemption law; the Ballot Act; the Municipal Institutions Act; the Canadian Canal system; and the Intercolonial Railway. And it is safe to say that, of all the men whose hands and minds have helped to shape the destiny of this young country, but few have proven themselves so able statesmen, and none more genuine patriots or truer and more consistent reformers, in the true sense of the word, than this pioneer representative of Bruce, as a part of the tri-county alliance.

At the general election of 1854, Perth had become a separate parliamentary constituency, Huron and Bruce remaining still united. Hon. Mr. Cayley contested the latter against Thomas McQueen, of the Huron Signal, defeating him, and retaining the seat till the general election of 1857, when he was defeated in turn by John Holmes, a farmer of Goderich Township, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, who settled in Goderich in its earliest days, was many years Reeve thereof, and for several terms Warden of the united counties. This gentleman was a moderate Conservative, but gave his earnest adhesion to the principle of "Representation by Population," a question then deeply agitating the politics of the country, and more particularly those western counties, including Huron and Bruce, whose rightful influence in the councils of the country was subjected so many years to the hated "French Domination," now long a thing of the past.

At the general election of 1861, Hon. Mr. Cayley suffered his third defeat in this constituency—this time at the hands of James Dickson, of Tuckersmith, who was again elected in 1863, after the dissolution of the Assembly, and continued in office till Confederation, in 1867. During his two terms of office, Mr. Dickson probably represented a greater number of constituents than any other member of any Canadian parliament—the United Counties of Huron and Bruce containing at that time over 80,000 inhabitants. At the close of his parliamentary career Mr. Dickson received the appointment of County Registrar, a position still retained by him in connection with the County of Huron, since the separation of Bruce.

The same Act which gave effect to Confederation made a redistribution of the parliamentary constituencies, by which Bruce, instead of being but a part of one, was divided into two separate Ridings: South Bruce, consisting of the Townships of Brant, Carrick, Culross, Huron, Kinloss, and Kincardine, together with the towns and villages then or thereafter within their limits; and North Bruce, of all the rest of the county. These divisions were alike for both the Commons and Provincial Legislature, and have ever since remained the same.

At the first general election for the Commons after Confederation, South Bruce was contested by Wm. Rastell, the Reeve of Kincardine, in the Reform interest, and Frank Hurdon, then a merchant of the same village, Conservative, the result being the return of the latter by about 150 majority. At the general election of 1872, in the same constituency, Hon. Edward Blake defeated Robert Baird, of Kincardine, by a small majority; and after the dissolution of parliament in consequence of the celebrated "Pacific Scandal," the same gentleman was returned in opposition to Col. Sproat, of Walkerton, elsewhere referred to. Mr. Blake retained the seat till the general election of 1878, when he was defeated by Alex. Shaw, Barrister, of Walkerton, by a majority of 81.

For the Legislature, in the same constituency, for the first Parliament of Ontario (1867), the candidates were Hon. Edward Blake and James Brocelbank, very many years Reeve of Brant; the contest proving a very close one, but was decided in favor of Mr. Blake by a majority of 7 votes. At the next election, however, in 1871—the same gentlemen being candidates—Mr. Blake very materially increased the majority; but during the parliament he resigned his seat in deference to the "Independence of Parliament Act," which put an end to what was known as "dual representation;" and at the special election which followed, Rupert M. Wells, a Toronto lawyer, was returned against Mr. Brocelbank, whose "grit" in the face of continued defeat was at least worthy of all admiration. Mr. (now Hon. Mr.) Wells has represented South Bruce ever since, and during the past two parliaments was Speaker of the Legislature. In 1875 he defeated D. W. Ross, a barrister of Walkerton, and also a reformer, who resigned the County Crown Attorneyship to contest the seat; and at the general election of 1879 he defeated Mr. Baird of Kincardine.

In North Bruce, at the first general election for the Commons after Confederation, the candidates were Dr. Douglas, of Port Elgin, and Col. Sproat, now of Walkerton—the former a Liberal and the latter a Conservative. Col. Sproat was returned, and represented the constituency in the first parliament. At the next general election, however (1872), he was defeated by John Gillies, then Reeve of Elderslie, the present sitting member, by a very small majority. Mr. Gillies has continued to represent North Bruce ever since, having been returned by acclamation at the general election of 1874; and for the second time he defeated Col. Sproat at the general election of 1878. These two gentlemen are considered the "strongest" men of their respective parties in North Bruce. Both are personally extremely popular, and the result of various contests between them may be taken as a true indication of the political feeling of this Riding.

The same constituency has been represented in the Legislature of Ontario by Donald Sinclair, of Paisley, uninterruptedly ever since Confederation. At the first and second general elections—1867 and 1871—he was returned by acclamation. At the general election of 1875 he defeated A. C. Sinclair, M.D., of Port Elgin, also a Reformer. Mr. Sinclair is a Highland Scotchman, who came to Canada when quite young. He followed school teaching a number of years in the vicinity of Toronto, removing to Arran Township in the early days of its history, where he was for a time prominently connected with municipal affairs. He has been doing business in Paisley since 1869, and is considered, without exception, the "strongest" man of his party in the entire county, and at the last general election he was returned in opposition to Capt. Biggar, of Saugeen, a Conservative.

The parliamentary representation of the county then stands at present as follows:

FOR THE COMMONS:—North Bruce.—John Gillies, Yeoman, of Elderslie, Liberal. South Bruce.—Alex. Shaw, Barrister, of Walkerton, Conservative.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE:—North Bruce.—Donald Sinclair, Merchant, of Paisley, Liberal. South Bruce.—Hon. R. M. Wells, Barrister, of Toronto, Liberal.

### MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

For municipal as well as for parliamentary purposes, the County of Bruce, or rather that territory now composing it, belonged, previous to 1850, to the old Huron District, in conjunction with the present Counties of Huron and Perth. The "Municipal Institutions Act" of 1849 made a redistribution of the counties of the Province of Upper Canada, and by its provisions the old Huron District was erected into the three Counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, the latter of which received its name in honor of the family name of Lord Elgin, who was then Governor-General of Canada. For some years, however, they were so only in theory, the latter two being still practically united to Huron, till 1853, when Perth withdrew and became a separate corporation, still leaving Huron and Bruce as before.

It should perhaps be stated that the new counties erected by the "Municipal Institutions Act" were in each case "Provisional Counties," i.e., they were formed in long anticipation, some of them, of their becoming *de facto* corporations; the Act providing that so soon as they had acquired a certain necessary population, and so "soon as" the Governor-General in Council should be satisfied that the said "county" (as the case might be) "had erected a good and sufficient" "jail and court-house for the proper administration of justice," &c., he should "issue his proclamation" establishing the said county (as the case might be) a separate and independent municipality, &c. Now when Bruce was first erected off the Huron District, and for years subsequently, there was not sufficient population within its compass to form an ordinary township of the present day; in fact, there was not sufficient population in any one township of the county to organize as a separate minor municipality for some time after the passage of the Municipal Institutions Act.

In the course of years, when township after township had been organized in the new county, and when the condition and resources thereof had improved to such an extent as to warrant the erection of the territory into a county *de facto*, as it had for years previously been *de jure*, the Reeves and Deputies who represented the various minor municipalities in the United Counties Council organized a "Provisional" Council of their own. The Provisional Councils were formed for the sole purpose of carrying to completion the various requirements of the Municipal Institutions Act so far as related to their own county, their chief duties being in connection with providing ways and means for the erection of the necessary county buildings, &c., &c. They continued, in addition, to be members of the old or United Counties Council at the same time and in the same manner as if the Provisional Council had not been formed.

The records in the county offices do not show, so far as we have been able to discover, at what date the Provisional Council of Bruce was first organized, a fact immaterial in itself; but we know that it was previous to 1860, as the Governor-General in Council, on the 8th November of that year, in accordance with the terms of an Act of Parliament passed at the previous session, and which said Act was passed at the instance of the said Provisional Council, "proclaimed" Walkerton the county seat of the new county. We find, however, that the county was not really an established fact till the year 1867; between which date and the 8th November, 1860, a great deal of discussion had taken place in regard to the very subject which the Governor's proclamation of the last mentioned date provided for, a brief synopsis of which proceedings may be seen by perusal of our sketch of the county town.

The first meeting of the County Council of the new County of Bruce was convened at Walkerton on the 22nd day of January, 1867—the meetings of the Provisional Council having been previously held at Kincardine—and the following gentlemen composed that assembly:

TOWNSHIPS.—Amabel.—James Allen; Arran.—Andrew Freeborn, James Monkman; Brant.—Jas. Brocelbank, Thomas Wilson; Bruce.—Donald McLellan, Jas. H. Coulthard; Carrick.—Michael Fischer, Jas. D. Parnell; Culross.—Alex. McIntyre, John S. Ritter; Elderslie.—John Gillies, W. C. Bruce; Greenock.—R. Pinkerton; Huron.—Jno. Good, John Smith; Kincardine.—William Millar, J. P. McIntyre; Kinloss.—Robert Purves; Saugeen.—James Rowland, John Stafford; VILLAGES.—Southampton.—T. Adair; Kincardine.—William Rastell. When more than one name appears for a single municipality, the first-named is the Reeve, and the other the Deputy-Reeve.

Mr. Brocelbank, Reeve of Brant, was chosen first Warden; and George Gould, who had previously acted in the same capacity for the Provisional Council, was chosen first County Clerk.

When the county was formed there were but twelve townships with sufficient population to have a separate organization, and but two incorporated villages (Southampton and Kincardine) in the county. A dozen years later, fourteen townships had separate and independent representation, and within their limits were included two incorporated towns—Walkerton and Kincardine—and eight incorporated villages—Chesley, Lucknow, Paisley, Port Elgin, Southampton, Teeswater, Tiverton, and Wiarton.

A reference to the several local sketches will show the representatives in the Council from year to year till the present time.

The two chief county offices have been held by the following:—James Brocelbank continued to be Warden during 1867 and 1868; John Gillies (now M.P. for North Bruce) succeeded to the position for four successive years; and Robert Baird has since occupied the Warden's chair. The duties of the clerkship have been performed uninterruptedly till the present time by Mr. Gould, the original appointee. The full council and list of county officials for the current year is as follows:—

COUNTY COUNCILLORS.—TOWNSHIPS.—Albemarle.—J. H. Whicher; Amabel.—David Porter, Peter Anderson; Arran.—H. T. Potts, James H. Geddes; Brant.—Jas. Tolton, Hugh Wilson, Daniel Sullivan; Bruce.—Edward J. Brown, Finlay Hood; Carrick.—Michael Fischer, James Johnston, William Dickson; Culross.—William Scott, Alex. McIntyre; Eastnor.—David Scott, Jr.; Elderslie.—George Thompson, Hugh McDougald; Greenock.—William Bradley, William A. Reed; Huron.—Wm. Henderson, Robt. Martin; Kincardine.—John Corbett, Wm. Reekie; Kinloss.—Robert Purves, Jacob Nicholls; Saugeen.—John Pierson. TOWNS.—Walkerton.—C. W. Stovel, Edward McDonald; Kincardine.—T. C. Rooklidge, Robert Scott. VILLAGES.—Southampton.—W. S. Scott; Paisley.—James Saunders; Port Elgin.—Henry Hilker; Teeswater.—T. Stephens; Tiverton.—J. C. McEwen; Chesley.—James Holliday; Wiarton.—David Dinnsmore.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.—Warden, Robert Purves, Reeve of Kinloss; Clerk, George Gould; Treasurer, James Graham Cooper; County Valuers, James Rowand, M. L. McKinnon; Auditors, W. H. Ruby, John Chambers; Public School Inspectors, East Bruce, A. Campbell; West Bruce, W. S. Clendenning; County Judge, J. J. Kingsmill; Sheriff, Wm. Sutton; County Crown Attorney, Thos. Dixon; Clerk of the County Court, Wm. Gunn; Registrar, John McLay; Governor of Jail, Samuel Roether; High Constable, E. A. Healey.

### EDUCATIONAL.

Bruce County is divided, for the purposes of the Common School Act, into two inspectorates—East and West Bruce, the latter comprising the Townships of Saugeen, Bruce, Kincardine, Huron, Kinloss, and Culross, together with the Incorporated Villages of Southampton, Port Elgin, Lucknow, and Teeswater; and the former including all the balance of the county. Under the provisions of the School Act, incorporated towns form inspectorates independent of the counties in which they may be situated.

The official reports of A. Campbell, Esq. (W. Bruce), and W. S. Clendenning, Esq. (E. Bruce), are at hand for the past year (1879), and from them we gather the following facts: In West Bruce the receipts from all sources for the year amounted to \$60,087.67, and the expenditures to \$54,085.29, of which latter sum \$30,938.98 were applied to teachers' salaries, and \$16,641.12 to purchasing school sites and erecting new buildings. The number of teachers employed is 92, of whom 19 held second and 73 held third-class certificates. The total number of pupils in attendance was 8,951, with a daily average of 48 per cent. There are 77 school-houses, of which 19 are brick, 1 stone, and 57 frame.

In East Bruce there are 97 teachers, of whom 21 hold second and 67 third-class certificates, while 8 have different grades of "permits." The total school attendance has been 8,858, with an average attendance of 40 to each school every school day during the year. The amount paid in salaries was \$30,679. Carrick pays the largest average salaries of any township in the county, although it has the smallest sections.

There are two County Model Schools—one at Walkerton, the other at Kincardine. The latter, which is the one most highly recommended, even by the inspector of East Bruce, passed 39 teachers during the past year. Altogether, the educational interests of the county are most efficiently looked after, and are in a highly satisfactory state.

With respect to the towns, both Walkerton and Kincardine possess a most efficient school system, including each a High School, a few facts concerning which will be referred to in the local sketches of those places.

### RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS.

In regard to the facilities for intercommunication, the people of Bruce seem early to have recognized the principle which contributed so strongly to the wealth and power of older communities and even ancient nations—of which the Romans were the most notable example—that the avenues of communication must increase and improve in direct ratio to the advance of civilization and enlightenment. Even while yet a provisional county, the attention of the people was so seriously turned in this direction that the County Council entered into arrangements, and procured a debenture loan for the building of nearly 150 miles of stone roads, which were for the most part completed during the season of 1866 and following year. These roads included the Durham, of which 36 miles are within the County of Bruce; the Elora and Saugeen, with 40 miles; the Goderich and Saugeen, with 40 miles; and the Sydenham and Saugeen, with 15 miles; or a total of 131 miles of first-class roads, built within two years. These cost the county \$300,000, which sum was raised by the issue and sale of debentures.

Of late years these roads have passed from under the control of the county, having been turned over to the various minor municipalities along which or through which they pass, with a guarantee on the part of such municipalities to keep them permanently in repair. There was never any "toll" charged on the above roads or on any others in Bruce. There have been quite a number of first-rate "gravel" roads built since the completion of those above mentioned, but they have been constructed by the enterprise of the minor municipalities, or "statute" labor, or both combined. Road "metal" being easily obtainable, this natural advantage has been quite freely availed of, till the general average of the highways throughout Bruce is ahead of that in most of the newer counties, and well up to many of the oldest and wealthiest sections in the Province.

The railway facilities of Bruce are also of the best description, and, with the completion of the Stratford and Huron, it will be one of the best served communities in the country in that respect. For a great many years, however, and up to the construction of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, the people of this section of country suffered inconveniences of which those living in localities traversed by railways can form no conception. It was quite a common thing for farmers to be obliged to haul all their produce to distances between fifty and eighty miles, while every line of business was of course proportionately hampered and taxed by reason of the great difficulty experienced in effecting an interchange of commodities. But now all this is changed: there is no farmer in the county (save in the northern part of the Indian Peninsula) who will now be an inconvenient distance from at least one railway station; and the general change in favor of comfort, convenience, and the elements of general prosperity, has only been equalled by the energy and enterprise which pushed forward these great public works and "modern civilizers" to their present most useful and indispensable status.

The chief of these agents which have effected such a transformation within this territory is the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, of which the main line runs from the south-east corner of the county to the mouth of the Saugeen, in the north-west corner of the "old" county at Southampton, while a part of the "south extension" of the same road runs through the south-west side of the Township of Kinloss via Lucknow, and through the Townships of Huron and Kincardine to the Town of Kincardine as its terminus. There are no less than seventy miles of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce road within the county, and upon the two branches of the same there are eleven stations and depôts also in Bruce. This railway was undertaken and carried to completion chiefly by manufacturers and wholesale men of the City of Hamilton, with the aid (which was everywhere extremely liberal) of the municipalities along the route. The Great Western Railway Company, under the conditions of a lease of the road, guaranteed bonds of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, to the extent of \$12,000 per mile; and the proceeds of these bonds, together with the bonuses given in aid of its construction, served to build it. It was



**EXEMPTION.**—The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of debtor and his family, one stove and pipes, one crane and appendages, one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing tackle and seines as are in common use, all necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour, and vegetables actually for use, sufficient for thirty days and not exceeding \$40 in value; one cow, four sheep, two hogs, and food therefor for thirty days; tools and implements or chattels usually in the debtor's occupation to value of \$60. No article exempt from seizure for debt contracted on account of identical article.

**GARNISHMENT OF DEBTS.**—In Division Court plaintiff may (except in suit for damages) garnish debts due or accruing due to the defendant at commencement of suit, or at any time after judgment entered; and judgment debtor may be ordered to pay certain sums monthly in satisfaction of judgment. In Superior and County Courts orders to garnish debts are granted after judgment obtained. Debts due mechanics, workmen, servants or employees, in respect of wages, if under \$25, are exempt from garnishment; if in excess of \$25, only such excess can be garnished, unless the debt was contracted previous to the 1st of October, 1874, in which case the conditional exemption does not apply.

**HOMESTEADS.**—In the free-grant districts 200 acres may be granted by the Crown to actual settlers over 18 years old, which grants are absolutely exempt from seizure before issue of patent. After issue, as long as any interest in the land is owned by settler, his widow or heirs, it is exempt during twenty years from date of location, unless for debt secured by a valid mortgage, made subsequent to such issue.

**INTEREST.**—Parties may agree as to rate. Banks and insurance companies are limited to certain rates. In absence of agreement the legal rate is six per cent.

**LIEN.**—Judgment is no lien, but creditor, upon depositing with the sheriff writs of *fi. fa.* against defendant's goods and lands, binds such property from delivery. These writs may issue simultaneously, but debt must be levied against the goods before proceeding on the lands. Mechanics, contractors, or parties supplying work, machinery or material for the erection, repairing or altering of any building, erection or mine, shall have a "Mechanic's Lien" thereon until the claim for such work or service is paid, which, to be valid, must be registered at the County Registry Office within thirty days; and every such lien attaches to the estate, legal and equitable, of the owner of such building, erection or mine, as the case may be.

**LIMITATION.**—On simple contracts, debts, and money demands, six years. On contracts under seal, twenty years. No distinction made as to non-resident plaintiff. Part payment of principal or payment of interest will prevent the debt from being barred, and any acknowledgment in writing of the debt, or promise in writing to pay the same, will have the like effect. The acknowledgment, however, must be such as will justify the inference of a promise to pay, and such acknowledgment or promise must be signed by the debtor or his authorized agent.

**MARRIED WOMEN.**—Real and personal estate exempt from husband's debts. His possession of wife's personalty does not render the same liable for his debts. A married woman may purchase stocks, deposit money in banks in her own name, give receipts therefor, sue for, and be used on account of her own property in her own name, as if she were *femme sole*. Husband is not liable for debts of wife, regarding her separate employment.

**NOTARY.**—Appointed by Lieut.-Governor. He draws, passes, and issues deeds, contracts, &c., &c., and attests all commercial instruments for public protestation. All foreign bills and notes must be attested by a notary. Inland bills and notes do not necessarily require protest, yet protest is always advisable, as the prosecution of the protest is *prima facie* evidence of allegations therein contained.

**SECURITY FOR COSTS.**—A non-resident plaintiff must give security for costs of suit if application therefor be made by the defendant, unless such plaintiff has real estate within the Province available to satisfy such costs.

#### QUEBEC.

**ARREST.**—For fraudulent departure from Canada, or secretion of property, past or intended, with intent to defraud. No arrest for debt under \$40.00. No arrest for foreign debt. England held to be a foreign country.

**ATTACHMENT.**—Can issue for any debt over \$5.00 on the same grounds as arrest for debts over \$40.00.

**ATTORNEY.**—Has no legal power, without special consent, to receive money and discharge debtor. If moneys be not paid over, his receipt is no bar to execution to collect, unless such special consent be given him by creditor.

**ASSIGNEES IN INSOLVENCY** are subject to the summary jurisdiction of the Court. They are appointed by the Governor, and enter security for each insolvent estate.

**COURTS.**—(1.) *Circuit Court.*—Jurisdiction up to \$200.00; cases over \$100.00 appealable. In the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, cases over \$100.00 are cases in the Superior Court. (2.) *Superior Court.*—Original jurisdiction over all cases and complaints not cognizable by the Circuit Court, except those of purely Admiralty jurisdiction. (3.) *Court of Review.*—An intermediate appeal, by rehearing, before three Judges of the Superior Court, from the decisions of one Judge of the same Court, of appealable cases from Circuit Court. Deposit required for costs, from Circuit Court, \$20.00; from Superior Court, \$40.00. (4.) *Court of Queen's Bench* is composed of five Judges, and was formerly the final Court of Appeal, except in cases of £500 sterling and upwards, which might be further appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council. By the late establishment of (5.) *The Supreme Court* at Ottawa, that is now the final Court of Appeal in this Province, except in certain specified cases, which are still appealable to the Privy Council in England.

Costs of every kind are taxable by tariff duly revised by the authorities.

**EVIDENCE.**—The rules of the commercial laws of England, as they existed when the statute introducing them was passed.

**EXECUTION** issues fifteen days after judgment. It may issue at once, upon affidavit showing intended fraud or removal.

**EXEMPTION.**—Six of the usual articles used in the debtor's household, together with clothing, bed and bedding of his family. Also, fuel and food for his family for thirty days; one cow, four sheep, two pigs, fifteen hives of bees, and all tools ordinarily used in his trade.

**INTEREST.**—Legal rate, where no special agreement is made, six per cent.; *any stipulated* amount can be collected; on accounts, it accrues only from date of suit; on notes, from maturity. Banks are limited to certain rates.

**LIMITATION.**—Five years from date of maturity, for notes and bills; also, for professional services, disbursements and sales of movable effects; two years for work, labor, wages of workmen (not domestics), damages for offences, or *quasi* offences in commercial cases, tuition and lodging; one year for hotel or boarding-house charges, libel, etc.

**NON-RESIDENTS.**—Any non-resident must enter security for costs by two sureties; or a money deposit—in the Circuit Court, \$500; in the Superior Court, \$100; also, there must be filed a Power of Attorney to the advocates, to sue.

**NOTARY PUBLIC.**—Draws and signs deeds, of which certified copies make authentic evidence—he retaining the originals. Upon his death, his heirs-at-law are bound to deposit them in Court, where copies or extracts may be obtained.

**STAY OF EXECUTION.**—On deposit of costs, as above, execution may be stayed eight days for *Review*; and after final judgment in *Review*, one year, to appeal from such final judgment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

**ARREST.**—In Supreme Court and County Courts arrest may be made on affidavit of cause of action for \$20 or over, but when the cause of action is simply a *claim*, a Judge's order must be obtained. The debtor may at any time apply for examination, and if he has no property, claim his discharge. Unmarried women may also be arrested as above, in above Courts, but no female can be arrested in any other Court. Arrest for debt can be effected in the City Court of St. John, and Portland Civil Court, on affidavit of debt to the extent of \$80. Defendant may also be arrested on entering of judgment, and held for fifty days, with above exception as to no property.

**ATTACHMENT.**—All real and personal property liable to execution may be attached, under certain conditions, and held as security to satisfy anticipated judgments in pending suits.

**BILLS AND NOTES.**—Three days' grace allowed. Acceptances must be in writing. All parties (to be held) must be notified the same or following day, of the dishonor of a bill or note, by mail or personal service.

**EXECUTIONS.**—Final judgment may be signed and execution issued twenty days after verdict. When no appearance is entered to a writ, judgment may be signed and execution issue in forty days for ordinary debt, and thirty in case of a note or bill of exchange. The above refers to Supreme Court. In County Courts, the time for signing judgment and issuing execution is reduced by ten days in each case.

**EXEMPTIONS.**—The tools, implements, and instruments of debtor's trade, occupation, or profession, together with bedding, furniture, household utensils, clothing, &c., in actual necessary use by his family; also food and a few other articles similar to those exempt in the other Provinces.

**GARNISHEE.**—Twenty dollars for wages, &c., is exempt from garnishee. With that exception, any amount due defendant from a third party may be attached by garnishee, subsequent to judgment being signed, or even previous thereto, if suit is instituted.

**INTEREST.**—Legal rate, six per cent. Any rate is allowable, by special agreement.

**LIMITATION.**—For all debts and claims for the same, six years. A payment, on account, revives claim. Any renewal, without such payment, must be made in writing.

**MORTGAGES.**—Chattel mortgages are not valid as against creditor of mortgagors, or subsequent innocent purchasers, unless filed in County Registrar's office. Mortgages on real estate must be duly signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of witness, and registered with County Registrar. Recovery can be made on bonds or covenants therein, either by ordinary action-at-law, foreclosure, or sale.

**MARRIED WOMEN.**—All property, real or personal, of a married woman shall remain absolutely vested in her, and not be liable for her husband's debts, provided it has not been received from her husband *since their marriage*, the husband however being obliged to join the wife in any conveyance of the same, as the wife joins the husband in bar of dower. Any woman deserted or abandoned by her husband has the same rights as to engaging in business, suing, being sued, etc., etc., as if she were unmarried.

**REPLEVIN.**—Bonds must be given for twice the value of articles in dispute, pending decision of court as to real ownership.

**STATUTE OF FRAUDS.**—No person shall be chargeable with the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, even on a special promise to answer for the same, unless such promise shall have been made in writing and signed by the party so promising, or by some one on his behalf, duly authorized so to do.

**WILLS, &c.**—Wills require two witnesses—deeds, and mortgages, one. In the case of wills, they must sign at request of testator, and in his presence, as well as in the presence of each other—all of which must be stated above their signatures, to make the document valid.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

**ARREST.**—Actions on arrest lie, in Magistrates' Courts, in *debt only*, and no female can be arrested in this Court. The debt must be at least \$4, and plaintiff must make affidavit that he verily believes defendant is about to leave the Province, and that unless a *capias* be issued the debt will be lost. In the County Court a *capias* can be similarly obtained on any debt between \$20 and \$400; and in the Supreme Court on any sum over \$80. Prisoners confined under the "Insolvent Debtors' Act," may be released on making a formal assignment to judgment creditor of all his property except the usual exemptions.

**ATTACHMENT.**—If a debtor has left the Province, and the debt amounts to \$20 or upwards, a Writ of Attachment may be issued against his goods and lands; and where a creditor has reason to believe that any person is a trustee for such debtor, having property of said debtor in his possession or control, such supposed trustee may be summoned and examined, the trust funds, if any, being bound from date of service of such summons.

**CHATTEL MORTGAGES.**—May be given in the first instance to secure *bona fide* debt, but may be made to include any future advances; and are not valid against judgment creditors of mortgagor, or innocent purchasers, for value, unless registered with the Registrar of Deeds for County or District.

**COURTS.**—One Magistrate has jurisdiction, *in debt*, up to \$20; two, to \$80; the Stipendiary having same as two ordinary magistrates. County Court has jurisdiction in matters of debt, from \$20 to \$400; and the Supreme Court from \$80 upwards. Non-residents may be obliged to give security for costs in either of the latter courts.

**EXECUTION** may issue immediately on entering judgment being entered, and may be renewed at any time within six years. Lands cannot be sold till judgment has been recorded twelve months, and the land advertised thirty days in the official *Gazette*, and twenty days by hand-bills.

**EXEMPTIONS.**—These are practically the same as in the foregoing Provinces, including tools and implements of trade or profession, wearing apparel, bedding, household utensils, of self and family, cow, etc., etc.

**GARNISHEE.**—This process can only be accomplished in Supreme or County Court, and then not in the case of absconding debtors.

**INTEREST.**—Legal rate, six per cent. Seven is allowable by special contract, when the security is real estate, and ten where it is personal property.

**JUDGMENT.**—A certificate of judgment may be obtained from the clerk or prothonotary of any Court wherein entered, and such certificate being recorded with the Registrar of Deeds where debtor owns land, binds the said land for twenty years from date of registry, and ranks as a mortgage.

**LIMITATION.**—On ordinary contracts, and arrears of dower, rent, or interest, six years from date of cause of action. Money secured by mortgage, judgment or lien upon lands or rent thereof, twenty years. Debtor must be within jurisdiction of Court when time commences to count. Payment on account of either principal or interest, or a promise *in writing* to renew the same, constitutes a renewal.

**MARRIED WOMEN.**—May own real estate, but cannot convey the same without consent of husband. All *personal* property owned by her previous to or acquired since marriage, becomes the absolute property of husband, unless in trust for her sole benefit.

**REPLEVIN.**—In case of goods or chattels wrongfully seized or detained, an action in Replevin lies, to which may also be added an action for damages. Action in Replevin must be instituted by affidavit of right of possession or ownership, and accompanied by a bond of double the value of the goods in dispute, as a guarantee for costs.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

first township organization was effected in 1854, in which year Alex. McNabb was Reeve; John Valentine (from the Gore of Greenock, which was that year united to Saugeen), James Smith, James Calder, and Thomas Turner, Councillors; and James D. Carthey (at whose house the first town meeting was held), Clerk.

In 1855, Robert Reid was Reeve, and H. Haynes Clerk; and in 1856-7, A. McNabb was Reeve, and John Eastwood, Clerk. Mr. Eastwood remained Clerk till 1860, then Arch. Roy for seven years, then John C. Currie for five years, then John Eastwood again, from 1871 to 1876, inclusive, when R. B. Fleming filled the position in 1877-8-9. The succession to the Reeveship was in Donald Currie, in 1858; Thomas Brown, 1859-60; W. H. Ruby, 1861-2-3; James Rowand, 1864; John Wallace, 1865-6; James Rowand, 1867-8-9-70; Henry Hilker, 1871-2-3; Neil Cassidy, 1874-5-6; and John Pierson thence to the present time. The first Deputy was chosen in 1867, in the person of John Stafford, who retained the office four years. Neil R. Cassidy held the position in 1871-2, and John McEwin in 1873; since which time the township has only returned a Reeve, by reason of the loss of so many ratepayers on the withdrawal of Port Elgin as an incorporated village.

For the present year the Council and township officials are composed as follows: Reeve, John Pierson; Councillors, Andrew Hutchison, John Lamont, James Munro, James Sibbald; Clerk, Robert B. Fleming; Treasurer, W. H. Ruby. Saugeen Village, which had assumed the name of Southampton, was the oldest incorporated village in the county, and its first Reeve was Alex. McNabb. Since the system of election of reeve by popular vote came into operation, Southampton has been represented in the County Council by T. Adair in 1867-8; Alex. Sinclair, 1869-70; James T. Conaway, 1871-2; Thos. Adair, 1873-4-5-6-7; and James T. Conaway, 1878-9. The municipal officials for 1880 are: Reeve, W. S. Scott; Councillors, John Byers, George E. Smith, David Wallace, Isaac Hunt; Clerk, John E. Morrison; Treasurer, Irwin Kusk.

Southampton is the only village in the Township of Saugeen (though there are several "post" villages) except Port Elgin, elsewhere described. Besides being the earliest settlement in the county, it has many historical recollections of interest; so many, that we cannot pretend to give a "history" of it in detail, but let a brief description of its present condition suffice for a circumstantial sketch of its various stages of development since the arrival of the Hudson Bay traders. We have elsewhere intimated that the advantages which natural ascendancy of position and an earlier settlement bestowed, have been allowed to slip one by one from Southampton, till we find it at present greater in its past than in its present—more magnificent in its history than in its reality, and more distinguished as a place which might have been something, but has almost succeeded in being nothing. In fact, there is no spot within our knowledge in Western Ontario to which the title of "The Deserted Village" could be more appropriately applied, reminding one of southern towns which the "cruel slavery war" depopulated, and left simply as landmarks of ante-war-time prosperity.

And yet there is much in Southampton to admire. If one wants to "rusticate," it is a most delightful spot, easy of access, being the terminus of the main line of the W. G. & B. Railway, as well as a calling point for the Canadian Lake Superior steamers; possessing some good hotels; having many very fine families among its residents, and the waters which lave its shore being celebrated as the most famous fishing ground (if water can be called ground) which can be found short of the Saguenay, or the Riviere du Loup *en Bas*.

The material resources of the place are shown by its "equalized" assessment, which is placed at \$159,500; the assessor's return for real property being \$126,000.

There are six general stores, and quite a number of smaller shops in the place; six hotels, of which one is a large summer hotel, and three of the others are above the average; four churches, none of which, however, are specially worthy of remark, and quite a number of very fine private residences for a place of its size. It of course possesses the most approved mail, express and telegraphic facilities; and there is a Masonic Lodge (St. Lawrence No. 131), but no newspaper. It is a port of entry, the station of the Crown Lands Office for the County of Bruce, an observatory and signal station of the Dominion Meteorological Office, and a Dominion Fishery inspector has his station here. In this last connection it may be mentioned that the fishing off the banks of Southampton is the most extensive on the upper lakes. We were informed by parties supposed to be conversant with the business that the annual "catch" sometimes exceeds 400 tons. There is a large fish freezing establishment here, said to be the largest in extent in the Dominion.

Partly in consequence of the terminus of the W. G. & B. Railway being located here, and partly from the natural advantages afforded for its safe construction, the Dominion Government has, at an immense expense, built a harbor of refuge here, the main works being composed of piers, or breakwaters, running from the main shore to Chantry Island, thereby, as is claimed, forming a safe entrance and smooth anchorage for the largest vessels in the most severe storms.

The only public improvement properly belonging to the village is the Public School. This, however, is certainly a credit to the place, and forms a pleasing comment on the liberality of the villagers. It is a fine white brick building, in a good degree ornamental, supplied with all modern conveniences, and cost, exclusive of grounds and furnishings, \$6,000.

With the further development of the townships comprising the Indian Peninsula, and the removal (as remove they must in the course of time) of the Indian bands who retard the development of the adjacent territory by occupying a large "reserve," Southampton cannot but respond to the general pulsation of progress; and it is still within the hopes of its sanguine friends—as it is certainly within the wishes of all who, like ourselves, have been fortunate enough to make an acquaintance of the place and its people—that it may yet "live down" its temporary check, and loom up as the centre of commerce, wealth, and population, to which its natural advantages and historic associations entitle it.

### VILLAGE OF PAISLEY.

Delightfully located at the confluence of the Teeswater with the Saugeen, Paisley possesses advantages of position which, within a quarter of a century, have transformed the spot whereon it stands from a dense wilderness to one of the most thriving centres of trade and population in the County of Bruce. The first settlement within the present village, or indeed within the four townships which corner upon it, viz., Saugeen, Bruce, Greenock and Elderslie (if we except that portion of Saugeen now composing the Village of Southampton, and that part of Greenock traversed by the Durham Road), was due to Simon Orchard and Samuel T. Rowe, former residents of Durham, who in the spring of 1851 moved from their previous residence to encounter again the hardships and incidents of life in the bush. These gentlemen were

brothers-in-law, and had arranged to come together, but on account of sickness detaining Mr. Rowe's family, Mr. Orchard started first. He came from Durham to Walkerton, where he built a raft of logs, and shipping his family and household goods thereon, floated with the stream without any fixed determination as to where his journey was to end. This was in the middle of April, 1851. The end of the first day's journey or "sail" found them bivouacked on the bank of the Saugeen at the confluence of the Teeswater; and on looking about the next morning before starting on their anticipated journey further down, they were so pleased with the surroundings, that they decided to unload their effects from the raft and there and then to "settle down," which they did the same day by erecting a little shanty on the bank of the river, with a few boards they had brought on the raft from Walkerton for the purpose.

Some three weeks later, Mr. Rowe followed in Orchard's footsteps, and having a large amount of goods, provisions, hired help, &c., &c., it took two large rafts (which he built at Walkerton) to accommodate his "train." Starting down the Saugeen, he expected to find his predecessor *somewhere*, but just where he hadn't the least idea. However, when, after numerous such adventures as running aground, lightening cargo to clear the bars, &c., &c., he arrived at Orchard's location, the place pleased him very much, and he at once selected the land south of the river, and put up a log house on the spot where Johnston's hotel now stands. Meantime a staff of surveyors under charge of Mr. (now Hon. Senator) Alex. Vidal, of Sarnia, had passed the spot, locating the "Elora Road," and laying off 100-acre lots on each side thereof, though the townships on either side of the same were not surveyed till some time subsequently. While on their way they made a "bee," and helped Mr. Orchard to put up a log house, which was the first in the place, and is still standing. This house was erected on May 1st, 1851, and on the 9th of the same month Mr. Rowe, with his family and following, came in. At this time there were but three log houses in Walkerton, which was the nearest settlement up the Saugeen, and but one family at Southampton, which was the nearest in that direction; while the nearest settlement to the east was over twenty miles distant; to the south, some scattered "squatters" along the Durham Road; to the west, *beyond* Lake Huron; and to the north there were none at all within the confines of the Province.

In the following August, John Valentine sent down two men to take possession of some land which he had "located" at the land office, build a shanty, and make preparations for raising a mill, which was completed soon after, although Mr. Valentine, who was then keeping store in Walkerton, did not move in with his family (being much of the time himself there, however) till some four years later. One of Mr. Valentine's men, David Ross, died in September, 1851, very suddenly of heart disease, at the house of Mr. Rowe. This was the first death in the settlement, and boards were torn from the floor of Mr. Rowe's house to make a coffin. On July 4th, 1852, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rowe, the first white child born in the settlement; and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Orchard, born in March, 1853, was the first male child. For several years (until the erection of the first school-house) Mr. Rowe's house, which was also a tavern, was used as a meeting house by all denominations; but the first sermon preached therein was by a Methodist minister named Shannon, and very many marriages and christenings were also celebrated in the old log tavern.

Except those above mentioned and Thomas Orchard (a brother of Simon), very few settlers indeed located in Paisley or its vicinity till subsequent to the land sale in 1854; but after this date settlement was so very rapid, that by the end of 1855 almost every lot in those portions of the adjoining townships adjacent to Paisley had been taken up and for the greater part occupied. This fact is exemplified by the statement that during the "holidays" of 1854, Mr. Rowe and the two Orchards went out to the "settlements" to procure goods, with which Thomas Orchard started the first store in the place, and during their absence their wives took their Christmas dinner in company, the only adults in the whole settlement, or for a considerable distance in either direction. That was exactly twenty-five years previous to this writing, and the almost unexampled development which the intervening quarter century has witnessed in this whole section of country can only be imagined by an inspection of the locality as we see it at Christmas, 1879.

As we find it at this time, Paisley is an incorporated village, containing (one year ago) a population of 1,558 by actual computation, and an assessed valuation of considerably over \$300,000. There are only 400 acres (exclusive of streets and rivers) in the corporation, but if it were extended, as it might be under the law, to embrace 500, it could be done so as to include a population estimated at a slight excess of 2,000. Being situated at the confluence of two magnificent streams, an abundance of water power is afforded, and as readily utilized in operating manufacturing establishments of various descriptions. Chief among these is the Paisley Agricultural Works, employing from thirty to fifty men according to the season, and turning out a large number and superior quality of reapers, mowers, and fanning mills. There are also two woollen mills, two large sash and door factories, one foundry, a tannery, cooperage, and large pump factory, steam cabinet factory, two carriage shops, a large number of minor iron and wood-working establishments, a large cheese factory, two flouring mills, one with five and the other with three run of stones, three saw-mills, a large elevator at the Great Western Railway depot, a large number of shops and stores in every conceivable line, some of which are very fine ones, four hotels (one of which is certainly the finest in the county), several liveryies, express, and two telegraph offices, and chartered bank. There is a central school, two stories, brick, built in 1872 at a cost of over \$5,000, which accommodates four teachers, and a second school with one teacher. There are two Presbyterian churches, a Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopalian, all good, and one of which, "Knox" Presbyterian, cost over \$15,000.

The only public improvement worthy of note is the Town Hall; but this is a fine one, very substantial and commodious, as well as fairly ornamental, costing over \$6,000. The town supports one weekly Reform newspaper, the *Advocate*, a live exponent of local interests and Liberal political principles; and there are flourishing lodges of the Masonic, Oddfellows, and Orange bodies in the place. The North Bruce Agricultural Society have their grounds located here. They are said to be very fine ones, and valued, with appurtenances (including a half-mile track), at \$5,000. There is a large trestle bridge of the Great Western Railway over the Teeswater here, which is said to have cost over \$75,000. The facilities offered by this railway for the shipment of produce, together with the excellent character and broad extent of tributary territory by which Paisley is surrounded, renders it one of the finest markets in the Western Peninsula; and we have it on the authority of Great Western Railway officials, who know whereof they speak, that during the season of 1878-9 more grain was shipped from this point than from any station on the Great Western Railway system north of the City of Guelph.

Paisley came into existence as a separate municipality in 1874, with James Saunders as the first Reeve, and Duncan Fisher, Alex. Colburn, Wm. M. Smith, and Robert Porteous as Councillors. Edward Saunders was the first Clerk and Treasurer, and Archibald McDougall the first Assessor and Collector. Since then Mr. Saunders has uninterruptedly retained the Reeveship, and the original Clerk was succeeded by Mr. Bain, the present incumbent, in 1876. The list of municipal officials for 1880 include: Reeve, James Saunders; Councillors, Robert Porteous, Archibald Sinclair, Isaac L. Strong, Wm. C. Valentine; Clerk, D. James Bain; Treasurer, Peter McLaren.

The situation of Paisley is exceptionally fine; its location in respect to commercial advantages is equally desirable; while its facilities in the possession of the highways of commerce are hard to excel; and these combined benefits, which have already resulted in giving the place an ascendancy in commerce and trade, must continue to contribute to its development, and add no uncertain issue to its future prosperity and progress.

### VILLAGE OF PORT ELGIN.

The name of this village, which was called in honor of one of the most successful as well as popular men who ever controlled the destinies of the British North American Colonies—the Earl of Elgin—is but a synonym of its own success and prosperity. A generation has not yet passed since the ground which it covers was itself covered by the original forest whose natural state had never yet been disturbed, and whose solitudes yet remained untraversed by the foot of the white man.

In March, 1853, Henry Hilker, many years Reeve of Saugeen Township, and of Port Elgin since its incorporation, moved in from Waterloo Township, in the county of the same name, and located the lot which has since become the seat of the chief business portion of the place. He was the first settler to locate within the limits of the village, fell the first tree, and build the first house ever erected there, which latter is still standing, a landmark connecting the present with the days of the pioneers. All or nearly all of the original settlers of Port Elgin were Germans, among the very earliest of whom were Samuel Bricker, Benjamin Shantz, Clement Siefert, Jacob Traflet, Samuel Roether, and W. H. Ruby. John Stafford, since removed to the United States, was also one of the first.

The subsequent history of the place was the one so common throughout the western part of Ontario, one of steady and substantial development, which has resulted in the formation of one of the most brisk and city-like towns anywhere within our knowledge. The development which has brought about this state of things dates back almost from its first settlement, though it has been much more marked since the building of the W. G. & B. Railway, on which this is one of the most important stations, situated also on the Lake Huron shore, with shipping facilities by both vessel and rail. These advantages, together with the fine country by which it is surrounded, and the superior energy of its business men, have built up Port Elgin, by sapping the foundation of Southampton, which is the older place of the two, with far more and far greater natural advantages, and the benefit of a start in the race, in which, however, it has been hopelessly passed by its rival.

The business part of Port Elgin includes several good hotels and a large number of business houses in every branch of trade. Some of these last are among the very best in the county; while the class of buildings, both commercial and private, are above the average to be found in towns of equal size. There are two telegraph offices, two weekly newspapers, *Free Press* and *Busy Times*, and lodges of the Masonic, Oddfellows, and Orange orders.

Though, by no means what we can designate a manufacturing town, there are several industries of very respectable proportions here, including a woollen factory, planing mill, sash and door factory, and several wagon and carriage shops, besides a large gristing and flouring mill. There is no water power in the place, and they are all run by steam.

The town boasts one industry, however, which exceeds in extent most establishments of the description, viz., Messrs. Zinkan, Cress & Co.'s tannery. This was established some seven years since by Messrs. Philip Zinkan and Philip Cress, of Port Elgin, and Isaac E. Bowman, of Waterloo, who are still the proprietors. It is the second establishment of the kind, in capacity, in this Province, the only one larger being that of Beardmore & Co., Bracebridge. The business is confined entirely to "Spanish sole," the hides all being imported from South America. The manufactured product exceeds 20,000 sides per season, and sometimes runs as high as 25,000; the chief market for which is with the wholesale leather men of Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal; though Mr. Zinkan has a leather house in Winnipeg under the charge of his son, and the trade with the North-West, through this branch, is recently developing to very large dimensions.

The public improvements of Port Elgin comprise a commodious Town Hall, a fine brick school, erected some five years since at a cost of nearly \$5,000, exclusive of grounds and fixtures, and a very inadequate Fire Department, consisting of a small hand engine, with no tank system whatever. Among the improvements may also be classed the harbor, over which a great shipping business was done previous to the opening of the railway, though since that time it has fallen almost into disuse. It was never at all extensive or even safe, consisting of parallel piers extending from the shore into the lake for some distance. The work was done many years ago by the general Government, and only cost about \$4,000.

The village was incorporated in 1873 under the provisions of the General Act, which took effect the beginning of the following year, with Henry Hilker as Reeve; John Eastwood, Clerk; Rich'd Evans, Treasurer; and Wm. Cameron, Assessor. With the exception of the year 1876, when Dr. Sinclair occupied the position, Mr. Hilker has been Reeve ever since. The municipal officials for the current year are: Reeve, Henry Hilker; Councillors, Archibald Wilkie, Philip Cress, James George, Dennis Izzard; Clerk, James H. Eastwood; Treasurer, Cyrus Carrol. The total assessed valuation of Port Elgin; when incorporated, was \$105,603, and the actual population 841. This was in 1874. Five years later (1879) the assessed valuation had risen to \$418,000, and the population had increased to 1770 by actual enumeration. There is at present a movement on foot to incorporate as a town the additional territory which would be included within the new corporation, containing a population sufficient to swell the whole to a figure in excess of 2000. Though in the nature of things Port Elgin can never be a great place, yet it must continue to be what it already is, one of the pleasantest and busiest towns in the county and even of the Western Peninsula, having now secured an ascendancy which cannot but result in its continued and continuous development, just in proportion as the fine section of country to which it will always form a depot and distributing centre itself improves—a period which can only be measured by time in its most abstract sense, enduring while the country itself endures.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

equipped by the Great Western, and has since been amalgamated therewith, and now forms a part of their system.

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce (narrow gauge) Railway also extends its west division into this county, and was built about the same time as the south extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce. The service rendered the county by this road, however, is small compared with the advantages offered by the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. There are only three or four miles of the line located within the county limits, and only one station, Teeswater, which is the present terminus of the western division of the road. The original scheme of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Company was to deflect southwards from the Village of Arthur via Listowel, and thence follow the present line of the south extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce to Kincardine. The people along this route also favored connection with Toronto in preference to Hamilton, but the prejudice against a narrow gauge road had the effect of transferring the aid originally offered to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce by the municipalities through which it was to pass to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, in consequence of which the narrow gauge sought another terminus by running through Mount Forest, Harriston, Gorrie, and Wroxeter, to Teeswater. It is still in contemplation to make Kincardine the western terminus of this division of the road, and a very influential movement is now on foot to complete it at an early day.

But perhaps the most important road, in many respects, of any in the county is the Stratford and Huron, the northern extension of which is now being built from Listowel to Wiarton, running adjacent to the Bruce and Grey line, and partially in each of those counties. The southern terminus of this road is at Port Dover on Lake Erie, and was originally built as far north as Woodstock, during the railway "boom" some twenty-five years ago, but the iron was never laid till the present company revived the charter (which had meantime expired) in 1872, and put the road into running operation to Woodstock soon after, and extended to Stratford in 1876. Two years later it was pushed on to Listowel, its present temporary terminus; it is now under construction, and will undoubtedly be completed to Wiarton, on Colpoys' Bay, during the current season, 1880. This county has subsidized the Stratford and Huron Road quite liberally, the amount thus far given by way of bonuses by the various minor municipalities being as follows: Albemarle, \$10,000; Amabel, \$40,000; Arran, \$40,000; Brant, \$15,000; Village of Chesley, \$10,000; Villages of Tara and Invermay, \$5,000; Village of Wiarton, \$5,000; or a total of \$125,000 from the County of Bruce. The above-named villages will form important stations on this new line, which will, ere long, become one of the most potent elements which Bruce has ever yet acquired for forwarding her material interests, and developing her still latent resources.

### MATERIAL PHYSICAL RESOURCES.

The development of the County of Bruce is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the very first white man settled within its limits but thirty years ago, and that it is now one of the most wealthy and populous counties of the Province. The details of that development in its varying stages is also sufficiently indicated by the circumstances which form a part of the several local sketches elsewhere given. We will here therefore simply refer to its present condition, the details of which have been gleaned from all official documents and reports bearing upon the subject. And in this connection it might also be well to refer to the government census statistics, whose showing being so much more accurate than any municipal records, have the additional interest which ensured accuracy must always give.

The first census taken after the original occupation of Bruce by the white man was that of 1851. The greater portion of the county was yet a wild waste of "forest and stream," the first settlement having then been effected about two years. We find there were but 460 habitations within its limits at that date, more than one half of which were described as "shanties." There were in all 499 families, containing 2,837 souls. The extent of the school system may be judged from the fact that there were only sixteen pupils attending school in the whole county. There were thirty individuals belonging to the "commercial" class and thirteen to the "professional," the balance being all "agricultural."

During the ensuing decade, the population of Bruce increased (census of 1860-1861) to 27,499, consisting of 4,665 families. The industries comprised 7 grist and flouring mills; 28 saw mills; 1 woollen mill; 2 breweries; 6 tanneries; 1 foundry, and 14 "other factories," the latter of small dimensions. There were 4,185 occupiers of land; the quantity occupied was 477,882 acres; and the area under cultivation, 89,230 acres. There were only 2,663 horses in the county; 6,274 working oxen; 19,830 cattle of all ages; and 29,412 sheep and swine. The grain products included 642,110 bushels of wheat, 24,092 of barley, 213,585 of oats, 1,946 of rye, 95,674 of peas, 761 of buckwheat, and 916 of corn; the root crop, 390,674 bushels of potatoes, 848,403 of turnips, and 1,027 of other roots; and the hay product, 13,752 tons of hay, besides 586 bushels of grass and clover seed; 2,241 pounds of flax and hemp, and 986 pounds of hops. The domestic products amounted to 365,877 lbs. of butter, 24,324 lbs. of cheese, 170,365 lbs. of sugar, 33,386 lbs. of wool, 3,962 yards of fulled cloth, 292 yards of linen, 17,653 yards of flannel, 1,304 bbls. of beef, and 5,709 bbls. of pork. The entire real estate valuation was \$4,640,590; that of farming implements, \$131,306; and of live stock, \$627,156.

The census of 1870-1871 shows the population of the county at that time to have been 48,515. Of this number, 6,339 were occupiers of land, of whom 4,643 were proprietors. There were 595,800 acres of occupied lands, of which 281,838 acres were improved, and 235,594 were under crop. There were 11,939 horses, 4,090 oxen, 39,446 other cattle, 48,610 sheep, and 30,679 swine. The animal products for the year (killed or sold) were 8,606 head of cattle, 21,678 sheep, 26,701 swine, and 200,720 lbs. of wool. The domestic products comprised 1,065,283 lbs. of butter, 45,140 lbs. of home-made cheese, 5,112 lbs. of honey, 292 yards of home-made linen, 22,050 yards of home-made cloth, 7,438 bushels of apples, 1,364 lbs. of grapes, 1,732 bushels of other fruit, 330,210 lbs. of sugar, 142 lbs. of tobacco, 1,210 lbs. of hops, and 15,853 lbs. of dressed flax. There was also considerable of a fur product, including, among others, 966 mink, 276 foxes, and 3,966 muskrat; while the grain products amounted to 695,480 bushels of wheat (off 72,566 acres), 149,762 of barley, 699,358 of oats, 1,338 of rye, 353,996 of peas, 792 of beans, 1,490 of buckwheat, 4,497 of corn, 424 of flax seed, and 1,645 of clover and grass seeds. The quantity of roots reported was 476,436 bushels of potatoes (off 4,492 acres), 740,433 of turnips, and 39,788 of other varieties; also 50,839 acres of hay, yielding 54,940 tons. The manufacturing industries had assumed very

extensive proportions within the last decade previous to this time. Included within that head there were 3 agricultural implement factories, 119 blacksmiths' establishments, 27 boot and shoe shops, 11 brick and tile yards, 19 cabinet factories, 4 carding mills, 8 carpenters' and joiners' shops, 73 carriage factories, 19 cooperages, 16 dressmakers' shops, 39 grist and flouring mills, 6 foundries and machine shops, 12 lime kilns, 15 saddleries, 78 saw mills, 2 shingle mills, 30 tanneries, 12 tailoring establishments, 14 tin and sheet-iron shops, 10 woollen mills, 2 breweries, 3 working jewellery shops, 1 meat curing establishment, 7 pot and pearl asheries, 3 photograph galleries, 5 printing offices, 6 pump factories, 6 sash, door and blind factories, 1 stone-cutting establishment, 3 potteries, 1 wood-turning shop, 1 aerated water factory, and 1 salt block. The aggregate value of the above industries was as follows: Capital invested in permanent works, \$528,665; number of hands employed, 1,069; amount of yearly wages paid, \$240,936; value of raw material used, \$619,231; value of manufactured products, \$1,080,779.

The latest official statistics of the county (taken from report of last equalized assessment of the various municipalities by the County Council) show the following statement of material resources (Chesley and Wiarton not yet returned):

MUNICIPALITY.	ACREAGE.	ASSESSED VALUE.	EQUALIZED VALUE.	VALUATION BY CO. VALUATORS.
Township of Albemarle.....	21,636	\$81,456	\$151,452	\$142,055
" " Amabel.....	60,774	404,004	753,928	710,395
" " Arran.....	54,835	1,391,630	1,889,885	1,772,100
" " Brant.....	69,450	2,041,695	2,500,475	2,380,375
" " Bruce.....	67,778	1,290,560	2,096,481	1,943,200
" " Carrick.....	59,962	1,774,180	2,268,651	2,105,700
" " Culross.....	56,709	1,323,850	1,731,447	1,605,200
" " Eastnor.....	56,838	79,708	170,514	133,448
" " Lindsay.....	56,838	79,708	170,514	22,960
" " St. Edmund.....	56,838	79,708	170,514	8,181
" " Elderslie.....	55,346	1,434,410	1,838,726	1,756,550
" " Greenock.....	61,173	1,205,815	1,523,738	1,438,800
" " Huron.....	58,355	1,313,261	1,848,594	1,950,900
" " Kincardine.....	59,050	2,167,300	2,074,750	2,012,400
" " Kinloss.....	46,100	1,117,978	1,243,175	1,254,700
" " Saugeen.....	36,150	856,571	1,192,950	1,063,150
Town of Walkerton.....	594,275	726,000	.....	.....
" " Kincardine.....	846,125	851,400	.....	.....
Village of Southampton.....	131,641	159,500	.....	.....
" " Paisley.....	306,022	319,000	.....	.....
" " Port Elgin.....	226,226	418,000	.....	.....
" " Lucknow.....	243,010	299,200	.....	.....
" " Teeswater.....	123,995	209,000	.....	.....
" " Tiverton.....	.....	118,000	.....	.....

Under section 264 of the Municipal Act, the County Council appointed county valuers in 1878. Their labors have been but recently completed in the townships, and the result is given above. There is no appeal from their estimates (after being ratified by the County Council, as has already been done) for the term of five years. It will be noticed that the estimate of the county valuers does not materially differ from that given in the last equalized assessment. Taking the last-named figures (which have not been materially altered by the county valuers) we find an "equalized" assessed valuation of \$24,485,336 against the real property of the county, or nearly six times what it was some seventeen years previously (census of 1861); and although the manufacturing industries have not increased in the same ratio since the last census (1871)—Bruce being essentially an agricultural community—yet they have kept pace with the local wants and requirements of the people, and now form no mean factor in the general aggregate of material wealth.

All in all, the development of this splendid county from a condition of nature to a foremost position among the great municipal corporations of the country within a single generation, has been one of the many marvels of progress which have formed a part of the history of Canada, and particularly of the Province of Ontario.

### THE TOWN OF WALKERTON.

The county seat of Bruce, and in many respects its most important though not most populous town, is situated within the Township of Brant, and on either side, but chiefly on the left bank, of the Saugeen, which at this point runs winding through a pleasant and picturesque valley, formed by a "bottom" of varying width, from the outer edges of which the surface rises by gentle ascent toward the south-west, till at the average distance of nearly a mile it attains the general level of the surrounding country; while the north-eastern boundary of the valley is formed by an abrupt "break" and almost precipitous ascent, the general lines of which are broken by here and there a gulch, originally a water-course, at irregular intervals, these forming by their presence easy modes of communication with the outside country, and, in their intervals, some of the finest building sites imaginable, the commanding positions of which have been utilized and beautified by the erection of elegant private residences.

The history of the early settlement and subsequent growth of the place is identical with that of a score or more of others—some of which almost rival it in size and extent—in that part of the western peninsula chiefly covered by Bruce County. The first actual settler within its present limits, and the real founder of the place as well, was Joseph Walker, who settled on the lot where Moore's large mills stand, on the 12th May, 1850. He at once built a mill here on the site of the present grist and flouring mill; and being the first not only in the township, but in a large extent of country surrounding it on every side, this enterprise formed the nucleus of a village whose development was immediate, continuous, and rapid. John Lunday was the second settler in the place, very soon after Mr. Walker, and kept a little tavern here. He was from Cobourg, Northumberland County, has since been a large property owner in this part of the county, and is still a resident of the town. The late John Valentine, afterwards of Paisley, kept the first store in the place, and it was managed by Malcolm Maclean, the ex-Mayor and present Postmaster. The original load of goods with which this store was opened out was brought on an ox-cart from Toronto via Hamilton, by Robert Clement, a son of one of the very first settlers in Brant; and it required eight days to make the journey from Hamilton, the greater part of the road lying through the forest.

It is not necessary to detail the many little incidents forming part of Walkerton's early history. By common consent, it came to be called after its founder from the time it was nothing more than a collection of log huts nestled in the forest, and the name—than which, under the circumstances, none could be more appropriate—clung and still clings to it through the many transpositions and transformations which have resulted in making it the municipal and political—and many claim also

the commercial—metropolis of the large and magnificent county. From the modest beginnings above described, Walkerton has within little more than a quarter of a century developed into an incorporated town, with schools and churches which would grace a city; literary and society organizations of all descriptions, and on a creditable scale; the best modern railway, mail, express, and telegraphic facilities; and, for its size, an unusually large number of exceptionally fine private residences; while the great bulk of its business is carried on in large, handsome and commodious brick blocks, than which no town of similar proportions can boast more or of a better class; and the business houses themselves comprise a larger number of really superior establishments in every line of trade than we have elsewhere seen in any town of equal extent in Ontario, a fact which is accounted for by the favorable position it occupies both absolutely and relatively, being surrounded on all sides by a magnificent stretch of country, and so far removed from all points of any material importance as to have no competitor in the very extensive trade which all this country renders tributary to it. Anything like a correct estimate of the number of business houses would require a regular census to compute; while the hotels are sufficiently numerous, and several of them are much above the average; and although the manufactures are not extensive, being mostly in connection with the home demand, they are at the same time extremely creditable. Of the chief points of interest connected with public improvements, manufactures, religious and educational institutions, etc., we shall speak more in detail later.

One of the most important stations on the Wellington, Grey and Bruce system of the Great Western Railway, Walkerton, is on the main line of that division, lying 33 miles from its north-western terminus, Southampton, and 118 miles from Toronto via the nearest rail route, viz., the Grand Trunk Railway from Guelph. It contains a population of 2,396 (assessor's estimate), 792 ratepayers, and a total assessed valuation (excluding exemptions) of \$656,700—including \$564,100 of real property, \$65,650 of personal property, and \$26,950 of taxable income.

The municipal accounts for the year just closed show receipts of \$19,987.97, and expenditures of \$20,547.54; of which something over \$12,000 were collected in taxes and \$7,000 raised on debentures. The latter were for public improvements, and to discharge liabilities already incurred on account of the same, the former figure approximating the average normal taxation and expenditure for the past several years.

Walkerton was never an incorporated village, but was taken from the Township of Brant and erected into a town by special legislation—the General Act requiring a population of 3,000, whereas its population at the time was but 994, and to include this number an area of some 1,400 acres was covered, which has since been increased to 1,500, in order to extend to the railway depot, the nature of the country preventing its near approach to the centre of the place. The town was "proclaimed" immediately after the passage of the Act of Incorporation, at the beginning of the legislative session of 1871, and the first meeting of the new municipal council was held March 17th ensuing. Joseph Walker, the founder of the settlement, was chosen first Mayor; Wm. McVicar, first Reeve; and Messrs. Stephen Noxon, David Moore, Hugh Todd, Wm. Shannon, Jas. F. Davis, Wm. Smith, Moses Stewart, Louis Wisser, and Paul Ross, Councillors. Walter Langmuir was the first Clerk and Treasurer, and James Blain the first Collector. The chief municipal offices have been filled since incorporation as follows: Paul Ross was Mayor in 1872; James G. Cooper, 1873-4; A. Shaw, 1875; A. Sproat, 1876; Paul Ross, 1877-8; Malcolm Maclean, 1879. R. Sutherland was Reeve in 1872; C. W. Stovel, for 1873-4-5-6; A. Sproat, for 1877-8; and Wm. Collins, for 1879. The first Deputy was E. McDonald, in 1878, who also filled the position during 1879. The following gentlemen have at various times since 1871 filled seats at the Council Board, some of them continuously since the first incorporation: Messrs. Brown, Bruce, Fairbairn, Gould, Grainger, Green, Hargreaves, Killmer, McGregor, McKay, Moor, Moore, Morrison, Noxon, T. Richardson, W. Richardson, Rolston, Rothwell, Scott, Seegmiller, Seibert, Sinclair, Smith, Stephens, Todd, Truax, Ussher, Wisser, and Whitehead. Mr. Watt was Clerk till 1875, when he was succeeded by A. St. L. Macintosh, who was in turn succeeded the next year by John Chambers, the present incumbent.

For the current year the municipal officers are: Mayor, H. P. O'Connor; Reeve, C. W. Stovel; Deputy, Edward McDonald; Councillors, James Blain, James Fairbairn, John Grainger, Austin Holder-ness, David Moore, Thomas Savage, John S. Tolton, Reuben E. Truax; Clerk, John Chambers; Treasurer, J. G. Cooper.

The history of the race for county honors, in which Walkerton was at last successful, is somewhat chequered. The first official reference to it which has come under our observation was the proclamation of the Governor-General, dated 8th November, 1860, which, in pursuance of an Act passed at the previous session of the Legislature, "proclaimed" the village as the future county seat of the Provisional County. At the session of 1864, in accordance with the request (by resolution) of the Provisional County Council, another Act was passed providing that an election should be held to determine the county seat, which should be that for which "the majority of all votes cast" were polled. This vote was taken September 20th, 1864. Over 1,600 votes were recorded in favor of Paisley, some 1,400 for Kincardine, and Walkerton only received in the neighborhood of 1,100. Yet, notwithstanding this clear expression of the majority that Walkerton should not be the county town, and of the plurality that Paisley should be, the Provisional Council at the first session of 1865 decided to go on with the County Buildings at Walkerton, and by resolution, dated February 6th of that year, appointed and empowered a committee of their number to carry out their instructions. Proceedings were at once commenced in the Court of Chancery to have this resolution of the Council quashed, and an injunction was actually served to prevent its operation; but while the case was still pending the Provisional Council succeeded in having an Act of Legislature passed legalizing their action, and setting all doubts at rest by confirming Walkerton as the future county town.

Among the most prominent buildings in the place are the County Buildings, erected in 1866, by a Mr. Elliott, of Brantford, as a result of that piece of legislation. They occupy a prominent position, adjacent to and facing the business portion, the grounds they cover comprising a whole square. They consist of jail, court-house, jailer's residence, registry office, and county offices proper. The jail is of stone, and stands in rear of the centre of the square, fronted by the court-house, which is a very fine white brick edifice, containing the various offices pertaining to the administration of justice. The registry offices and county offices buildings are also of white brick, and situated on either flank of the face of the square, the relative position of the whole being such as to add to the general effect. The jail and court-house cost \$42,834; the county offices (including addition to jail), \$7,500; and the registry office, \$5,360.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

The High and Public Schools of Walkerton, in their material phase, are certainly a great credit to the town; while the greatest care has been observed in bringing them up to that standard of efficiency now so proverbial among the more advanced towns and cities of the Province. The Public School was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$10,000 in addition to the land, which is valued at \$2,500. The staff consists of seven teachers, and the average attendance for the past year has bordered closely upon 400. The High School building was erected in 1878, and cost \$9,000 exclusive of fixtures, appurtenances, etc., and land. There are three departments at present, with accommodation for five or, in an emergency, six teachers. Tuition is free. Both buildings are, as their cost would indicate, of a superior class, composed of white brick; and to the conditions of superior accommodation and approved appliances, add also those of ornamental design and pleasing effect throughout.

Another very important educational institution of Walkerton is the Academy of our Lady of Lourdes, in connection with the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, and under the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The building of this Academy, in addition to furnishings, cost \$12,000. The discipline of the establishment is under the charge of seven sisters, with Sister Josephine as Superioress. Though but lately established, it is already meeting with very encouraging success. There is ample accommodation in the building for 100 young lady students. Although under the auspices of a Roman Catholic Society, the course of instruction is strictly non-sectarian, it being an established rule of the institution that no interference is made or allowed with the religious belief of the students.

The great extent and usefulness of the society who control this academy call for at least a passing notice of the order. It was founded in Bavaria, in 1833, by the Rev. Francis Seraphicus Sebastian Job, Chaplain Imperial to the Austrian Court, and the Rt. Rev. Wittman, Bishop Coadjutor of Ratisbonne. The "rule" of the order is that of the Blessed Peter Fourier, accepted by Pope Pius IX. in 1859. The spread of the order has been such that there are now in Europe 1,160 sisters, and in America 1,073; while the number of children and young ladies under their instruction exceeds 88,000, their schools being scattered through nearly every European country, the United States, and Canada. Munich, Bavaria, is the headquarters of the order. They came thence to America (Baltimore) in 1847, and to Milwaukee in 1850. At the former city is the "Mother House" of the "Eastern Province;" and at the latter (of which the Walkerton Academy is an adjunct) that of the "Western Province." The Milwaukee Convent is one of the largest and most complete on the continent.

The churches of Walkerton are among the objects of interest which would first attract a stranger, from their fine designs, proportions, and general appearance. The Church of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) is a fine brick structure, erected in 1874. In connection therewith is the academy above described. An idea of both these fine buildings may be obtained from a view of them in another part of this work. This congregation was first organized by Rev. John Keough, now of Hamilton, under whose superintendence the present church was erected, though the present incumbent has made important additions to it. Previous to the advent of Father Keough, Walkerton was simply a mission, visited periodically by Father Kelly, since deceased. The present incumbent of the church, Rev. P. J. Maddigan, is an Irish Canadian. He was born near Toronto; educated at St. Michael's College, Toronto, and the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal; served a number of years in the ministry at Hamilton, and came to Walkerton in 1877. A gentleman of superior attainments and broad and liberal views, Father Maddigan is popular with all classes of society, irrespective of religious creed.

Among the finest specimens of church architecture in the county is the Old Kirk (Presbyterian), presided over by Rev. Dr. Bell, a very able and popular exponent of the orthodox faith. This edifice forms one of the most prominent and attractive features of the whole town and vicinity to the beholder. The Canada Methodist Church is likewise a very large and handsome edifice of white brick, facing Court House Square; and the Episcopalians, Episcopal Methodists, and Presbyterians (Free Church) have each handsome and commodious church edifices, with considerable pretensions to architectural beauty.

The manufacturing interests of Walkerton are not very extensive, being confined chiefly to supplying local demand. In some lines, however, they are above the average and, all in all, quite creditable examples of their several kinds. The chief business in the place is that of David Moore, consisting of large grist and flouring mill, with six run of stones, and capacity of 200 barrels per day; and extensive saw and planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory in connection. The planing mill has over thirty different wood-working machines in it, and the saw mill (circulars) has a full-time capacity of about 50,000 feet daily. The whole establishment is run by water power, on the site of the original Walker mills, subsequently owned and operated by a celebrated manufacturing firm of Ingersoll, the Noxon Brothers.

There are two other large steam planing mills in the place; a custom foundry and agricultural implement (smaller grades) works; a steam stove factory and saw mill; a large steam fanning mill factory, turning out 500 mills per season; a pump factory; four waggon and carriage shops; eight blacksmith shops, and numbers of others of less important articles. There is also a large steam flax mill in the place; but our established rule of eschewing politics prevented us from learning whether the "N. P." has been the means of closing it up this past season.

The most important, in some respects, of all the Walkerton industries is Messrs. Kennedy and Bunston's steam woollen mill. This establishment manufactures almost entirely for the local trade, their "make" consuming about 20,000 pounds per season of native wools—the products, which are coarse tweeds, serging, blankets, and coarse yarn, requiring no imported wools in their texture. The mill is what is known as a "one-set" mill, containing the most approved machinery, and giving employment to about fifteen hands.

Among the important adjuncts of the place are the grounds and buildings of the Agricultural Society. A union exhibition of the whole north-western section of the peninsula is held here annually. The buildings and grounds are very extensive, and complete in every particular, and it is said the fairs held in them bear favorable comparison to any of similar nature in any part of the Province—a fact not hard to credit when one has surveyed the large extent of rich country tributary to Walkerton as its chief commercial and municipal centre.

That a place possessing the other attributes of Walkerton should also enjoy the advantages of "society" organizations, is only a matter of course. There is a Masonic Chapter, "Saugeen," No. 50; a Blue Lodge, "Saugeen," No. 197; a District Orange Lodge; L. O. L. No. 460; and "Walkerton" Lodge, I.O.O.F., No. 84.

There is a Mechanics' Institute, which has been in active operation for the past three years, possessing a library of nearly 1,000 volumes of well-selected works. Judge Kingsmill is the President; M. McNamara, Secretary-Treasurer; and Rev. Dr. Bell, Inspector. There is also a Young Men's Christian Association in active and successful operation, with free reading rooms and large membership, besides several temperance societies.

The press is fully and ably represented in the municipal capital by three widely circulated and well conducted weekly newspapers. The *Bruce Herald*, a Conservative journal, is the oldest; established in 1861 by Mr. Cox, later of the *Huron Signal*. Wm. Brown, the present proprietor, assumed the management of the paper in 1863. The *Telescope* was established by D. W. Ross in 1869, and for the past three years has been conducted by Adam Eby, M.B. It is Reform in politics. *Die Glocke*, a German newspaper, Conservative in politics, was started in 1869 also, by John Klein, but has been under the managership of J. A. Rittinger for the past four years. The fact that it has a circulation of 800 is proof not only of its being a well conducted journal, but also of the large number of citizens of the German nationality in our population.

At first sight, the success of the press in a town of under 3,000 of population seems quite exceptional; but when we consider the manner in which the papers are conducted, and the intelligence of the community among whom they circulate, we cease to wonder. And to a great extent the same remark may apply to all the chief features of the county town; for, taking it as a whole—if future results may be approximately judged from present indications—we may safely set Walkerton down as a town of great future importance, a result which must follow the mature growth of the yet partially developed territory by which it is on all sides and to long distances surrounded.

### TOWN AND TOWNSHIP OF KINCARDINE.

Although for many years separated for municipal purposes, the aims, interests, and history of this town and township have been, until municipal separation, the same, and so nearly identical ever since, that they are really as much the same community as if they were still one in municipal affairs; and as such, it seems proper that anything purporting to be a historical sketch should deal with them as we find them—one in their early settlement, their early sufferings, their subsequent development, their more recent growth, their commercial and financial interests, their social intercourse, their political convictions, their general advantages, their public improvements, their educational and religious institutions, and their common attributes.

From a historical point of view, this locality bears a place of chief interest as being generally claimed as the one of all the County of Bruce which was first settled by the present race. William Withers, an Englishman, originally from Portsmouth, but more recently from the Township of East Nissouri, in Oxford County, who is still a resident of the Town of Kincardine, has the honor of being one of the first white men to settle within the limits of the entire County of Bruce. He located on the site of the present town on the 5th day of March, 1848, and immediately commenced to build a saw-mill, which he had erected and in running operation by October of the same year.

The locality was known at this time by the name of "Penetangore" (so called by the English, though a corruption of the Indian word, "Nah-bah-nah-tahn-gah"), which means a stream with gravel on one side and sand on the other. For an indefinite period previous to this date, Penetangore Creek had been the rendezvous of Indian traders, who called there once or twice a year, but there had never been any station or building erected for the purpose, the visits being only temporary.

The general attributes and surroundings of the locality seemed to offer such promises of a fair future for Penetangore, that the government engineers who were sent to survey the township in October, 1848, laid out a "town plot" where the Town of Kincardine now stands. The old Indian name was first given to it, and continued to designate it till changed by the Postmaster General's Department in honor of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, whose family name "Bruce," the county bears.

After Mr. Withers, the next who located at Penetangore was John Downie (subsequently removed to the United States), who settled on the beach, just below the salt-works. This was in June, 1848, and during the fall of the same year there followed Donald McKaskill, James Munroe, Alex. Munroe, and several others, so that during the winter of 1848-9 the settlement comprised some seven families.

Although the surveyors came into the place in October, 1848, very little was done by them till the next spring, except laying out the town-plot. With the opening of the season of 1849, however, their work was prosecuted in the township; and the "Durham Line" being first run, the concessions were numbered from the north and south of this respectively. The fact of its being first surveyed, and of its geographical position giving promise of a future important thoroughfare, caused it also to be first settled, and we find that the settlement extended from Penetangore out the Durham Road, during the spring and summer of 1849, so rapidly, that by the year 1850 it is said every lot along the road, from Penetangore to the eastern limit of the township, was taken up and most of them in actual occupation.

Notwithstanding this, however, there was not sufficient population in the whole township in the beginning of 1850 to entitle them to representation in the council of the new United Counties of Perth, Huron and Bruce; and for this reason an election which was held (under the terms of the new Municipal Institutions Act), and at which Mr. Withers was elected Reeve, was declared null and void. But in 1851 the same objection did not apply, and the Rev. Wm. Fraser was elected Reeve; representing not only Kincardine, but the whole County of Bruce, in the United Counties Council.

The first schools and churches, first post office, stores, mills, etc., in the whole county was at the embryo Village of Penetangore. The first religious service ever held in the county is said to have been by an Episcopal Methodist preacher named Cox, who preached in the little log house belonging to Anthony Copp, one of the settlers of the fall of 1848. This house was built before the survey of the "plot," and when this was effected it was found to be immediately east of and facing Queen Street, directly opposite the present Harbor Street. The first white child born in the county is said to have been a son of Daniel Kehoe, a very early settler on the Durham Road, a short distance beyond the village.

Up to the autumn of 1850 there was scarcely a single settler further north than the Durham Road, except in near proximity to Penetangore. Mr. Reekie, the present Deputy Reeve, went through the township at that time on a prospecting tour (settling some time subsequently), and found Harvey Wilson on Lot 17, Con. 7, where he had erected a shanty and had a small clearing, and was almost the only settler then living

in all the portion of the township above spoken of. He had been there then about a year, and was without doubt the first to locate north of the Durham Road.

Following the first organization of the township in 1851, we have no certain means of tracing the municipal representation through a period of several years, the official records being lost or destroyed—in case of the township, up to those of 1865, and in case of the then village, up to 1863; and the recollections of even those who took a most active part in matters of public concern in those days are so much at fault, or their various opinions so conflicting, that we have been unable to trace the regular succession. However, it appears certain that Kincardine was set off from the township as an independent incorporated village in 1857; that the first Reeve was Wm. Rastell, who was also the first merchant in the village as well as in the entire county; that Joseph Barker, the present Division Court Clerk, was the first village clerk; and that William Sutton (present Sheriff of the county), Malcolm McPherson, David McKendrick, and Francis Walker, were the first village councillors.

Subsequently the facts and personnel as to the municipal succession in the village are, as above stated, very uncertain, till 1863, when William Sutton was Reeve for three consecutive years, followed by William Rastell in 1866, who retained the office till his resignation during the year 1869. Robert Baird, at present Warden of the county, was then elected to fill the unexpired term, and has been year after year re-elected to the position, both while Kincardine remained a village and since it has become a town.

Reverting to the township, we find that in 1865 (the first year of which we have authentic records) William Millar was Reeve; John McKinney, George Daniel, William Reekie, and John P. McIntyre, Councillors; and M. McKendrick, Clerk. Mr. Millar was re-elected to the Reeveship for the next five successive years, when he was succeeded for two years (1871-2) by Thomas Blair. This gentleman gave place in 1873 to John Corbett, who has continuously held the position up to the present year. In 1869 the township became entitled to a Deputy Reeve, and John P. McIntyre was the first elected to the position. The succession to this office has been as follows: 1870, Geo. Daniel; 1871—1874, Murdoch McLeod; 1875, Wm. Reekie; 1876-7, Thomas Bradley; 1878, James Rae Paterson, M.D.; 1879, William Reekie. In 1868, John Millar succeeded M. McKendrick as clerk; in 1870, Thomas Bradley succeeded Mr. Millar; and in 1872, David Gairdner succeeded to the position, which he retained till his death in August, 1879, when John Hills was chosen to the office.

The municipal councillors and officers for the current year are: Reeve, John Corbett; Deputy, William Reekie; Councillors, Samuel Emerson, Thos. Blair, Hugh Lamont; Clerk, John Hills; Treasurer, Benjamin Smith. In assessed valuation Kincardine Township ranks highest in the county, being \$2,167,300 for real estate alone; but in the "equalization," changes were effected which make it fourth, coming after Brant, Carrick, and Bruce. There were levied in taxes last year \$10,268.29 for municipal purposes, and \$5,713.71 for schools. The number of ratepayers in the township is 872, but the assessor's returns make no estimate of the total population.

There is a town hall at Arnow, a post village 9 miles north-east of Kincardine and 24 miles from Walkerton, where there is a store, waggon and blacksmith shop, shoe shop, temperance hotel, steam saw mill, and steam and water grist and saw mill, church and school. With the exception of Bervie, below referred to, this is the only semblance to a village belonging to the present township, although Glamis, partly in Kincardine and partly in Greenock and Bruce Townships, is a smart post village, containing 4 stores, 2 hotels, steam mills, and a number of smaller manufacturing establishments.

Bervie, situated on the Durham Road, 8 miles from Kincardine and 20 miles from Walkerton, was settled in the fall of 1849, and part of it first laid out as a village plot in 1856 by Nicol McIntyre, who had been appointed Postmaster in 1853, and still retains the office. The village has daily mail both ways, an office of the Dominion Telegraph Co., an Orange hall, a school, and Methodist, Episcopalian, and Primitive Methodist churches, besides 3 general stores, harness and shoe shops, 2 waggon and 4 blacksmith shops, a good hotel, 2 steam saw mills, a steam grist mill, a large cheese factory, and a population slightly in excess of 200.

Almost the entire trade of the township, together with a very large share from Bruce and Huron on the north and south, and Kinross and Greenock on the east, centre at the town of Kincardine, which, after its incorporation as a village in 1857, continued to grow and prosper surely though not very rapidly, it being 1874 when it passed into the list of towns by incorporation under the General Act. The proclamation of the Lieut.-Governor bearing on the subject bore date July 16th, 1874, and it entered upon its new municipal existence in January, 1875, with the following gentlemen as the first set of town officers: Mayor, James Brown; Reeve, Robert Baird; Councillors, W. P. Brown, Alex. Campbell, Ira J. Fisher, Alex. Gordon, James Henry, DeWitt H. Martyn, Robert Reed, T. C. Rooklidge, George Sturgeon, and Robert Walker; Clerk, John Hunter; Treasurer, James LeGear. The same Reeve, Clerk, and Treasurer have occupied the same positions up to and inclusive of 1879. W. P. Brown was Mayor in 1876-7-8, and James A. Macpherson in 1879. In 1878 the first Deputy Reeve was elected in the person of Robert Walker, who retained the position in 1879. For the current year, the town officials are: Mayor, James A. Macpherson; Reeve, T. C. Rooklidge; Deputy, Robert Scott; Councillors, James Ballantyne, B. Coombe, W. W. Davy, A. J. Evans, Alex. Gordon, Samuel Henry, E. Leslie, P. H. McCallum, A. Malcolm, David Small, Samuel Splan; Clerk, John Hunter; Treasurer, James LeGear; Chief of Police, J. Henderson; Chief of Fire Brigade, P. H. McCallum.

The public local improvements of the town consist of a Town Hall, High and Public Schools, Fire Department, well macadamized and side-walked streets, including several fine bridges over the Penetangore Creek and branches, and a public square; while the Dominion Government has formed a good harbor at the mouth of the Penetangore, tolerably easy of access, very convenient, and of sufficient extent to accommodate any amount of trade likely to centre here during the next fifty years. This harbor is formed by two parallel piers of timber cribs filled with boulders, extending several hundred feet into the lake, and a "basin" excavated from the flat which formed the "bottom" of the Penetangore. The first improvement of any extent in this direction was afforded in 1867 by a government grant of \$45,000, supplemented by county and village grants of \$10,000 each, or \$65,000 in all. The benefits accruing from this expenditure were really the starting point of Kincardine's present state of development, as it made the town at once an important shipping point, and drew an amount of grain trade from the interior which, without good facilities for handling and transportation, would never have fallen to its lot. It is now a port of entry, and, next to Goderich, the most important



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

of the Lake Huron Canadian ports—the Canadian Lake Superior steamers calling regularly, a large export trade of produce being transacted over the harbor, and a large import trade in Georgian Bay lumber, for which Kincardine has come to be considerable of a distributing depot. During the season of navigation most of the grain marketed here finds its outlet over the harbor; and, to give an idea of the immense proportions this trade has assumed, we may just mention that an inspection of the bank books of a single produce merchant for the month of October, 1879, shows him to have paid out for grain during that month the sum of one hundred and seventy-six thousand and some hundreds of dollars. The harbor, although built and owned by the Government, is, with certain restrictions, under control of the town.

In most Upper Canadian towns similar in size and wealth to Kincardine, our splendid school system has received an amount of encouragement, and acquired a position, worthy of praise and emulation; nor is this place any exception, unless it be that it has outstripped the great majority of similarly circumstanced communities in the enterprise exhibited by its citizens in affording educational advantages to the youth of the town and surrounding rural districts. The High and Public School Boards are here united, and controlled by the best men of the place; James A. Macpherson is Chairman, and DeWitt H. Martyn, M.D., Sec.-Treas. There is a High School and three Public Schools. The High School is a large white brick edifice, built in 1876 at a cost of over \$4,000; it is at present managed by two teachers, under the Principalship of Benjamin Freer, and has an attendance of 50 students.

Of the Public Schools, the Central is a very fine brick structure, erected on one side of the public square, in 1872, at a cost of \$6,000, and now employs 6 teachers. There are also two ward schools, which cost \$2,000 each, and each comprises two departments, there being in all 10 teachers in the Public Schools of the town, with an attendance of 550 pupils. The Head-master of the Public Schools is F. C. Powell.

The above figures include simply the cost of the buildings, in addition to which the High School grounds cost \$700; the Central grounds \$1,500; the ward school grounds \$300 and \$150 respectively; the furniture and appliances, at least \$2,500; making an investment, on capital account, of \$19,150 for schools.

The Town Hall is centrally and eligibly located, and is, for the size of the town, a fine building; having cost originally over \$8,000. It possesses more of the attributes of utility than ornament, although it is also very respectable in appearance. The interior, however, is fitted up with every regard to comfort, convenience, and appearance combined. The upper part consists of a fine public hall, with stage, ante-chambers, "green" rooms, &c., while the ground floor is occupied by Council Chamber, Town Clerk's Office, and Fire Hall, and basement includes lock-up, store-rooms, and caretaker's residence.

The Fire Department is little to boast of in extent, being confined to a hand-engine, supplemented by tanks at convenient places throughout the corporation. The celebrated Chicago cow is evidently needed here to wake the people up to the requirements of the age in this particular line. Such as it is, however, the department is as efficient as it can be; and everything pertaining thereto, including a nice library, is constantly in apple-pie order, as we know from personal inspection.

The public square is situated in rear of the Town Hall, which forms its front, while on the other three sides stand a number of the finest buildings to be seen in any of our Canadian towns, including the Central School, Canada Methodist Church, and several exceptionally fine private residences.

There are six churches in the place—Knox Presbyterian, Canada Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, Episcopalian, Baptist, and Roman Catholic. The first three, in the order named, are the finest; they are all white brick edifices. Knox Church has already cost \$20,000, and is not yet complete; the Canada Methodist, \$17,000; and the Episcopal Methodist, nearly \$10,000. There is a magnificent organ in the Canada Methodist Church, built by a celebrated Boston firm.

Among the attributes of the town are a large number of exceptionally fine private residences; some of which cost, for the building alone, in the neighborhood of \$30,000; and these being surrounded by handsome and well-kept grounds, tend to add to the general fine appearance of the town, which has of late years been gaining considerable celebrity as a summer resort, there being some well-kept hotels here—which fact is no small argument to the traveller when deciding upon a rusticating tour—the boating facilities of course likewise exercising their share in the general bill of fare comprising the inducements which promise to make Kincardine, ere long, a much frequented "watering-place." The "Queen's" hotel, which is the leading one in the place, is exceptionally well-kept, and among the best to be found in any of our provincial towns.

Although, strictly speaking, Kincardine is not a manufacturing town, yet it includes among its industries a number of very respectable enterprises, whose proportions and products would bear favorable comparison with those of many localities the proprietors of whose manufacturing establishments have within the past few months been wining and dining the Ottawa "boom-hunter." But without incurring the risk of censure for political partisanship by any expression of opinion as to whether our local "boom" has been affected favorably or otherwise by the "N. P.," we simply intend briefly glancing at them as we found them.

Probably the chief among them—at least once so if not at present is the salt interest. The enterprise was first approached, and boring for salt first accomplished here by a joint stock company known as the "Kincardine Salt Prospecting and Manufacturing Company (Limited)," which was organized in 1870, with an original paid-up capital of \$5,000, with James Brown as President of the company, and James A. Macpherson as Secretary-Treasurer. After they "struck ile," or rather brine, they built what is called a "kettle" block, which they substituted some time subsequently for a large block containing the "pan" apparatus now in common use.

Soon after this enterprise was started another company was formed—chiefly of Walkerton gentlemen—known as the "Bruce Salt Company." They also built a large block; and both companies, after several years trial of salt manufacture, retired with more experience than profit; and the works of both concerns, involving an estimated capital outlay of between \$50,000 and \$60,000, are now lying idle, with no prospect of resumption.

The salt industry, however, did not entirely die out in Kincardine with the dissolution of the above two companies. There is one "block" still run by L. Rightmeyer. A personal inspection discovered some half dozen or more men at work in this block, but the proprietor was so "very busy" managing the said half-dozen men that he "hadn't time to bother with parties hunting for information."

What appears to us to be the principal manufacturing enterprise in Kincardine is Ira J. Fisher and Company's foundry and machine

shops. Besides doing a general custom and agricultural implement business, they build steam engines, boilers, and fire and burglar-proof safes. They are also the sole manufacturers of the celebrated "Excelsior" cast-steel, die-pressed horse collar, a new and immensely popular patent. The establishment at present employs some 25 men, but from this statement no correct idea of their business can be formed, as their shops are filled with the most approved appliances and labor-saving machinery, all run by steam.

There are two steam furniture factories—Malcolm and Watson's, and E. Miller's, the former employing some 15 hands, and the latter from 6 to 10; while two large steam planing, sash, door and blind factories, are operated by Messrs. Evans and Vanstone. There is a marble-working establishment of considerable extent; also several waggon and carriage shops, some of large capacity, the usual number of blacksmith shops, a pump factory, several cooperages, and a large tannery.

Peculiar to Kincardine, as forming a more favorable local market for hog products than is elsewhere obtainable in the north-western section of the Province, is the large packing house of T. C. Rooklidge. This business has been in operation a number of years, and in 1877 the firm erected a fine three-story and basement 80 x 30 brick building, facing the south side of the market square, which, designed specially for the purpose, is supplied with all the most approved and labor-saving machinery and appliances known to the trade. It is operated by steam, and most complete in every detail. An average of 2,000 hogs are packed here annually; the pork and bacon finding market chiefly in the Georgian Bay lumber regions, and the hams, lard, etc., in the eastern trade marts.

The milling interests of Kincardine are by no means unimportant, there being three more or less extensive gristing and flouring mills, the competitive water and railway shipping facilities offering superior advantages in this line. Messrs. Carpenter & McCallum have a combined steam and water mill, a very fine one, with three run of stones. This is built on the site of the celebrated Withers' mill, the first in the County of Bruce. The head of the firm is the gentleman who, as the head of the firm of W. H. Carpenter & Co., government contractors, operated the celebrated combined land and water route to the North-West, known as the "Dawson Route," from the time it was opened by the Dominion Government till finally closed by them. There are two other gristing and flouring mills in operation—Wm. Ray's, steam, with two run of stones, and Coombe & Thornton's, steam and water, with three run.

Kincardine is the centre of several branches of business which extend widely through the country, noticeably the fruit-tree trade of Messrs. Dawson & Milligan, who keep constantly employed a large number of men, and operate over the entire territory from tide-water to the upper lakes.

The various literary and society organizations which we naturally expect to find in a live and prosperous modern town are not wanting here. A Mechanics' Institute was organized as early as 1866, and is still in successful operation. "Northern Light" Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 93, G. R. C., is located here; "Penetangore" Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 172; L. O. L., No. 288; "Mordecai" Tent, K. O. T. M., No. 1042; and a very numerous and prosperous temperance society known as a "Blue Ribbon Club," of which the station master of the G. W. R. is President.

Neither is Kincardine behind as regards the number or character of its newspaper press; there being two good weekly journals published here, the *Reporter* and *Standard*. The former was established in 1866 by a Mr. Andrews, now a High School teacher of Niagara. It is a staunch Reform paper, and is at present conducted by Chas. A. Bramell, a well-known resident, and a young man of good reputation and fair abilities. The *Standard*, a Conservative journal, is but recently started by the Mortimer Brothers, whose previous creditable experience in the newspaper business promises to make their venture here a decided success.

In regard to material resources, the last equalized assessment shows a valuation of \$851,400 in real property. The assessor's latest return gives the population as being 2,987, evidently an under-estimate. In 1878, \$15,695 were expended for all purposes, including, among other items, interest and coupons on railway debentures, the town having liberally aided the south extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, which has its terminus here, and which, by the great facilities offered to Kincardine, has been the means of very materially augmenting its growth and increasing its commercial importance, and proving thereby the wisdom of the people in extending to it the municipal aid without which it might still have been in contemplation only. The normal state of the finances indicates an annual tax levy of \$8,000 to \$10,000 for the past few years.

We have thus far refrained from remarking upon the mercantile and business characteristics of the place; but judged from its other attributes, the opinion will have formed, and rightly, that these are of an extent and importance commensurate with the general surroundings; while the most ample mail, telegraphic, express, and transfer facilities are a part of its properties; regular lines of "common carriers" communication being in daily operation by stage to and from Walkerton, Port Elgin, Goderich, and all intermediate points, in addition to the boat and railway lines.

All in all, the future of Kincardine, if judged from the circumstances of its past development and present condition, must be looked upon as one of great promise ensuring it a preponderance and predominance in wealth and commerce, which nothing short of an actual suspension of the universal laws of cause and effect seem likely to impede or avert.

### SOUTHAMPTON AND SAUGEEN.

The Township of Saugeen, in the northern corner of which the Incorporated Village of Southampton (formerly the Village of Saugeen) is situated, and of which it was the earliest settlement, is, with the exception of some townships in the "Indian Peninsula," the smallest in the County of Bruce, as it is in nearly every respect the finest from an agricultural point of view, the land being almost, without exception, of the very best quality, the surface variable, in no place too flat, nor in any but narrow strips adjacent to the water-courses too rough to be brought easily under successful cultivation.

The township, as well as the village at its mouth (now Southampton), was named from the chief river of the north-western portion of the Province, which enters its southern corner, runs in an irregular northerly course through almost its entire length, and forms its north-eastern and northern boundary from the point of crossing of the "Elora Road," which, thence southward, divides Saugeen from the Townships of Arran and Elderslie. The south-western boundary is formed by the Township of Bruce, and the north-western by Lake Huron, the whole approaching

in form to an equilateral triangle, containing an area of 36,167 acres, of which 18,296 are reported as improved. The county valuator's estimate of total value for this land is \$1,063,150; the number of ratepayers is given at 440, and the population (1879) at 1815. The financial statements of the township for the past few years shows the normal condition to require an expenditure ranging from \$8,000 to \$9,000, somewhat over one half of which is applied to school purposes.

The early history of the Town and Township of Saugeen is so nearly identical as to be most easily referred to in the same connection. Both were surveyed by the present Senator Vidal, of Samia. He had laid out the Elora Road in 1851, and the following winter and spring surveyed this township. The government town plot of Saugeen, the name of which has since been changed to Southampton, was laid out at the same time on both sides the mouth of the Saugeen River. The land in the township was put on the market by the Government very soon after, being, in point of date, the second township in the county—Brant being the first—though the "free grants" along the Durham Road had been open some time previously.

The first actual settler in the present limits of the township is said to have been Peter Smith, of Lot 14, Con. 5, who made the first clearing on the river lot now occupied by Mr. McGillivray. The site of Port Elgin was then a dense wilderness, but two families had settled at Saugeen Village, and the township was not surveyed for two and a half years subsequently. He put in the first crop ever planted in the township in the fall of 1850, and in 1852 was one of Mr. Vidal's party who surveyed the township.

Among the very earliest settlers—most of them previous to the survey—were John King, Gowanlock, James Henry, James Turner, the Pollocks, Alex. Wallace, John McArthur, Dugald Bell, Peter Smith, John Smith, Thomas Bryce, and Laughlan McLean. The latter kept a little tavern on the lake shore, in front of the present Village of Port Elgin, some years before the first settlement of that village; and the first named, who settled on Lot 15, Elora Road, was one of the Vidal surveying party, who, while stopping at his place, discovered mineral springs on his lot, which, though never practically utilized, yet are said to contain medicinal properties of superior virtue. A son in the family of Mr. Wallace, above mentioned, was the first male child born in the township.

Most of the early settlers came in from the Waterloo District, or through that country, finding their way to the vicinity of Walkerton, where they generally made rafts and floated down the Saugeen to their new location. For some time after the first settlement Owen Sound was the nearest market, and the early settlers along the shore had to drag their grain with oxen and "jumpers" through the bush to that place for grinding, or grind it, as many did, in hand-mortars of their own.

We have heretofore spoken only of the settlement of the township proper, but the Village of Saugeen was settled not only before any portion of the present township, but it seems quite certain that it was the very first settled portion of the entire County of Bruce; and in this connection a short description of the pioneers, and the circumstances of their settlement, may not be out of place. To Captain John Spence, a native of the Orkney Isles, who at an early age became a servant of the Hudson Bay Company, and Captain Wm. Kennedy, from the same place, and also an old employé of the same company, is due whatever honor may pertain to the original pioneers of what is now one of the richest, most populous, and most prosperous counties in Ontario. These gentlemen had been close comrades for years in various sections of the "Great Lone Land," while prosecuting the fur trade in behalf of the above great corporation. After quite a lengthy service, the last few years of which were spent chiefly at York Factory on Hudson's Bay, they retired from that service and came to Montreal, then the headquarters of the Canadian fur trade, when they heard of the rich furs of the "Saugeen Peninsula," and they determined to investigate the matter for themselves. They started in the spring of 1847 from Montreal, came via Toronto, Holland Landing, Orillia, Lake Couchiching, and the Severn River, to its mouth; thence via Georgian Bay to Owen Sound, at that time a very new settlement. They brought their own canoe (which they used in the North-West), and utilized it for covering the "water stretches" on the above indicated route. Leaving it at Owen Sound, they took across the peninsula on foot. On arrival at the mouth of the Saugeen they were so greatly pleased with the surroundings that they decided to locate there, and at once returned for their canoe, which they loaded with provisions and supplies; "coasted" around the cape to the present site of Wiarton, portaged their canoe and supplies thence to Boat Lake, whose outlet flows into the Sable, down which river they paddled to its mouth, and then coasted along the lake to their chosen location. The date of this second arrival was the early part of June, 1847 (the exact day is not certain), since which time Capt. Spence has been and still is a permanent resident, and Capt. Kennedy was, until his return to the North-West at a recent date.

The first summer of their residence these pioneers lived in a tent, which they replaced towards winter with a bark hut, and this was further improved during the winter of 1847-8 by a loghouse, still standing at the mouth of the Saugeen, which can safely be claimed as the first human habitation ever erected within the limits of the County of Bruce. The first white man they encountered in their solitude was George Jackson, Crown Lands Agent (afterward M.P.) of Durham, who came via the Saugeen, down which he floated on a raft to its mouth, where he met Spence and Kennedy. This was late in the summer, or early in the fall of 1848. He was on his way to the Penetangore to instruct the surveyors who were then expected there in regard to laying out the "Durham Road," and Capt. Spence took him to Penetangore in his canoe; and after he had transacted his business, returned him by the same route to the present site of Walkerton.

The next following Spence and Kennedy were James Orr, George Butcher, one McLean and family, and two brothers, Parrish. Orr was a resident of Goderich, and came in first of the above named, and made preparations to build a saw mill at the mouth of the river. It is said he "located" the land with that view previous to the arrival of Spence and Kennedy, but had made no demonstration which would indicate him as even an intending settler. Before dropping the subject of the pioneer settlement, we might say that Capt. Spence still resides in Southampton; has been a lake captain by profession for many years, and is looked upon as one of the best men in the business. For saving the lives of the crew of an American propeller, which went down in a gale off the Michigan coast some four years ago, after the rescue had been abandoned as hopeless by a number of other vessels, he was presented by General Grant, then President of the United States, with an elegant gold watch, ordered specially for him in New York at a cost of \$300, and appropriately engraved.

Passing on to the time when the population of Saugeen had so augmented as to entitle it to separate municipal government, we find the



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

house in the township is said to have been erected on Lot 45, Concession D., and Miss Jane Young was the pioneer teacher. Charles McGee and Isabella Shannon were the first couple to enter the hymenial bonds, and Samuel Shannon was the first store-keeper as well as the first Postmaster in the township, at the Post Village of Glenlyon.

The first municipal organization of the township occurred in 1856, and the following is a record of the first Council meeting ever held :

"First meeting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Carrick, held at Mr. J. Sherman's, on Monday, January 21st, 1856.

"Present, Messrs. Fischer, Rogers, Wm. McVicar, P. McVicar, "and Diemert;

"Moved by Mr. Fischer, that Mr. Rogers be Reeve, and moved in "amendment by Mr. Diemert, seconded by W. McVicar, that P. McVicar be Reeve.

"On a vote of the Council, Mr. P. McVicar was unanimously elected.

"Copied from the minutes taken by James Gorsline, who acted as "clerk at the above meeting.

"EDWARD SAVAGE,

PETER McVICAR,

"Township Clerk.

Reeve."

The Reeve's chair was filled next year (1857) by Mr. McVicar, after which Michael Fischer occupied the position for ten successive years, being (in 1867) the first ever elected to the Reeveship by the popular vote. Ignatius Korman was then Reeve five consecutive years, followed by Mr. Fischer again for four years, up to 1877, when James Murphy, M. D., was elected to the position for that year and 1878, while in 1879 the Council was presided over by Malcolm Campbell.

The township first became entitled to two representatives in the County Council in 1861; the first to assume that position being Charles Roszell, who was re-elected the following year. James D. Parsill was Deputy Reeve in 1863; John Hogg, in 1864-5; James Rawson, in 1866; James D. Parsill, in 1867-8; Frederick Kleist, in 1869-70-71; William Dickison, in 1872; George Redden, in 1873-4-5; George Diebold, in 1876-7. In 1878, Carrick became entitled to two Deputies—James Johnston and Malcolm Campbell being elected for that year, and Simon Stich and William Dickison for 1879.

The first Clerk, Mr. Savage, retained the position till his death, in August, 1872, when Dr. Murphy was chosen in his stead. He held the office till he resigned to accept the Reeveship in 1877, when Donald McLean succeeded him.

The following gentlemen (besides those who have been either Reeve or Deputy) have occupied seats at the Township Council Board, since the first year of the municipal organization: Peter Hersch, George Inglis, Robert Graham, Charles Knapp, Charles Gehl, Gilbert Taylor, John Grein, James Campbell, Wm. Clendenning, Robert Young, Andrew Rau, George Adams, Henry Zinn, Albert Goetz, Peter Wagner, Joseph Schmetz, Aaron Moyer, Anthony Millar, Daniel Klein, George Weidner, and Daniel Bean.

The Municipal Council and chief officials for the current year are: Reeve, Michael Fischer; 1st Deputy, James Johnston; 2nd Deputy, Wm. Dickison; Councillors, D. Bean, N. Roszell; Clerk, D. McLean; Treasurer, A. Messner.

Although there are several post villages in the township, the only one of any size whatever is Mildmay, situated very near its centre, on the Elora and Saugeen Road—the Otter Creek, a tributary of the south branch of the Saugeen River—and the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. Although settled up as a "farm settlement," about the same time as the other portions of the township bordering the Elora Road, there was no approach to a village till the building of the railway. The first settlers within its present limits were Ignatz Bitchey, Adam Johnston, and John Leonhardt; though the "father" of the village was Mr. Carnegie, an account of whose settlement here appears elsewhere. The place is the municipal "capital," and contains a Town Hall, built four years since at a cost of \$1,200. It is seven miles from Walkerton, the county town, and has all the mail, express and telegraphic facilities possessed by modern railway towns. There are four churches (Canada Methodist, Presbyterian, German Evangelical, and Roman Catholic), one fine school with three teachers, and four hotels, one of which is among the best in the county. The manufacturing industries comprise large brick-yards, a steam flax mill, steam saw mill, steam planing mill, two large flouring mills, three waggon and four blacksmith shops, pump factory, cooperage, and a number of smaller establishments; while the business portion includes five general stores, one hardware, one boot and shoe, one drug and book, one tin and stove, one furniture, and one harness store. The general aspect of the village presents a modern air of thrift and prosperity, there being a number of attractive private residences, a feature also possessed by the majority of the churches, hotels, and business blocks. Mildmay contains sufficient population to claim incorporation—the number being about 800.

The total number of acres of land in Carrick is nearly 60,000, of which nearly 40,000 are improved. The number of ratepayers is 1,068, and the population 5,278. The receipts of the municipality last year were \$19,316.15, and the expenditures, \$18,404.87; of the former, \$16,659.35 were collected in taxes; and of the latter, \$7,507.84 were applied to public schools, \$8,421.91 to county rate, and nearly \$1,500 to roads and bridges.

The result of the comparative statement of the valuation of this township with others of the county is borne out by reference to all their various attributes; and we might look further than the County of Bruce, and quite safely say that Carrick, when compared with the best townships of the whole of Western Ontario, stands well up in the front rank.

### TOWNSHIP OF CULROSS.

Culross is situated in the southern tier of townships of the County of Bruce, lying between Carrick and Kinloss on the east and west, having Greenock to the north, and Turnberry, in the County of Huron, on the south. The land is chiefly rolling, diversified by occasional flat stretches, with here and there a sprinkling of swampy area; while the soil may be described as second to none over a very large portion of its surface—the average of the whole being a high one. It is drained by the Teeswater River and its affluents, this being itself an affluent of the Saugeen.

The Incorporated Village of Teeswater is located almost in the centre of Culross. This portion was the first settled in the township, and its early occupation is referred to in connection with the local sketch of the above village. The municipal organization of Culross was first effected in the year 1856, with Peter B. Brown for Reeve; Wm. McKenzie, John Gilroy, Thomas Maloney, and Alex. Ross, Councillors; Robert Watson, Clerk and Treasurer; and James Henderson, Assessor.

Mr. Brown was again chosen Reeve in 1857; Wm. McKague in 1858; Mr. Brown again in 1859; Thomas Maloney in 1860; Alex. McIntyre, in 1861-2-3-4; F. H. Scholes, in 1865; Alex. McIntyre,

again in 1866-7, being therefore the first Reeve elected by the vote of the people; F. H. Scholes, 1868-9-70; George McKibbin, 1871-2-3-4; William Scott, 1875-6-7-8-9.

The first Deputy was chosen in 1866, in the person of John S. Riter, who retained the office the following year. George McKibbin was elected Deputy in 1868; P. B. Brown, in 1869-70; Andrew McLean, in 1871-2-3; William Scott, 1874; Peter Clark, 1875; Alex. McIntyre, 1876-7-8-9.

Mr. Watson, the first Clerk, continued in the office six years, when he was succeeded by Thomas Fairbairn, who performed the duties of the position till the year 1873, when he was in turn succeeded by John Marshall. The position of Councillor has been filled at various times, in addition to those mentioned as being members of the original Council, by Joseph Nicholson, John Logan, Robert Pinkerton, Alex. Gibson, Henry Haldenby, James Henderson, Alex. Forsyth, John Lehmann, Paul Ross, James Smith, Andrew Little, John Martin, Anthony Shoemaker, Fleming Ballagh, James Fraser, Peter Clarke, Peter McNaughton, William Smith, Samuel Kirkland.

The municipal officials for the current year are: Reeve, Wm. Scott; Deputy, Alex. McIntyre; Councillors, Anthony Shoemaker, Samuel Kirkland, and Fleming Ballagh; Clerk, John Marshall; Treasurer, William Colvin.

The only village entirely within the township is Teeswater, already referred to; but Formosa and Belmore—the former on the Culross and Carrick townline, and the latter at the corner of the four Townships of Culross, Carrick, Howick and Turnberry—are smart and growing places. The first named is the most important of the two. It is almost entirely composed of German settlers. The place contains two fine schools, a Roman Catholic convent under charge of the sisters of Notre Dame, two general stores, three blacksmith and two waggon shops, a grist mill, carding mill, saw mill, brewery, cigar factory, two cooperages, two cabinet and two harness shops, five shoe shops, one tin and hardware store, five general stores, and several hotels. There are also express and telegraph offices, and daily mail off Walkerton, eight miles distant. The nearest R. R. station is Mildmay, six miles away. The population is claimed to be nearly 600. The Roman Catholics are building an immense stone church here, which is estimated to cost over \$50,000.

Belmore, which is partly in the County of Huron, contains two hotels, three stores, school, church, Orange Hall, Grangers' Hall, a number of mechanics' shops of various kinds, and nearly 200 people.

The area of the township is between 56,000 and 57,000 acres (different assessment returns make a difference of nearly 1,000 acres, and the valuation placed upon it by the County Valuers is \$1,605,200, being thus the eighth in value of all the townships of the county.

### TOWNSHIP OF ELDERSLIE.

Elderslie, so far as the survey is concerned, is probably the most regularly planned township in the county. It is intersected by roads at right angles, at intervals of a mile and a quarter in each direction, the main lines running almost exactly toward the cardinal points of the compass. There are forty-nine (seven each way) of these squares, containing each one thousand acres, besides seven one-thousand acre blocks lying to the east of the Elora Road, which separates the township from Saugeen and Greenock on the west; while eastward it extends to the County of Grey, and has Arran and Brant for its respective northern and southern boundaries. There should be 56,000 acres in this area, which is however reduced by the extent of Paisley's proportion to 55,346, according to assessment returns. Within a small fraction of 24,000 acres of this total is reported as "improved," and the value of the same is set down by the County Valuers at the sum of \$1,756,550. The soil of Elderslie is much above the average; in fact, it is a very fine township from an agricultural point of view. Though the surface is generally undulating, in some cases even rough, yet it is all susceptible of cultivation except some swamps, of which there are several large stretches in the township, one in the centre of the west side covering some 1,500 acres in extent. Much has been done of late years to reclaim this land, and, under the facilities afforded by the Drainage Improvement Act, great progress has been made toward that end. During the past year, for instance, over \$2,000 were spent by the municipality for that purpose alone. The total expenditures for the past year amounted to \$14,774.79, of which \$5,452.57 were expended on schools. The township has liabilities of \$45,000, composed of debentures in aid of the Stratford and Huron Railway, the northern extension of which runs through the whole length of the eastern side. They have a Town Hall near the centre of the township (Lot 15, Con. 6), built some five years since at a cost of \$2,000, including grounds, &c.

In regard to the first settlement and early history of Elderslie, it is so identical with that of Paisley, which then was part and parcel of it, that we beg to refer the reader to the sketch of the last named place; and aside from this there seems to remain but little to observe with regard to it beyond a reference to its municipal organization and government.

Previous to 1856 it was united to the Township of Arran, but at that time it assumed independent functions, and commenced its municipal career under the guidance of Samuel T. Rowe, John Gillies, George Willisroft, Charles Ginty, and Robert Falconer as Councillors, of whom Mr. Rowe was chosen the first Reeve, and by whom Geo. C. Urquhart was appointed first Clerk. Mr. Gillies succeeded Mr. Rowe as Reeve in 1857, and continued in the position uninterruptedly till 1874, when he retired voluntarily, and was followed by Archibald Ewart for three years, he by Henry Brown for two years, and in 1879 Geo. Thompson was elected to the position. James Dobbey was the first Deputy-Reeve in 1862, and the position was almost monopolized for many years, and until recently, by either him or Thomas Bearman. The Municipal Council and officials for the current year are: Reeve, Geo. Thompson; Deputy-Reeve, Hugh McDougald; Councillors, John McDonald, Wm. Tully, John McIntyre; Clerk, Donald McKechnie; Treasurer, Wm. W. Hogg. There are several "post" villages, so called, in Elderslie, but none which approach the reality of a village except the

VILLAGE OF CHESLEY, which was incorporated under the general provisions of the Municipal Act during the past season, and only entered on independent municipal government the first of the current year, the village "fathers" being J. H. Elliot, Reeve; James Halliday, Geo. Stanley, N. B. Gillies, and Alex. Ramage, Councillors; J. McBain, Village Clerk; and D. M. Halliday, Treasurer.

Chesley and vicinity was first settled by Arch. and John McDonald, Arch. Neil, and Alex. McGregor, Robert, James, and Charles Allan, John Anderson, and John, Peter, Alex., and Donald McLagan. All but the McLagans came and "located" their land in 1854, but did not return to live till the following year. The McLagans, however, entered as permanent residents early in the spring of 1855, and were the first in the place. All the above were Highland Scotch families, who had settled temporarily in the County of Peterboro', and Alex. McDonald

was known by them as "The Chief," a *sobriquet* he always afterwards retained. A. S. Elliott, who was the real founder of the village, was a purchaser from Archibald McDonald.

The name of Chesley was given it by the Post Office Department when a post office was first established there, the place having been formerly known as "Sconeville," there-being some time previously a post office though no "ville" at Scone, a mile further east.

Within the past few years the development of Chesley has been wonderful. By the special census of 1879, in connection with the proposed incorporation, and taken by John Adolph as per instructions of the County Council, the population was found to be 907. Of all the inland villages we have seen, none we can now call to mind have presented to our casual observation so many pleasant attributes, and apparent indications of solid and substantial growth and assured prosperity, as this same little burgh. Eligibly located on the south branch of the Saugeen, it possesses water-power of great value, and there is one of the finest water flouring mills in the country here, with eight run of stones, and appliances throughout of the most approved pattern. The other manufacturing enterprises include a large woollen factory, whose "make" is nearly all taken by jobbing houses at the wholesale centres, a large foundry, steam cabinet factory, two planing mills, four carriage and six blacksmith shops, and various others of lesser importance.

There are Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and "Covenanters'" churches in the village, a large and very handsome brick school, with three departments, Orange and Oddfellows' Lodges, Montreal Telegraph Office, and private bank. The only communication at present is by daily stage to Paisley, eleven miles; but the place will soon be a live railroad town, the Stratford & Huron Railway being now in process of construction through the corporation. The village gave (under the "grouping" system) \$10,000 to aid in the construction of this work, besides its *pro rata* share of the township bonus. The distance from Wiarton, the northern terminus of the railway, is thirty-three miles, and from Walkerton, the county town, sixteen miles.

There are three hotels, one at least of which is among the best in the country, three liverys, and a very large number of mercantile houses, some of which are large and exceedingly well kept. The fine country by which the place is surrounded promises a certain support for a very considerable volume of commercial transactions, which will be indefinitely increased as soon as the advantages afforded by railway facilities are once obtained.

SCONE, above mentioned, contains a saw-mill, carding mill, store, and Post Office, with daily mail off Paisley. It was once apparently quite a village, but has evidently seen its best days, having been "sapped" by Chesley, which now seems to have established a local ascendancy which it is pretty sure not only to retain but to continually increase for some time to come.

The comparative table of "material resources" in the General County Sketch shows Elderslie to be well up in the scale of wealth and prosperity; and this position is more than likely to be improved upon in the future by the more thorough development of its splendid natural resources.

### TOWNSHIP OF GREENOCK.

Greenock is the only township in the County of Bruce which is entirely "inland," so to speak, being absolutely central, so far as its extension or non-extension to the county limits is concerned. "The township" (as the southern part is generally called) is of the shape of a square, whose sides run to the cardinal points, while "the gore" forms a right-angled triangle, whose adjacent sides are equal, and one of which lays along the north side of the square, the other being in alignment with the east side, which makes the eastern limit nearly sixteen miles from south to north. The township is watered by the Teeswater River, the surface is rolling, the soil of good quality, and the development of the whole is at least up to the average. The area contained by Greenock is reported at 61,173 acres, 23,277 of which are improved, and on the whole of which the County Valuers place an estimate of \$1,438,800. The population, as per assessor's return, is 3,087, and the number of rate-payers, 750.

The earliest settlement of the township was made along the Durham Road, which runs within one concession of its southern boundary. The man to whom is ascribed the credit of being the first settler in Greenock was John Caskanette, a French Canadian, from the parish of Anicet, in Huntingdon County, Quebec, one of the surveying party who laid out the Durham Road. While engaged in this occupation, he "located" Lot 28, Greenock, S. D. R., in 1849; and returning to Lower Canada the following winter, came back the ensuing spring with his family, accompanied by the families of Raphael, Luke, John, and Peter Chartreau, who all settled in the same locality, at the present Post Village of Riversdale, now containing a steam saw mill, shingle and lath mill, two stores, hotel, post and telegraph offices. When they came in they came by Goderich and Kincardine. The nearest settler to their location was Peter Stewart, in Kincardine Township, a short distance out from Penetangore, and they were obliged to leave their families at this place till they cut out a road to their location.

The time was the middle of March, 1850, and the snow was five feet deep in the forest. Towards the east the nearest settlers were about three miles east of the present site of Walkerton; and to the north and south no ray of sunlight pierced the clearing of a single settler for very many miles. The next season, however, quite a number of settlers came in upon the Durham Road, which was soon after nearly all located, and much of it actually occupied by settlers from all parts, attracted by the free grants.

From the circumstance of the early township records having been lost, we are not certain as to the year of its municipal organization. The first extant are those of 1859, which show previous organization, and also that John Valentine was the Reeve of the township for 1858, the preceding year; and we have it from old settlers that that gentleman was the first Reeve of the township. Mr. Valentine continued to be Reeve uninterruptedly till 1863, when Robert Pinkerton filled the office for two years, after which the duties of the position were performed as follows: 1865, John Valentine; 1866-7, Robert Pinkerton; 1868, Robert Mair; 1869-70-71, Robert Pinkerton; 1872-3, James Mair; 1874, James Miller; 1875-6-7-8-9, Wm. Bradley. Thomas Corrigan was the first Deputy-Reeve, in 1865; then, till 1868 inclusive, there was no Deputy; after which Patrick Toohey was elected three consecutive years; then James Miller, in 1872; Patrick Toohey again in 1873-4-5; John Coummins, in 1876; Lewis Lamb, in 1877-8; and Wm. A. Reed, in 1879. The present Clerk has filled the position some twelve years, and the full set of municipal officials are: Reeve, Wm. Marshall; Deputy, Wm. A. Reed; Councillors, Richard Garland, Alex. McDonald, Alex. Symon; Clerk and Treasurer, Wm. Clark. There are no peculiarities worthy of remark about this township. It is strictly an agricultural section, and there are no villages of any extent within its



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

### VILLAGE OF LUCKNOW.

Beginning with the first settlement of what is now the thriving and prosperous Village of Lucknow, we find the pioneer of the place was Eli Stauffer, a German, who is also claimed to be the first white man who ever crossed the Township of Kinloss. He took up that section of Kinloss on which the chief portion of the northern part of the village now stands, in the winter of 1849-50, and was followed soon after by Walter Armstrong, who settled in Wawanosh, just east of the village site; while south-west, north-west, and north-east respectively of what has since grown to be the village, Daniel Webster and family, William, James, and David Henderson, and Roderick Golan, settled about 1853; the former in Ashfield, the others in Kinloss. The last named gentleman, though by no means young when he settled here, continued to reside where he originally located till April, 1879, when he died at the extreme old age of one hundred and three years, a circumstance well calculated to confirm the generally conceded fact of the extraordinary salubrity of the climate of this section of the Province.

In 1858 James Somerville, who had several years previously settled in the southern portion of Wawanosh, removed to the site of the village, purchasing the property of Mr. Stauffer; and the same year erected the first mill in the Township of Kinloss, on the Nine-Mile River, which flows through the place. The same year he also laid out the village-plot, gave it its present name—after the city in India whose celebrated siege by the British about that time forms one of the prominent annals of the history of the Empire—and named the streets after the British generals who distinguished themselves during the Indian war. The impetus given to the place by the building of these mills was the real starting point of the prosperity and growth of the village, of which Mr. Somerville is therefore legitimately the founder, though not actually the first settler. And as well as being the founder, he has been to a very great extent also the builder, the subsequent development of Lucknow being as much due to his energy as was its inception to his enterprise. He has always been one of the leading men in this whole section of country, both in respect to his private business and in aiding and encouraging all public enterprises. He is a magistrate of many years standing, and was the unsuccessful candidate for the Commons at the general election of 1872, against Thomas Farrow, M.P. for North Huron.

The winter following Mr. Somerville's settlement, Mr. M. Campbell arrived and opened the first store. At the same time also (winter of 1858-9) the Lucknow Post Office was established, Mr. Campbell being commissioned as Postmaster, a position which he has ever since retained.

From this time forward settlers came in thick and fast, till the extent, wealth, and population of the place had so developed by 1873, that steps were taken for incorporation; and in connection with the consummation of this much-desired result, there was from first to last so much scheming, wire-pulling, gerrymandering, and sharp practice generally, that a brief statement of the facts may not be out of place. It should be mentioned by way of preface that the point at issue was whether the new village should belong to the County of Huron or to Bruce. From what facts are at our command we cannot but conclude that the advocates of the former scheme were most unjustly and arbitrarily dealt with in order to further the political prestige of parties having influence at "headquarters"—facts and circumstances combined, pointing to the great preference of the majority to be attached to the County of Huron. Among these "circumstances" we may mention that the greater portion of the village was in the Townships of Ashfield and West Wawanosh, in the County of Huron, to whose municipal government the majority were therefore more closely attached, in addition to which, the place is but 22 miles from Goderich, the county seat of Huron, whereas it is 27 miles from Walkerton, the county seat of Bruce.

Early in 1873, a meeting called for the purpose decided to incorporate, and the Huron County Council passed a by-law assenting to such incorporation so far as that part of the village within Ashfield and Wawanosh was concerned, but stipulating that the new village should form a part of Huron County. At the same time the County Council of Bruce passed a similar by-law in relation to the Kinloss portion, the "rider" in this case attaching the village to the County of Bruce. Rather than hang on the horns of the dilemma thus presented to them, the villagers sought relief from the Legislature, and a Special Act of Incorporation was passed at the session of 1873, which conferred the privileges sought for, but left it an open question as to which county Lucknow should belong. The new organization commenced with January, 1874; and the first Village Council consisted of M. Campbell, Reeve; Alex. McIntyre, Walter Treleaven, Thomas Lawrence, and Charles Mooney, Councillors.

The question of county jurisdiction being left unsettled by the Act of Incorporation, accounts for the passage of the following resolution at the second meeting of the Council:

"Moved by Councillor Lawrence, seconded by Councillor Treleaven, that the Clerk be instructed to write to the Governor-in-Council, to have the Village of Lucknow annexed to the County of Huron for municipal purposes, as this Council considers the village 'disfranchised under the present circumstances.—Carried.'"

By-law No. 1. of the village appointed Geo. T. Burgess Clerk and Treasurer, which offices he continued to hold till January 1st, 1879.

The question of county annexation continued to agitate the citizens for many months after its incorporation, and it is averred that an Order-in-Council was actually issued annexing the village to Huron, but a severe pressure of political influence suppressed the measure before it was gazetted; whereupon the Government sent up an agent to take a vote of the people on the question, when, through an alleged "crookedness" in the management of the poll, the vote resulted in a tie, and an Order-in-Council was made annexing the village to Bruce. Previous to the issue of the order, however, the Council protested to the Government against past (and as they also rightly surmised, intended) proceedings, and even subsequently thereto prayed the Government to reconsider their determination; but the resolutions embodying their protest and petition were barren of result, except to place upon record their disapproval of the arbitrary act of the Government.

Since incorporation there have been but few changes in the personnel of the Council. Mr. Campbell continued to hold the office of Reeve till D. A. McCrimmon was elected in 1878; this latter gentleman was succeeded in 1879 by George Kerr. For the current year the municipal officers of the village are: Reeve, George Kerr; Councillors, G. W. Berry, D. Campbell, Geo. McHardy, M. Corrigan; Clerk, W. H. Smith; Treasurer, D. E. Cameron.

Although there are a number of fine business blocks in Lucknow, little can be said in praise of its general style of architecture. This

remark, however, can scarcely apply to its private residences, of which there are a large number of handsome and expensive ones, some of them exceptionally so.

There is a Methodist, an Episcopalian, and two Presbyterian churches here, the former of which is the oldest, built in 1868; and previous to this time the now discarded school-house was used for holding divine service, which, previous to its erection, was held in a hotel, Rev. Mr. Smith having preached the first sermon in the place.

Lucknow possesses superior educational advantages, having lately advanced in this regard from a decidedly commonplace school-house (built by private subscription in consequence of the hostility of the townships to the enterprise) to a handsome two-story white brick school, erected at a cost, including ground and fixtures, of \$10,000. Five teachers are here employed, under the able direction of G. W. Priest, Head-master.

The town being situated on the south extension of the W. G. and B. Railway, of course possesses all the fullest advantages of mail, express, and telegraph facilities. There is also daily stage connection to and from Goderich and Walkerton. Accommodation for the travelling public is both good and ample, in the latter respect there being no less than eight hotels in town and a couple of liveries. The mercantile interests are represented by seven general stores, three groceries, two harness, two drug and book, and two tin, stove, and hardware stores; while among the manufactures are two grist, one saw, and two planing mills, two large carriage factories, a fanning-mill factory, and the usual number of less pretentious establishments. A popular private bank furnishes the conveniences peculiar to all these institutions. There are agricultural grounds here, quite extensive and complete, belonging to a Union Agricultural Society formed from the several adjacent townships. The hall for inside exhibits is exceptionally large, covering an area of some 200 x 75 feet.

The population is now claimed to be 1,500, and the last revised assessment shows real property of the value of \$194,450; personal, \$48,325; and taxable income, \$400.

There are a number of different "society" organizations, including a Royal Arch Chapter of the masonic body, a Blue Lodge ("Old Light," A. F. & A. M., No. 184, G. R. C.); "Lucknow" Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F.; an L. O. L., and one of O. Y. B.; while that indispensable requisite to civilization, the press, is ably represented by the *Sentinel*, a live local paper of Reform sentiments.

Although surrounded by a fertile territory, the location of Lucknow precludes the idea of its ever becoming a metropolis; yet there is no just reason for doubting that it will at least continue what it is, and that it will at the same time "grow with the growth" of the county which envelopes it on all sides, and even now constitutes it the centre of a very considerable agricultural trade.

### VILLAGE OF TEESWATER.

This incorporated village is situated almost in the centre of the Township of Culross, and is the present terminus of the western division of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, 16 miles from Walkerton by road, and 125 miles by the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway from Toronto. It was first settled by Matthew Hadwen in the spring of 1855. This gentleman was one of a family of four sons and three daughters of Robert M. Hadwen, formerly a large landowner in Lancashire, England, whence he emigrated to Canada in 1847. On the way to Western Ontario, both father and mother died of ship fever. After numerous adventures Mr. Hadwen found himself one of the pioneers of Normanby Township, where he was burned out, losing all his possessions, in 1854; and in hopes of bettering his fortune, moved the following spring into the then untracked wilderness of Culross; being the first settler at Teeswater, if not the first in the entire township, and being obliged to "bush out" a road for his oxen, over five miles from the nearest settlement to the point chosen for his location.

As the whole township settled up very rapidly after Mr. Hadwen's location, he soon afterwards opened a store, the first in Culross, and shortly after this a Post Office was also opened (of which he was the first Postmaster) under the name of Teeswater, from the beautiful stream, a tributary of the Saugeen, on which it is situated.

Although the place assumed the status of a post village at this early date, its development was exceedingly slow till the railroad agitation struck the country like a tidal wave some eight years ago, and since the building of the "narrow-gauge" into Teeswater as its terminus, a short time subsequently, the greater part of the present village has sprung up. The rapidity of its progress can be judged from the fact that it now contains a large steam cabinet-factory, combined planing mill, sash, door, blind, and pump factory, steam woollen and carding mill, a large foundry and agricultural implement factory, two cooperages, a large steam grist and flouring mill, and two water mills of the same class, a large tannery, a creamery and cheese factory, five carriage and waggon shops, half a dozen blacksmith shops, two harness, three shoe, two tailor, and three millinery shops, five general stores, four groceries, one hardware, two tin and stove, two drug and book, one book, and two furniture stores, besides butchers, bakers, confectioners, barbers, &c., &c., a number of good hotels, several liveries, two telegraph offices, two fine schools, and seven churches.

In regard to these latter, we believe Teeswater is ahead of any place of similar size we have yet seen, in the elegance and costliness of its churches, of which there are two Methodist, two Presbyterian, one Episcopalian, one Baptist, and one Roman Catholic.

The schools also are worthy of special remark. One erected in 1878 cost over \$7,000. It is of brick, is a very ornamental edifice, appropriate and commodious in all parts, and contains three departments. The "old" school is a very fine stone structure, also accommodating three teachers, and cost for the building alone nearly \$2,000.

The village was incorporated under the general provisions of the Municipal Act in 1874, the same coming into force in January, 1875. The first Municipal Council and set of officials were: Alex. Gibson, Reeve; J. Fraser, T. Stephens, J. Ballagh, and M. Hadwen, Councillors; Wellington McVety, Clerk; Thos. McKague, Treasurer; John Oliver, Assessor; and John McDonald, Collector. Since then the succession to the Reeveship has been—1876, A. Gibson; 1877, James Fraser; 1878, Thos. Shannon; 1879, James Fraser. Besides those holding seats at the Council Board the first year of its incorporation, the position has been filled at various times since then by John Gillies, M.D., J. R. McLean, Thos. Shannon, And. Little, John Oliver, Geo. Theobald, Thos. Fairbairn, and Samuel Waldo. Allen McLean was Clerk in 1877, and B. S. S. Hadley in 1878-79. The Council and municipal officers for 1880 are: Reeve, Thos. Stephens; Councillors, Samuel Waldo, Thos. Davidson, Wm. Ballagh, John Gillies; Clerk, Benj. S. S. Hadley; Treasurer, John Marshall.

Financially the village stands well—the only liabilities being its share of the Culross bonus debentures in aid of railways, and the school debentures issued for the erection of the new building above referred to. The total "equalized" assessment for 1879 was \$209,000; the number of ratepayers, 260; and the population (assessor's estimate, which is very low), 982.

All in all, Teeswater may be set down as a good specimen of our flourishing western towns; and the indications for the future are that it will continue to improve the advantageous position it has already secured.

### VILLAGE OF TIVERTON.

This is one of the youngest of the incorporated villages of the County of Bruce (Chesley and Wiarton being last organized), and was called into existence by Special Act of the Ontario Legislature at the session of 1879. Proceedings were originally taken to incorporate under the General Act by resolution of the County Council, and though the time within which this was effected forbade the coming into effect of the new municipal organization at the beginning of 1879, yet the elections were held and everything inaugurated with the beginning of the New Year; and this Act of the Legislature was passed to legalize what had been done, so that the village should not be obliged to remain for another year as portions of the respective townships of Bruce and Kincardine, in each of which it is partially situated, being on the Goderich and Southampton gravel road, nine miles north of the town of Kincardine.

The first municipal elections resulted in the return of John C. McEwen as Reeve, and John McAnlay, Joseph Robertson, John McLeod, and G. B. Lamont, as Councillors. Duncan Cameron was chosen the first Clerk; Norman McInnes the first Treasurer; Donald Robertson the first Assessor, and Geo. Dayton the first Collector. The village officials for the current year are: Reeve, J. C. McEwen; Councillors, John McAnlay, John McLeod, J. J. Fee, John Dewar; Clerk, D. Cameron; Treasurer, N. McInnes.

The locality was settled at the same time as the surrounding parts of the adjacent townships, but no approach to a village was apparent till the arrival of Norman McInnes, the present Postmaster of the place, in 1857. He built and opened a store here during this season, the only settlers in the immediate vicinity at that time being Donald McDonald, who had opened a blacksmith shop; John Beston, who kept a shoe shop; and Malcolm McKay, who kept a tavern.

Mr. McInnes named the place St. Andrews in honor of Scotia's patron saint; but on the establishment of a Post Office here in 1860, the department objected to the name, and sent up a list of others to choose from, that accepted by the residents being the present appellation. The cause of objection to the original name was the fact of there already being another post office of the same name within the Province.

The progress of the place has been of a most satisfactory nature, as is evidenced by the fact of its late incorporation. The official census in connection with that ordinance made the population of the village 770, or, including non-residents who owned property within the limits, over 800; and the first assessment gave a total valuation of \$105,787, about \$100,000 of which was real property.

As may be supposed from the size of the place as well as its age, or rather want of age, it possesses no very ornamental or extravagantly expensive buildings, though it may be safely said of it that it is not behind the average in that respect. It is surrounded by a splendid agricultural country, which already contributes quite a local trade to the place, and this must continue to grow and develop with the growth and development of the country. The present business of the place is comprised of five general stores, two tin, stove and hardware stores, one drug and book store, millinery, tailor, and shoe shops, two harness shops, baker's and butcher's shops, &c., &c., three hotels and a livery.

There are quite a number of manufacturing industries in the village for a place of its extent, the list including a foundry and agricultural implement factory, with planing mill, &c., attached; two steam grist and flouring mills, a large tannery, a cheese factory, two cabinet factories; one of them steam; a steam woollen factory, steam saw mill, two waggon and four blacksmith shops, and a number of smaller establishments.

There are three churches—Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian; a very nice new brick school, with room for three departments, there being two now in operation; the Village Hall, the old school house being used for the purpose; a live local weekly newspaper, *The Watchman*, a Reform journal, ably edited by John Pollard; Dominion Telegraph office, and daily mail per stage, north and south. The nearest railroad station is Kincardine, 9 miles south; and the distance to Walkerton, the county seat, is 28 miles.

Though Tiverton can never, from its situation, become a place of any preponderating importance, yet it will naturally keep pace with the progress of the surrounding country, and continue to be a local depot and entrepot for the exchange of merchandise and agricultural products, and as such, form one of the liveliest and most pleasant of our country villages.

### SAUGEE INDIAN PENINSULA.

When, by the treaty between the Government of the old Province of Upper Canada and the Indians of "Western Canada," in 1827, the large extent of territory then forming a part of the "Western District," and now embracing in part the Counties of Perth, Huron, Bruce, and Grey, was surrendered by the Indians, it was provided that they should still retain that portion of land lying to the north of a line drawn from the mouth of the Sydenham (Owen Sound) to the mouth of the Saugeen. This territory was thereafter, and is to this day, known as the Saugeen Indian Peninsula.

Subsequently, when the townships to the south of this line began to settle up, the Indians surrendered to the Government a strip along the southern boundary of this territory, from river to river, on condition of the Government undertaking to build a road through from the one point to the other. The territory thus surrendered is everywhere known as the "half mile strip," and has been attached, without regard to regularity or any particular rule, to those townships thereto adjacent. The Indian Peninsula proper, therefore, consists of all the territory north of the present Saugeen and Owen Sound road, which the Government opened agreeably to terms above referred to.

Still later, in 1855, the Government recognizing the necessity of securing this territory for the whites, who were already filling up the townships immediately to the south, Lord Bury, the Private Secretary of the then Governor General, who, *ex officio*, was at that time Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was sent to negotiate a treaty with the Indians, who were chiefly located near the mouth of the Saugeen. He came to Owen Sound, from which place he had considerable difficulty in arranging a meeting with the chiefs, the principal of whom, Miamdash,



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

father of the present chief of the same name, was hostile to any further concessions to the whites; but after considerable negotiation through "runners," a meeting was effected at a point on the Sable River, half way between the mouths of the Sydenham and Saugeen, and just south of the present village of Allenford. At this council a treaty was made for the surrender of the peninsula, except some few reserves, the largest of which (since also surrendered, however) was the present Township of Sarawak, in the County of Grey.

The Indian Peninsula, therefore, is composed of the Townships of Keppel and Sarawak, in the County of Grey, and the Townships of Amabel, Albemarle, Eastnor, Lindsay, and St Edmund, in the County of Bruce. These townships were immediately afterwards surveyed and soon thrown on the market, and with the settlement and present condition of those included in the County of Bruce we propose herein briefly to deal.

And first, in regard to the early settlement, we find that Amabel, the most southern of the group, was the first in point of time. Who was actually the first settler, however, or what locality was really first settled, is a point we have been unable to determine. In comparing dates we find that William Bull, who has been Clerk of the township since its first organization, and James Allen, who has been for the past thirteen years Reeve, both came in during the early days of April, 1847, the one settling on Colpoys Bay, some two miles north of the present Village of Wiarton, the other on the southern border of the township, at the present Village of Allenford, which was named after its pioneer. At that time they were what is called "squatters," the land not yet being offered for sale by the Government till the 4th September following.

When Mr. Allen settled, as above, on Lot 9, Con. A., the nearest to the eastward was Gordon Matthews, in Keppel, four miles distant; and a little further on was James Webster, both on the Owen Sound Road. David Forsyth (since removed) settled about four miles west of Allenford, on the Southampton Road, as near as can be made out, on the same day of Mr. Allen's arrival. John Griffith and Thomas Knox were the next to come in, both on the Amabel side of the town line, and a short distance east of Allenford. After the land sale in September, the settlement of the southern portion of the township was quite rapid.

A son of David Forsyth, above mentioned, is said to have been the first white child born in that portion of the Indian Peninsula now included in the County of Bruce. The first religious services ever held in the peninsula (except by Indian missionaries) were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Dyre, a Wesleyan Methodist minister, in the house of Mr. Allen, which was for a long time used as a "meeting house" for all denominations, till the building of the old log school, a short distance east and on the corner of his lot, which is still standing though out of use, and which was the first school-house erected in the Bruce portion of the Indian Peninsula, as Mr. Allen's house, the one he at present resides in, is also said to have been the first human habitation erected within that territory. The one who first "taught the young idea" the "three r's" in the Indian Peninsula was a Miss Kate Wright, now Mrs. Gowan, of Singhamton; and, as usual even in the days of the Hoosier Schoolmaster, she "boarded around."

Reverting to the Colpoys Bay settlement, we might remark that when Mr. Bull located there, the nearest white settler was on the Owen Sound Road, with the exception of three white men living temporarily at the Indian village across the bay, where the post village of Oxenden now is, in Keppel. One of these, a Mr. Gleason, had been sent up by the Government to show the Indians how to build a mill; and two families, named McKenzie and Cameron, lived in a shanty together, and carried on fishing. In September, 1857, four families came in and located near Mr. Bull, namely: Alex. Greig, Wm. Paton, Fulton Thompson, and Andrew Horne; and in the following December, John Wood and Samuel Atkinson. The latter two settled on the Albemarle side of the line, but the other four, as well as Mr. Bull, had settled on the Amabel side.

The next spring (1858) there was an excursion per steamer *Canadian* from Owen Sound, to Colpoys Bay, and five families came in on the boat and took up a permanent residence, viz.: Rev. Ludwig Kribs, Henry Kribs, Caleb Spragg, Ludwig Spragg, and Joseph Stringer. After this the settlement extended from the south, and it was not until a comparatively recent date that any settlement existed north of Colpoys Bay, except that of which Lion's Head, in Eastnor, is the centre, and which is now one of the most prosperous in the peninsula. This little hamlet itself—so called from the name first given the locality on account of the supposed resemblance of a huge rock at the entrance of the little bay on which it is situated to the head of the king of beasts—already contains three stores, two hotels, steam saw mill, steam grist mill, several mechanics' shops, and is the centre of a considerable local trade, the settlement tributary thereto being composed of a good class of farmers, many of whom have very fine farms, large clearings, and extensive and expensive improvements. There is a mail here weekly, and this is the most northern point in the peninsula at which there is a post office.

Beyond this northward there is no settlement of any account till we arrive at Cockwell's Mills, twenty miles further on, though isolated settlers are scattered at lesser or greater intervals along various sections of the route. These mills are located on the Bury Road, near the southern part of the Township of St. Edmund. They were erected some five years since, but the settlement was composed almost solely of the hands about the establishment and their families, till within the past couple of years quite a farm settlement has sprung up.

Beyond this there is not a single settler for some twelve miles, the road running through a desolate, rocky, burnt district, till we arrive at the extreme northern point of the peninsula. The first settlement here, and in the whole Township of St. Edmund, was effected in the spring of 1872 by Abraham Davis and Charles Earle, with their families, who came from Collingwood, and for three years never saw another white man in the place. In 1875, John Shearer, Jacob Belrose, and Michael Belrose, came in, in the order named; in 1876, James Seaman, from Owen Sound; in 1877, Donald McDonald, who had for years previously kept the Cove Island Lighthouse, between that point and Manitoulin Island; in 1878, George Pepper, and, during the autumn of 1879, a number of others, making in all some fifteen families who now compose the "Tobermorey" settlement, as it is called, from the name given a small, land-locked, and magnificent harbor which indents the extreme point of the peninsula, and around which the surveyors laid out the Government town plot of "Bury." The entrance to this harbor is easy of access, and about thirty rods wide; the interior being commodious, deep to the very shore, and, even during the severest storms, as smooth as a mill-pond. There is neither school, church, doctor, minister, nor mechanic of any kind in the settlement. Their surplus produce is shipped in small coasting craft to Owen Sound, Collingwood, Port Elgin, &c., &c.

Besides the "settlements" noted above, there are several of more or less importance in the three northern townships; while Albemarle is getting pretty well settled up in parts, and the major portion of Amabel may be considered already well settled. The principal "villages," and, in fact, the only ones north of Wiarton, are Lion's Head, already mentioned; "Pike Bay," so named from a little indentation off Lake Huron on which it is situated, on the Albemarle and Eastnor line; and "Colpoys," on the bay of the same name in Albemarle, near the Amabel line. The former of these contains large steam mills, stores, school, and church, and is surrounded by quite a populous farm settlement, which, however, is yet very new. "Colpoys" contains hotel, two stores, steam grist mill, two small steam saw mills, blacksmith's shop, etc., etc.; also Montreal Telegraph Office (the most northern point in the Province possessing telegraphic facilities), and a Post Office with daily mail off Owen Sound, 23 miles distant. In addition to the above (and Wiarton, elsewhere referred to), Hepworth, a small "post village" on the crossing of the Owen Sound and Oliphant Road with the Grey and Bruce county line, and Allenford, situated where the River Sable crosses the Saugeen and Sydenham Road, about half way between the termini of that road, are the only places worth mentioning. The last named was laid out by James Allen some twelve years ago, and is now a thriving and pleasant hamlet, containing three stores, saw mill, shingle and lath mill, grist mill, a number of mechanics' shops, a fine two-story brick school with two teachers, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, a good hotel, a number of nice business houses and private residences, and a population exceeding 250, which is rapidly increasing. There is a daily mail east and west, an office of the Montreal Telegraph Company, and it is a proposed station (as is also Hepworth) on the Stratford and Huron Railway, now being built through that section.

WIARTON VILLAGE, situated on Colpoys Bay where the Grey and Bruce county line terminates in the Georgian Bay waters, partly in the town of Amabel and partly in Keppel, is the chief town in the Indian Peninsula. It was laid out as a government town plot when the peninsula was first surveyed, but was not put into the market by the Government till some twelve years since. The first settler in the limits of the town plot was James Lennox; the first store was kept by Mr. Dinsmore, for some years Deputy Reeve of Amabel; and the first tavern by B. B. Miller, present Indian Land Agent at the place. The greater part of the present village—probably four-fifths—has been built up within the past four or five years, since the conviction obtained that it was to be the final terminus of the Stratford and Huron Railway. It at present contains seven general stores and four groceries, besides tin, hardware, stove, boot and shoe, two drug and two book stores, flour and feed store, bakeries, etc., etc. It has daily mail per stage off Owen Sound, 20 miles distant, and is 60 miles from Walkerton, the county town. It is the terminus of the Stratford and Huron Railway; has two steamers daily during the season of navigation to and from Owen Sound; and possesses what is everywhere admitted as the finest harbor on the Georgian Bay, or indeed on the whole chain of lakes, being very commodious, easy of access in all weathers, perfectly land-locked, and with deep water right up to the shores. There is a large steam grist mill, three steam saw mills, steam shingle mill, steam planing mill, steam woollen factory, and a variety of smaller iron and wood-working establishments. A very fine two-story stone structure was built recently for a school, accommodating two teachers. There are six churches, some of which are pretty fine ones; and agricultural grounds, hall, etc., etc., in the centre of the village plot. The village also boasts the possession of a live local newspaper, the *Echo*, which is owned and run by "The Wiarton Printing Plant Co., Limited;" and its legend, "Independent in everything, neutral in nothing," is a fair indication of its position on all topics of public interest, which are ably and impartially discussed in its columns.

A movement was inaugurated in 1879 for incorporation; but though the population is sufficient under the General Act (being 753 by actual canvass for that special purpose), yet the contention between the two counties as to which it should belong rendered a Special Act of the Legislature necessary, and at the session of 1880 such a one was passed; the election which followed resulting in the return of the following municipal officials: Reeve, David Dinsmore; Councillors, Jas. McKim, D. G. Millar, J. W. Jermyn, Hiram Brown; Clerk, T. D. Galloway; Treasurer, Neil McMillan.

If Wiarton continues to progress in the future as it has in the past, not many years 'can elapse ere it becomes one of the most important towns of the north-western peninsula of Ontario.

Referring to municipal matters in the Indian Peninsula, we find that in 1861 Amabel and Albemarle, which had previously been united to Arran, withdrew. At this time, and for some years later, there was not a single settler in any of the three most northerly townships. The first council elected was composed of Ludwig Kribs, James Allen, Wm. Burwash, Edward E. Bolton, and Wm. Simpson. Mr. Kribs was chosen Reeve, and the council appointed Wm. Bull Clerk, a position he has ever since retained for the united townships till detached, and since then for Amabel. Mr. Kribs was a minister who had been sent as a missionary to the Chippewa Indians, before settling at Colpoys Bay. He held the Reeveship till 1867, except in 1863, when James Howe was elected to the position. In 1867 James Allen was the first ever returned to the Reeveship by the popular vote, and he continued to retain it uninterruptedly for thirteen years, retiring voluntarily at the end of 1879.

Albemarle and the townships to the north withdrew from Amabel in 1870, with the following as their first municipal officers: Reeve, Thos. H. Lee; Councillors, Ludwig Spragg, Richard Crane, Samson Pettman, and Alex. Greig; Clerk, John Shackleton. And in 1878 Eastnor, Lindsay, and St. Edmund withdrew from Albemarle, the first officials for those townships being: David Scott, Reeve; Frank Waters, William Freeman, Joseph Waugh, and James Elden, Councillors; and Charles W. W. Dalton, Clerk.

The Reeves for the townships of the peninsula for 1880 are: Amabel, David Porter, Peter Anderson; Albemarle, John H. Whicher; Eastnor, &c., David Scott, jr.; and the Clerks are: Amabel, William Bull; Albemarle, Charles Whicher; Eastnor, &c., Charles W. W. Dalton.

The area of that portion of the Indian Peninsula within the County of Bruce is 138,650 acres, or 216.64 square miles, of which Amabel contains 60,774 acres; Albemarle, 21,036; and the other three together, 56,838. The latest and most reliable estimate of the valuation of these townships, that of the county valuers, places it as follows: Amabel, \$710,395; Albemarle, \$142,055; Eastnor, \$133,445; Lindsay, \$22,960; and St. Edmunds, \$8,181; or a total of \$1,017,039.

The general topography of the Indian Peninsula is rough, in places extremely so, and the excellence or worthlessness of its soil is just in proportion to its roughness. The southern portion is covered with a

dense natural growth of the many varieties of hardwood indigenous to the latitude, while the central and northern portions have a very considerable amount of pine. The Cook Brothers, extensive lumbermen, of Toronto and Barrie, have it "under license," however, from the old Government of the Province of Canada, a fact which has hitherto very much interfered with its development.

The lands not already sold throughout the peninsula belong to the Dominion Government, by whom they are held in trust for the Indians, and are under control of B. B. Miller, Indian Land Agent at Wiarton. About one-tenth of Amabel, Albemarle, and Eastnor, in Bruce, and Keppel and Sarawak, in Grey, still remain unsold; in Lindsay, only about one-third is sold; and in St. Edmund, but very little is yet disposed of.

The Indian Peninsula was surveyed by Mr. Dennis, subsequently Surveyor-General of the Dominion, who gave, from observation, a schedule of prices for each lot which are in the main still adhered to by the Department, and vary from 75c. to \$2.00 per acre. The lands are now sold only to actual settlers, one-fifth of the purchase money being paid down, balance in instalments; and certain "settlement duties" have to be performed before the patent issues.

The names of almost everything in the peninsula—townships, "towns," roads, rivers, and lakes—were called after the friends and relatives of Lord Bury. The main road running up through its centre is the "Bury" Road; the town plot at the Cape is "Bury;" Keppel was Lord Bury's family name; the Earl of Albemarle was Lord Bury's father; Amabel was the name of his sister, &c., &c.

A peculiarity of the peninsula, nowhere else observable in Bruce, is the frequency of small lakes, as in the Laurentian districts of Eastern and Northern Ontario, of which region this territory is a spur; and to which, geologically, it properly belongs.

There are still two considerable Indian reserves within its limits: one at the mouth of the Saugeen, on the north bank; the other, known as the Cape Crocker Reserve, composing the eastern portion of the Township of Albemarle. The former is occupied by the Chippewa Indians, to the number of some two hundred families; and about one hundred and twenty-five families, the remnant of the Neewash tribe, inhabit the latter. The last named band have the reputation of being the most law-abiding, industrious, intelligent, and moral of all the bands of aborigines under control of the Indian Department. There are churches, schools, &c., on both reservations, and both are under the superintendency of the Toronto agency.

Taken as a whole, there is much of interest connected with the Saugeen Indian Peninsula; and from the very satisfactory progress it has made within the past few years, together with its present promising condition and still undeveloped resources, there seems reasonable hope for a bright future in store for it.

### TOWNSHIP OF ARRAN.

Arran is situated between the Townships of Amabel and Elderslie on the north and south, is bounded on the west by the Township of Saugeen and the river of the same name, and on the east it extends to the Grey County line. Considered by comparison, it is called one of the best townships in Bruce County, and considered absolutely, it possesses advantages of a superior nature, and a soil of rare excellence and great fertility. The surface is generally rolling, in places quite hilly, though everywhere practicable of easy tillage; and drained, or watered, as it is by the Sable River and several confluent of the Saugeen, facilities for milling and manufacturing are afforded, the utilization of which has tended materially to its past progress. The "Lake of Arran," which finds an outlet into the Sable, covers an extent of several square miles in the centre of the north-west quarter of the township.

Though the twelfth municipality in size, it is sixth in value according to the report of the county valuers, its area being 54,530 acres, and its valuation \$1,772,100. It has a population of 3,439 souls, represented by 836 resident ratepayers. Last year there were \$8,738.24 collected in taxes, besides other revenues. The great estimation in which the land of the township is held may be judged from the fact that there are *only ten parcels* (some of which are very small) *unoccupied in the whole township*.

The first white man's habitation in the Township of Arran was erected at the present site of Invermay, by George Gould, present County Clerk. He was an engineer by profession, and had a contract from the Government for surveying the Townships of Arran, Amabel, and Albemarle, but the first named was surveyed and settled long before the other two were acquired from the Indians. Mr. Gould built the log house, above mentioned, as headquarters for the surveying party while laying out Arran. He afterwards had the contract for cutting out that portion of the original Owen Sound and Saugeen mail route which lay within the Township of Arran, and subsequently becoming a permanent resident of the township, was therefore its pioneer settler.

Next after Mr. Gould, Henry Boyle, a native of Oxfordshire, England, came in and settled on Lot 21, Con. A., in the spring of 1850. He, with nine other men, walked all the way from Toronto to Saugeen, occupying seven days in the journey. Among those nine were Jonathan Martindale, Sr. and Jr., James Martindale, John Davidson, and Samuel and James Strowger. They all got discouraged and returned except Mr. Boyle, though some of them subsequently came back again to Saugeen. At that time there were but three houses in what is now Southampton, viz.: those of Captain Spence, James Orr, and George Butcher; and a log house was just being erected for Mr. McNabb, the Crown Lands Agent, who had not yet arrived. During the season of 1852 "Boyle's bridge" over the Saugeen, on the Elora Road, was built. Mr. Boyle had been keeping a tavern here (the first in Arran), which he carried on some six years; and it was quite a common occurrence during the first three years for as many as fifty land-hunters to be crowded together in the little log tavern in a single night.

Among the very earliest settlers were Archibald Roy, who settled at what is now Burgoyne (Lot 16, Con. A.) in 1851, and Francis Griffith, Lot 15, Con. A., who came the next spring. When Mr. Griffith came in the only settlers in the township were Boyle and Roy on the Elora Road, Gould at Invermay, and S. L. Berford at Tara. John Hamilton was just putting up a log shanty for a tavern at the latter place, and Wm. Urquhart was building a log house where Wilkinson's hotel now stands. The Esplin family, Michael Babington (many years Reeve), and James T. Conaway (first Reeve, now of Southampton) were among the very earliest settlers; but when they once began to come, they flocked in so fast that it required but one season to locate all the land in the township; and the next season saw it nearly all occupied.

By 1853 sufficient progress had been made to organize as a township. Elderslie was at that time attached to Arran. The first Reeve was James T. Conaway; the first councillors, Henry Esplin, Wm. Hunt, Thomas Woodsides, and Edward Sparling; and the first Clerk, Archibald Roy.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Richard Berford was Reeve in 1854; William Barber, in 1855-6; William Ridell, in 1857; John M. Lumsden, in 1858; James Monkman, in 1859; and John M. Lumsden again in 1860. Amabel and Albemarle were united to Arran this year, and they returned a deputy in the person of James Monkman. Next year those two townships withdrew, and Arran only had a Reeve, Michael Babington; but in 1862 the population had increased so as to entitle the ratepayers to a Deputy, and from that time the County Council representatives were as follows, the first named in each year being the Reeve: 1862, M. Babington, Thos. Nicholson; 1863, John M. Lumsden, Donald Sinclair; 1864-5, John M. Lumsden, Wm. Esplin; 1866, John M. Lumsden, Peter Campbell; 1867-8, Andrew Freeborn, James Monkman; 1869, A. Freeborn, P. Campbell; 1870, A. Freeborn, M. Babington; 1871-2, John M. Lumsden, John Martin; 1873, M. Babington, Thos. Nicholson; 1874, M. Babington, John N. Gardner; 1875, A. Freeborn, J. N. Gardner; 1876-7, A. Freeborn, Henry T. Potts; 1878-9, Henry T. Potts, Thomas Smith. After Mr. Roy, the first Clerk, the office was filled successively by John Morton, George Gould, John M. Kilbourne, Geo. Gould again, B. H. Williams, and Edward Lunn. Mr. Gould occupied the position the longest. Mr. Lunn has now been Clerk since 1873. The municipal officials for 1880 are: Reeve, H. T. Potts; Deputy, James H. Geddes; Councillors, Joseph Briggs, William Crawford, Moses Legg; Clerk, Edward Lunn; Treasurer, A. Neelds.

Arran has a Town Hall at Arkwright, a post village near the centre of the township. There are several other "post" villages within its limits, but the only one of any account is

TARA AND INVERMAY, originally two villages, and still two distinct "post" villages, though they have of late years grown into one. As intimated above, George Gould, S. L. Berford, John Hamilton, and Donald Urquhart were the first settlers in the place. Being located on the Sable River, which affords good water-power, a mill was erected in 1853, which was the means of giving the place quite a start. The united village is situated chiefly on one street, the old Owen Sound stage road, where it runs along the River Sable the whole length of the 7th and 8th Concessions. The development of the place is said to be chiefly confined to the past five years, since the agitation for the building of the Stratford and Huron Railway, about to pass close to it on the opposite side of the Sable, and having a station at the place which will be one of the most important on the northern extension of the line.

Tara and Invermay now contain four hotels, six general stores, groceries, hardware, tin, stove, drug, book, cabinet, shoe, and harness stores, two flouring and grist mills, saw mill, two planing mills, woollen factory, two cabinet factories, three carriage and four blacksmith shops, one grain-cradle factory, and various other smaller industries, besides a large laundry and fanning mill factory. Each "post" village has a post office and two telegraph offices. There are Masonic and Orange Lodges in the place, some exceptionally handsome and costly private residences, many really fine business blocks, two first rate schools, and four churches, three of which—the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian—are very costly and ornamental brick edifices.

All that seems to have been needed for the filling of the list of modern conveniences for the people of Arran was a railway, and now that it has come to them, it cannot but give a further impetus to the development of their township, which will result most favorably to this locality in particular, and be a corresponding benefit to the county and the country.

### TOWNSHIP OF BRANT.

The early history of Brant is so much the same as that of Walkerton, that any lengthy reference thereto, beyond what has been given in connection with the county town, would be merely a repetition of facts. It only seems necessary, therefore, to confine our observations to the present condition of the township, and note while passing the most important points of its municipal government—simply adding in this connection, and in relation to the first named subject, that the two first settlers in Brant, with the dates of their respective settlement, were Wm. Johnston (commonly known as "King" Johnston from the fact of his being the pioneer), April 3rd, 1849; and Adam Clement (2½ miles east of Walkerton, on Durham Road), on the 28th of May, in the same year. The Adair and Jasper families and Thomas Todd, now of Parry Sound, were probably the next three in order of time, very closely following the Clements, and Thomas Adair, now of Southampton, was the first white child born in the township; while the first death in the township was that of Mr. Jasper. Miss Nancy Wilson taught the first school, the log building being erected on Lot 54, Con 1. The first mill in the township was of course that of Joseph Walker, and when it was raised many of the settlers subscribed either money or "kind" to aid in its construction as a necessary public benefit, a meeting for this purpose being held in the house of Mr. Connor, who was one of the earliest settlers, as were also John Bruce, James Purdy, Charles Nelles, John Eckford, John Wilson, and Wm. Mills.

As a sample of the condition of many of the early settlers on their arrival, the Clement family (who came from the Niagara frontier, crossing rivers on rafts and swimming their cattle) possessed only two axes, a hoe, ox-yoke, log-chain, a "drag" made from the crotch of a tree, and an "ox-jumper," in the way of agricultural implements; and, as things went in those days, this was considered a first-rate stock. Though very few families in this county ever suffered any inconvenience or annoyances from the aborigines, the Clements were rather roughly used by a wandering band on one occasion, who forcibly took possession of the whole roof of their shanty (which was composed chiefly of birch-bark) for the purpose of canoe-making.

Reverting to its present condition: Brant is geographically situated between Elderslie, Greenock, and Carrick, on the north, west, and south, and Bentinck, in Grey County, on the east. In the order of the survey of the different townships of Bruce, this was the first in point of time, and was thrown open to market by the Government in 1851. But although thus early brought into market, its first development was slow compared with many other of the new townships, and it was not till 1854 that the population had increased sufficiently to ensure municipal government. We give herewith the minutes of the first Council meeting:

"At the first Council meeting of the township, January 20th, 1854, there were present Joseph Walker, John Eckford, Nathaniel Lines, and Wm. Walker.

"(1.) Proposed by John Eckford, seconded by Nathaniel Lines, that Joseph Walker be Reeve; Unanimously carried.

"(2.) Proposed, &c., that Archibald McVicar be Township Clerk.—Unanimously carried.

"(3.) The Clerk being sworn in by Mr. Berford, Reeve of Arran, who was present, took his place, and administered the oath of office to the Reeve, and delivered to him his certificate.

"(4.) The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Reeve. "A. McVicar, Town Clerk; Joseph Walker, Town Reeve."

James Benson was the fourth councillor in 1854. In 1855 the same Council was returned all through. In 1856, Mr. Walker was again Reeve; in 1857, John Eckford. In 1858, Brant became entitled to a Deputy-Reeve: and the various Reeves and Deputies from that year to the present are as below: 1858, Wm. Hall, John Bruce; 1859-60-61, John Bruce, James Brocelbank; 1862-3, James Brocelbank and Joseph Walker; 1864, James Brocelbank, Johnston Smith; (for 1865-6, the records have been lost); 1867, James Brocelbank, Thomas Wilson; 1868, Jas. Brocelbank, Joseph Walker; 1869, J. C. Eckford, Joseph Walker; 1870, J. C. Eckford, Wm. Collins; 1871, Johnston Smith, William Collins; 1872-3, Wm. Collins, Hugh Wilson; 1874-5, Wm. Collins, James Tolton; 1876-7, James Brocelbank, Benj. Cannon; 1878, Jas. Brocelbank, James Tolton; 1879, James Brocelbank (succeeded during the year by B. Cannon), Jas. Tolton, and Hugh Wilson, the township becoming entitled to two Deputies this year for the first time. The municipal officers for the present year are: Reeve, James Tolton; 1st Deputy, Hugh Wilson; 2nd Deputy, Daniel Sullivan; Councillors, Robert Long, Andrew Rae; Clerk, Thomas R. Todd; Treasurer, John Eckford.

HANOVER, the only village in the township, is on the Durham Road, 6 miles east of Walkerton, and on the Grey and Bruce line. It is, however, more in the former than the latter county, the Grey side having been also first settled. The original pioneer of the place was Abraham Buck, who came in in 1848, and erected a log tavern on the north side of the road, and Grey side of the county line. Next spring Christian Hasenjager settled on Lot 1, south of Durham Road, in Bentinck. Buck had been sent in by George Jackson, the Crown Lands Agent at Durham, to start a tavern for the accommodation of land hunters. Thomas Todd, and one Brennan and their families, came in in October 1849, and soon after, A. Z. Gottwald and J. P. Adams. The latter built the first mill in this section of country in 1854 or 1855, and the place about that time began to assume quite a village air. About this time also the Post Office was established, and received after a time its present name, from the place of nativity of most of the early settlers, though it was at first known as Bentinck Post Office.

Although not incorporated, Hanover contains a population of 1,000 souls. There is now a movement on foot to incorporate. It would have been effected before, but the Hanoverians exercise a controlling influence on both Brant and Bentinck Township affairs, and they shrewdly chose to remain as they were till their preponderance would force those two townships into granting liberal bonuses to the S. & H. railway. Hanover will be a station, and an important one, on this line of railway, and will certainly draw much of the trade now finding an outlet *via* Walkerton, and over the T. G. & B. Railway to the eastward. In fact, we may safely say that with the completion of the railway this town will loom up as one of the most lively and prosperous in the county. It already contains a large number of mercantile houses in all lines, a splendid school with four teachers, and nine churches. It possesses splendid water power, being situated at the confluence of two of the main branches of the Saugeen; and its manufacturing industries comprise a very large steam cabinet, stove and shingle factory and saw mill combined, water saw mill, large gristing and flouring mills, large foundry, quite a number of carriage, waggon, and blacksmith shops, an extensive woollen factory whose "make" is all taken by the wholesale trade, a large tannery, steam pump factory, and several minor establishments. The usual mail and telegraphic facilities exist, and there are several hotels—one of which, lately built, is a very fine one. We noticed what we thought a greater number of fine private residences than is usual in places of the size, and altogether the "air" and surroundings of Hanover are what the Americans call "smart."

The system of council-meeting in the township is a "perambulating" one, something which seems to a disinterested outsider extremely creditable to a rich municipality like Brant, whose revenue last year exceeded \$21,000, of which within a trifle of \$16,000 were collected in taxes of that year. The expenditures during the same time were over \$22,000; and the only liabilities consist of trifling floating debts, more than covered by cash in hand and uncollected taxes—except the bonus voted to the S. & H. Railway. The population of Brant is returned as 4,783; the number of ratepayers, 1,050; the number of acres, 69,450; the latest "assessed" valuation, \$2,048,205; the last "equalized" valuation, \$2,500,475; and the county valuers' estimate, \$2,380,275. Whichever set of estimates we take, Brant stands at the head of the list of Bruce County townships in population, wealth, and material resources.

The township is magnificently watered by the Saugeen and its tributaries; possesses soil of superior excellence, with fine undulating surface, and but comparatively little waste land; has more fine farm residences, better out-buildings, and better improved farms generally, than any other township in the county; has one railway running through its entire length on the west, and another in process of construction through its entire length on the east; and, in fact, from whichever way considered—whether in respect to its natural or acquired advantages, the extent of the latter by the judicious development of the former, or the general attributes which combine to give one locality or community a preponderating weight and influence over others—Brant is by its friends claimed, and by nearly all admitted, as the "Banner Township" of the County of Bruce.

### TOWNSHIP OF BRUCE.

One of the western range of the townships of the Western Peninsula, Bruce is bounded on the north, east, and south respectively by the Townships of Saugeen, Greenock, and Kincardine, while the waters of Lake Huron lave its western shore. It is for the most part a comparatively level extent of country, much of it extremely so, possessing a soil above the average even of the fertile region of which it is a component part, and general characteristics which at once classify it as among the most important of the western townships.

In extent it covers an area of 67,777 acres; and the truth of the previous remark is exemplified by the fact that although comparatively one of the "new" townships, the "equalized" valuation places an estimate of \$2,096,481 upon this land. The amount of improved land is officially reported at over 31,000 acres, the population at 3,598, and the number of ratepayers at 845; while the importance the municipality has assumed may be further judged from the fact that the last financial statement shows receipts for the previous year of \$16,787.75, and expenditures slightly in advance of that figure. The sum of \$14,089.91 was collected in taxes alone; and of the expenditures \$5,376.80 was applied to schools, and \$2,547.21 to roads and bridges.

The first settlement of the township was by Timothy Allen, and Hugh and Wm. McManamy, the former where Tiverton now stands, and the two latter on the Bruce and Kincardine line, some distance nearer the lake. This was in the fall of 1850 or the winter of 1850-51;

and in May of the latter year Michael Green settled a mile north of Tiverton, where he still resides, being the fourth settler in the township. Thomas Stanton came in immediately after Green, and very soon after this a number located at different points; and from the summer of 1851, at which time Mr. Brough, with a party of engineers, surveyed the township, the settlement was continuous and rapid, till all the land was taken up.

It was not till 1855, however, that steps were taken to set off the township as an independent municipality, as we see by the following resolution of the Huron and Bruce County Council at its June session: "(13.) A petition from Hugh Matheson and others, praying that the Township of Bruce be erected into a separate municipality. We recommend that this be granted, and that the first election be held in the house of James Kippen, and that Peter Sinclair be Returning Officer." The proceedings are signed "George Cromar, Chairman," the committee being one to consider similar petitions from the Townships of Grey, Morris, and Howick, in the County of Huron, which were set off at the same time and by the same authority. Previous to this Bruce had been attached to Kincardine.

The first election resulted in the return of Archibald Sinclair, one of the earliest settlers (since deceased), as Reeve for 1856; Peter Sinclair was the first Clerk and Treasurer; A. G. Smith the first Assessor; and A. McLaren the first Collector.

In the Reeveship, Dr. Haynes, an English gentleman, who subsequently returned to his native country, succeeded Mr. Sinclair during the year 1856, the former resigning while in the incumbency of office. Alexander McKinnon was Reeve in 1857; Thomas Brown, in 1858; Wm. Gunn, the present Clerk of the County Court, in 1859; Donald McLellan, in 1860-61-2; Wm. Gunn again in 1863; and John Scott in 1864. In 1865 Bruce became entitled to a Deputy Reeve; and from this time to the present year the Reeves and Deputies have been as follows, the first named in each case being Reeve: 1865, Alex. McKinnon, John Scott; 1866, D. McLellan, D. McKinnon; 1867 (first year of popular election, we give whole Council), D. McLellan (Reeve), John McEwen (Deputy), J. H. Coulthard, Hugh Calder, P. S. McLaren; 1868, D. McLellan, J. H. Coulthard; 1869-70-71-2, J. H. Coulthard, Peter McRae; 1873, J. H. Coulthard, D. McLellan; 1874, E. J. Brown, John McEwen; 1875, E. J. Brown, D. McLellan; 1876, D. McLellan, Donald McGillivray; 1877-8-9, E. J. Brown, D. McGillivray. Peter Sinclair filled the double office of Clerk and Treasurer from the organization of the township till his death in April, 1869, when Hugh Murray was appointed in his stead, and still remains in its incumbency. In 1879 the entire Council were elected by acclamation.

For the current year the Council and municipal officials are: Reeve, Edward J. Brown; Deputy-Reeve, Finlay Hood; Councillors, Donald McGillivray, George Leeds, John Tolmie; Clerk and Treasurer, Hugh Murray. The municipality has a Town Hall at the Village of Underwood, near the centre of the township. This is a thriving little village, on the Goderich and Southampton Road, thirteen miles north of Kincardine; and contains two general stores, two hotels, several mechanics' shops, a grist mill, saw mill, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and school employing two teachers. It has daily mail north and south, an office of the Montreal Telegraph Company, is the seat of the Sixth Division Court, and contains 180 inhabitants.

The only other villages in the township are Glammis, elsewhere mentioned, and Inverhuron, directly west of Tiverton on the lake shore, and situated partly in Bruce and partly in Kincardine. This village was laid out in 1851, but there was no Post Office established till nine years later. It possesses the advantages of a fair harbor, docks, warehouses, &c., and is a regular calling place for the Canadian Lake Superior line of boats. It contains stores, mills, hotel, several small factories, a population exceeding 200, and has telegraph office, and tri-weekly mail. Quite an export trade is carried on in grain, bark, cordwood, and hard wood lumber. It is distant from Kincardine, the nearest railway station, nine miles.

There was formerly a village, or union of villages, on the lake shore directly west of Underwood. They were called Fort Bruce and Malta, the Post Office, which was the first in the township, bearing the latter name. It was among the earliest of the settlements in Bruce Township, and at one time (as late as 1856) rivalled Kincardine in size and importance, and even promised to be the town of the two; but it was nearly burned down years ago, and was never rebuilt. Archibald Sinclair, first Reeve of the township, was the first merchant and first Postmaster here. In its palmy days the village contained quite a number of stores, several hotels, several grist mills and saw mills, and other accompanying attributes of a prosperous village, but none of these landmarks of past prosperity remain.

Concerning the Township of Bruce generally, it is only necessary to remark that with its magnificent natural advantages, and a class of settlers than whom none can anywhere be found more enterprising, it must, in the natural order of things, keep on in the same course which in a quarter of a century has raised it from one vast dense wilderness to be a splendid agricultural section, and ere another twenty-five years passes over, it would seem safe to predict for it a position which for extent and importance of its material physical resources, must stand unsurpassed by any and equalled by but few.

### TOWNSHIP OF CARRICK.

This is the south-western township of the County of Bruce; being bounded on the north and west by the Townships of Brant and Culross; on the east by the Township of Normanby, in the County of Grey; and on the south by the Township of Howick, in the County of Huron. The Elora and Saugeen Road runs through the township from its south-east to its north-west corner; and the main line of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway passes nearly through its centre, from south to north. It is well watered by the south branch of the Saugeen and a number of tributaries, which afford fine mill privileges almost in every section. The topography of the country is rolling, the quality of the soil much above the average quality, and the general condition of the township in a most advanced stage.

With the exception of Brant, Carrick is the highest both in assessed and "equalized" valuation of any township in the county according to the latest revised returns, while it retains the same relative position according to the estimates of the County Valuers, the figures being placed by them at \$2,103,700.

In date of settlement this township was behind many others in the county, there being superior advantages originally offered in connection with some of the other townships as to free grants, &c. &c., and even as late as 1853 the whole of that portion of the Elora Road within its limits had not yet been chopped out. Of course that section immediately on either side of the above road was the first located. The first school-



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

pecuniary competence and a place in the local annals of his adopted country which only the possession and exercise of the most commendable attributes can secure.

ROBERT GRAHAM, of Lucknow, is a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland, where he was born August 11th, 1835. His father, Andrew Graham, was a farmer, and came to Canada in 1847, settling near Toronto, where he remained some seven years, removing thence to the Township of Ashfield. His son Robert learned the boot and shoe trade in early life, and has carried on that business for many years—in Lucknow from 1864 to 1872—though he is also a large property owner in town and country. In the last named year he commenced a general mercantile business in Lucknow, and by fair dealing and close attention to trade has been very successful in a worldly point of view, while his standing as a private gentleman is unexceptionable. He has been honoured by a Commission of the Peace, and has been prominently connected with public and educational matters in his adopted town. He is a leading member of the Orange Society, and a strong Conservative in politics; though where good to the general public is to be accomplished or where the misfortunes or necessities of those less favored appeal to his sympathy, he knows no country nor party nor creed, but only the commands enjoined by the higher attributes of our common humanity.

THOMAS TODD, recently of the Township of Brant, but now of Parry Sound, Ont., was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1798, and emigrated to Canada in 1832, locating in the Township of Crowland, U. C., where he resided till 1849, when he removed to the Township of Brant, and settled immediately east of the present Town of Walkerton, in June of that year, among the very earliest settlers in the township. He married first, in Ireland, Miss Isabella Wilson, who died; secondly, Miss Jane Cook, having a large family by both wives; and his children, grand-children, and great-grand-children now living exceed one hundred in number.

While a resident of the Niagara frontier Mr. Todd served in the Canadian Militia throughout the Rebellion of 1837-8, and performed during that time a great variety of services, all in a most creditable manner. He was one of the best class of citizens in Brant or in the whole county; and his family and connections number amongst them some of the most respectable farmers and business men in Bruce, one of his sons having been for some years Township Clerk of the municipality of the Township of Brant.

JOHN S. TOLTON, of Walkerton, is the second son of Henry Tolton, from Oxford, England, whence he emigrated with his family to Canada in 1828, and settled at the present site of the City of Guelph, when it was but an embryo backwoods village. Here he took up land from the Canada Company, and here the subject of this sketch remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits till twenty-two years of age, when he removed to the then wilderness of Bruce County, and located on Lot A., Con. 13, Brant, south of the Durham Road.

Mr. Tolton has been engaged in a variety of occupations, all with a good degree of business success, among them being included some large railway and public works contracts in various parts of Canada and the United States. He is now an extensive produce merchant, and interests himself actively in all matters tending to the advancement of agriculture, being Vice-President of the Northern Exhibition Association of Walkerton.

In politics Mr. Tolton is strongly Conservative, and one of the most active men of the party in the constituency to which he belongs. His abilities in this direction have been gracefully acknowledged by his fellow Conservatives selecting him as a candidate for parliamentary honors, but private reasons induced him to decline this proffer of their confidence. In all matters of public concern, as well as in politics, Mr. Tolton is an active participant, and is looked upon by his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, as one of the most useful men of the community.

ROBERT LOCKHART, of the Town of Walkerton, may be considered one of the best specimens that town has produced of men who, by application and ability, have overcome adverse circumstances and conditions of poverty, and from them conquered success and achieved prosperity.

His parents were natives of Armagh, Ireland, but emigrated to Canada and settled at Brantford in 1829, the son being born at that place ten years later, his father having meantime served in the Canadian Militia during the Rebellion.

Removing to Walkerton in 1861, Mr. Lockhart commenced the manufacture of waggons in a small way and on a very limited capital; but fair dealing and continuous and steady application have been the means of his acquiring a competence, on which he has retired from active business; and he now holds a prominent place in the community, and is among those who exhibit more than the usual amount of interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the public.

JOHN GRAINGER, of the Township of Brant, is an Englishman by birth, having come to Canada in 1834, when twenty-five years of age. After living in the vicinity of Toronto for a year he revisited his native land, returning in 1836. In 1853 he located in the Township of Brant, and has been ever since engaged in farming here.

Mr. Grainger takes great interest in the advancement of agriculture, and in everything tending to promote farming interests generally and to raise the standard of the agricultural profession. He has taken an active part in the promotion and success of the various agricultural societies, having been several years President of the local society of Brant, and prominently connected, as judge or otherwise at their annual exhibitions, with most of the societies throughout the county.

ALEXANDER McCARTER, of Brant Township, was born at Brechin, Forfarshire, Scotland, January 10th, 1821. After working for a time, when a boy, at farming, he learned the blacksmith's trade, after which he enlisted and served for a short time in the East India Company's Artillery. In the spring of 1844 he entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and during nearly six years spent with them he was located successively at Stromness (Orkney), York Factory (Hudson Bay), Norway House, Lower Fort Garry, and Fort Arthur. In the fall of 1849 he returned to his native place, where he remained for three years, emigrating to Canada in 1852. He settled first in the Township of Ramsay, whence he removed to the embryo Village of Walkerton in 1856. He followed his trade here till 1867, when he purchased a farm near the town, on the Durham Road, where he still resides.

ANDREW BINGHAM, of the Township of Carrick, was born in the County Derry, Ireland, in 1817. He came to Canada in 1842 with his father, Andrew Bingham, who settled in the Township of Ramsay, U. C., in June of that year, and engaged in farming. In the

year 1855 Mr. Bingham came to the Township of Culross and located Lot 30, Concession C., in the early part of May. He then returned east and brought his family to their new home on the 9th of the ensuing August. The Elora Road was previously surveyed, but had not yet been cut out through this township. He has since followed the occupation of farming, in which business he is one of the advanced men of the locality. He is married to Agnes, daughter of Peter Ferguson, of the Township of Drummond, and they have a family of two sons and three daughters surviving.

CHARLES WICKHAM, of Kincardine, is an Englishman by birth, his father's family having emigrated from that country when he was in his infancy, to Cayuga County, New York, where his early boyhood days were spent. He removed when quite young to Canada, locating first in Norwich, Oxford County, where he learned carriage-making with a brother. He subsequently carried on this business for himself in St. Mary's for seven or eight years, after which he was engaged in the foundry business some five years at the same place. He then came to the Township of Saugeen, before it was surveyed, in 1851, but after a year's residence returned to St. Mary's, and again engaged in the foundry business. In 1858 he came back to Bruce and located where Tiverton now stands, being engaged in the saw mill business till 1874, when he removed to Kincardine, and has since been carrying on a grain and produce trade.

Mr. Wickham has been very successful in business. He now owns some 500 acres in the County of Bruce, which includes several of the choicest farms within its limits, besides other eligible properties in town and country, and is considered one of the most substantial business men of the place.

DUNCAN KERR, of the Township of Brant, owes his nativity to the land of the heather and the brae, having been born in Argyshire, Scotland, in 1808. He emigrated to Canada in 1841, and settled in the Township of Brant in 1851, where he owns fifty acres of land, and another farm in the Township of Carrick.

He has here overcome the difficulties of the pioneer settler and reared a family of four sons and one daughter, several of whom occupy responsible and important positions in the community, while he is himself one of the most intelligent men in the township, as well as among the most highly esteemed.

JOSEPH WALKER, deceased, the founder of the Town of Walkerton, and one of the pioneers of Bruce County, was the youngest son of Aaron and Mary Walker, from Tyrone, Ireland, who was one of the earliest settlers in the Township of Tecumseth, U. C., where he located in 1827, and resided till his death.

The subject of this sketch spent a number of years in York and Simcoe Counties, engaged in milling and mercantile transactions, and previous to the operation of the Municipal Act he sat in the old District Council for the County of York.

Removing to the present site of Walkerton in the early part of 1849, he took a contract from Mr. Jackson, the Crown Lands Agent at Durham, to build a number of bridges on the "Durham Road," recently surveyed, and while getting out logs for this purpose, he got them out at the same time to build the first shanty in Walkerton.

Mr. Walker's subsequent career, and some of his many public and private acts which reflected upon the development of the town which he founded, are referred to in our sketch of the county seat. Like many men of noble impulses and great enterprise, he was unfortunate in business transactions, and to better his fortune, removed at an advanced age to Manitoulin Island, to begin "life in the backwoods" anew; but Time, the destroyer, had already laid his hand upon him; and he died as he had lived, the esteemed and beloved of hosts of friends, about six years ago, in the 67th year of his age.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, deceased, late of the Township of Brant, and the very first white settler within its limits, was a native of the ever-Green Isle, having been born in the County Cavan, Ireland, in 1803. Having married a Miss Dobson in 1825, he sailed next day for America. Coming to Canada he located first in the County of Chateaugay, L. C., subsequently removing to the United States, but returning to Canada after two years' residence, and residing for a time successively in the Counties of Leeds and Brant till the year 1849, when he came to the County of Bruce, and located in the wilderness of Brant, as related in our sketch of that township. When he came in the road was only cut out as far as the Bentinck town line, where Hanover now stands.

Mr. Johnston never sought office, was quiet and unostentatious, a good neighbor, and a genuine friend. He was everywhere known by the sobriquet of "King" Johnston, from the circumstance of his having been the first settler in the township. In his death, which occurred on the 22nd September, 1870, the community lost one of its best citizens. His son Abraham, the only one of the family now remaining in this neighborhood, is one of the most prosperous and influential farmers of the Township of Brant.

JOHN VALENTINE, deceased, late of the Village of Paisley, was a native of Montrose, Scotland, where he was born in the year 1817. When nineteen years of age he came to Canada, and located in the Township of Nicol, in Wellington County, where he engaged in farming, remaining there till 1851, when he came to the present site of Paisley, took up 200 acres of land, on which he subsequently built mills, and in September of the same year opened the first store in the place.

During the balance of his life, which terminated on the 12th August, 1872, Mr. Valentine was intimately connected with the development of Paisley and surrounding country. He was not only deeply concerned with the development of the country, but was intimately connected with the public management of township and county affairs. He was Reeve of the Township of Greenock for a large number of years, having been also Reeve of the Township of Nicol during his residence there. He was a volunteer during the Rebellion of 1837-8, and held various official positions in the militia, being a Lieut.-Colonel at the time of his death. He was appointed Division Court Clerk at Paisley in 1866, holding the position till his death, when the appointment was received by his son. Of all the residents of Bruce, either past or present, no man ever held a higher position in the hearts of the people than the subject of this brief memoir.

DONALD McLELLAN, deceased, late of the Township of Bruce, was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, in 1807. His father, Duncan McLellan, was a sea captain and ship owner, who abandoned his original calling and came to Canada with his family in 1816. He took up 400 acres of land in Lochiel Township, U. C., which his son Donald inherited at his death, some years later. The son married in 1825 Mary Cameron, of Lochiel, and of a family of nine children two sons and four daughters still survive.

Mr. McLellan moved into the Township of Bruce in the days of its earliest settlement. Although he received but a common school education, his disposition and talents thoroughly fitted him for a useful participation in public affairs, and he took a very active part in all matters affecting the people of his township from its first organization, having represented it in the County Council for eighteen years; and so long and favorably was he known in this connection, that he everywhere went by the sobriquet of the "Old Reeve."

He also held numerous other official positions, both elective and appointive, among which was that of Justice of the Peace for a great many years. In Mr. McLellan's death the community sustained a loss which for years to come will be remembered with deepest sorrow.

JAMES REEKIE, deceased, late of the Township of Brock, but for a short time, during the days of its early settlement, a resident of the Township of Kincardine, was a native of Dundee, Scotland, where he was born in 1796. He served for several years, when a mere lad, in the British navy, from which he was released at the age of nineteen, when he came to Canada, as a member of a regiment of British regulars, and served a number of years in the Kingston garrison. On the reduction of the army, after the peace which followed the Napoleonic wars, Mr. Reekie received his discharge, and a grant of land in the Township of Brock, on which he settled and reared a family of thirteen children, of whom twelve are still surviving.

In 1854 he came to Bruce, and settled in the Township of Kincardine. He did not long remain here, however, returning to his old home in Brock, where he remained till his death. He was one of the pioneers of that township, had lived in it for sixty years, and was one of the most highly respected members of the community while he lived, and most deeply lamented when called to his rest. He has a very large progeny, including among the number many of the most substantial men in Brock as well as in Kincardine, where several of the sons settled, one of them having represented the latter township in the County Council for many years.

DAVID GAIRDNER, deceased, late of the Township of Kincardine, was a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1821, and whence he emigrated to Canada when quite a young man, locating in the Village of Newcastle, Ont., in 1846. He carried on mercantile business there for two years, and afterwards in Ballyduff, also in Durham County, where he was Postmaster for eight years; removing then to the Township of Kincardine, for which municipality he was appointed Clerk soon after his arrival in the place, a position which he continued to occupy with credit to himself and the greatest satisfaction to the people of the township till death put an end to his labors.

Both in his public and private capacities Mr. Gairdner was a man who was eminently respected, and in his death the entire community sustained a real loss.

GEORGE REDDEN, deceased, late of Carrick, was the youngest son of William Redden, by occupation a blacksmith, and a native of Northumberland, England, where George was born in 1826. He came to Canada with his father's family in 1832, and settled in Aurora, York County, Ont., where he remained till 1853, when he removed to Carrick, of which township he is one of the pioneers.

During his residence in Carrick Mr. Redden held a number of offices of public trust, including Township Councillor and Deputy Reeve, and at the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1879, he held a Commission of the Peace.

JOHN LITTLE, deceased, late of the Township of Brant, was a specimen of the self-made men who have made Canada what it is, and of which no section has brought forth more or better representatives than the County of Bruce.

Born September, 1822, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, he came to America with his father's family in 1833, and settled in the County of Peel, U. C., where he lived for nineteen years, removing to the Township of Brant in May, 1852. Having made a small clearing he erected a log shanty on his lot, returning to his home, and moving in with his family in October of the same year.

Mr. Little was never an office-seeker, but devoted himself strictly and energetically to the pursuit of his private business, and on his death, which occurred on January 2nd, 1878, was the owner of a very large and valuable property.

He married Sarah, daughter of Hugh Craig, of Wigtonshire, Scotland, and the family of four sons surviving are among the most respectable of the present residents of the Township of Brant.

PETER B. BROWN, deceased, of Teeswater, was the son of Joshua Brown, a native of the Township of Bayham, U. C., Peter having been born at Long Point Bay in the year 1816.

In 1854 he removed to the site of the present Village of Teeswater, being one of the very first settlers in that section of the County of Bruce. His son Alfred is said to have been the first male child born in the Township of Culross, or at any rate in that part adjacent to Teeswater.

Mr. Brown took up 400 acres of land, principally where Teeswater now stands, and at once proceeded to erect saw and grist mills. He subsequently laid out the village plot, and is looked upon not only as the pioneer but one of the chief builders of that now flourishing town. He held, during his lifetime, many important social and official positions, having been a great many years a Justice of the Peace. He took an active interest in and extended material aid to educational and religious institutions, and by his death a loss was sustained which every member of the community deeply mourns.

RICHARD GUINN, deceased, late of the Township of Brant, was a native of the County Monaghan, Ireland, where he was born in the year 1794. He became one of the pioneer settlers of the Township of Brant when there were but very few residents within its limits.

Mr. Guinn never took any active part in public or political affairs, but devoted himself assiduously to the pursuit of his private business. He was a very active church member, and connected prominently with all matters tending to forward the interests of religious and educational affairs. Though himself denied the advantages while young of such educational facilities as are afforded to the youth of our country now, he perfected himself, after growing to mature age, to such a degree as to teach others who were reared later, and consequently with superior advantages to himself; so that for years he performed the duties peculiar to the pulpit, and was widely known as a most effective lay preacher, and one of the most pious men and highly esteemed citizens of his adopted township.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

limits; though there are several "post" villages, the chief of which is Pinkerton, named after the Pinkerton family, who were the first settlers in that portion of the township. The village is located on the 12th concession, 11 miles from Walkerton, and contains hotel, two stores, several mechanics' shops, large gristing and flouring mill, saw mill, woollen mill, school and two churches, and Post Office with daily mail. The Pinkertons came here in 1852, when there were no settlers in the township except along the Durham Road, and the family have been very prominent in township affairs since their first settlement.

Chepstow, four miles south, is a place of somewhat similar importance, and "Enniskillen" (or Greenock, as the Post Office authorities call it), on the Durham Road, four miles still further south, are the only other hamlets in the township, except Riversdale, already mentioned.

The normal condition of the township's finances show an average expenditure of about \$10,000. Last year the exact figures were: Receipts, \$10,065.93, of which \$9,972.49 were collected in taxes; and expenditures, \$9,540.14, of which \$3,226.39 went for the support of schools. The township has no liabilities.

### TOWNSHIP OF HURON.

Situated in the south-western corner of the county, and bounded on the north, east, south, and west by the Townships of Kincardine, Kinloss, Ashfield (in Huron County), and Lake Huron respectively, this township presents a surface which may be described as a comparatively level table land of the almost uniform altitude of 1,000 feet above the ocean, varied only by the "breaks" which the numerous watercourses have taken ages of time to impress upon it, and the sand-hills along the Lake Huron shore, which have accumulated by the action of wind and wave from the north-west through a period extending over centuries of time. The soil of this area gives evidence of strength and fertility to an unusual degree, with, of course, some exceptions, which do not affect the general description of the whole; and the casual indications of such fact are confirmed in almost every case where the forest has given place to the field, and the primitive wigwam to the home of the settler; and further, by the fact that though there appears in the assessment returns but 8,573 acres as "improved" out of the whole 57,734 which it comprises, yet the valuation is put down at \$1,242,970. This estimate of "improved" land is certainly very much under the actual figure; so also is the valuation; and if both were doubled, they would, according to good authority, be still within the mark.

The township is watered by numerous small streams running westerly and emptying into Lake Huron. None of these are of any considerable size, the Pine River being the largest, and this comparatively small. The south extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, which has one station, Ripley, near the centre of the township, crosses it from south-east to north-west.

The first settlement of the township was made in September, 1849, by three Highland Scotch families, the heads of whom were Finlay McLennan, Alexander McRae, and Malcolm McRae, who settled on the north side of the county line, occupying some eight or ten lots on the first concession. When the township was subsequently surveyed it turned out that McLennan was occupying Lots 45 and 47, the others coming in succession towards the east.

The first approach to a village in this township was at the mouth of Pine River, by which name the then village was also called, the stream having been so named in the first place from the fact that some scattering pine trees grew along the lake shore at its mouth, the only instance of the kind, as old settlers say, in the township. Either at or in the immediate vicinity of Pine River, were early built mill, store, tavern, church, school, &c., and the first post office in the township was opened here. One Keyes, who was afterwards drowned by the upsetting of a boat, was the first to locate here as early as the winter of 1848-9. He, as well as a number of the other earliest settlers, was a squatter, the survey not being made for some time after his settlement; and while he was still a "squatter" his claim was purchased by John Hunter, afterwards first Reeve of the township, whose name appears many successive years in the municipal records as being connected with township affairs. Captain Gamble, who was subsequently Reeve of the township, was also one of the first settlers in the neighborhood, and built a mill a short distance south; and a brother of his, J. W. Gamble, who was for some years Town Clerk, kept a store at a very early day, and is still a resident of the place. David Walden, who came here early in 1850, started a tavern, and a small store in connection. Wm. Blair, — Donnelly, Peter Wannamaker, and Thomas Henry were also among the oldest settlers in the locality.

The township generally was settled along the shore first, gradually extending inwards. After the events mentioned this process was continuous and rapid till, within three or four years from the appearance of the first settler, nearly every lot was taken up, and in all directions the energy of the pioneers was bearing fruit in the widening clearings, and the gradual gathering together of the comforts of civilization.

Previous to 1854 Huron was attached to Kincardine Township for municipal purposes, but in that year it assumed an independent organization, with the following township officials: Reeve, John Hunter; Councillors, Wm. Wilson, Samuel Wright, Robert Huston, Wm. Blair; Clerk, J. W. Gamble.

The Reeveship has been filled since 1854 as follows: Ninian Hislop, 1855; Malcolm McLennan, 1856-7; John Good, 1858-9; H. C. Gamble, 1860; John McLay, 1861; Robert Johnston, 1862-3-4-5-6; John Good, 1867; Robert Johnston, 1868-9-70; John Stewart, 1871-2-3-4; Thomas Yeaman, 1875-6; Robert Johnston, 1877; David Henderson, 1878-9.

A Deputy Reeve was first elected in 1862, in the person of John McLay, present Registrar of the County, who retained the position three years; Robert Martin then followed for two years (1865-6), and was followed in turn by John Smith for three (1867-8-9); when Wm. Wilson came on in 1870; David Henderson, in 1871-2; Wm. Wilson again in 1873-4; succeeded in 1875 by Robert Martin, who retained the position three successive years, giving place in 1878 to Archibald McDonald, but being again returned to the office for 1879.

The office of Councillor has been filled at various times, in addition to those who have also been Reeve and Deputy, by Samuel Anderson, George Blair, Donald Blue, Alex. Curry, Gideon Doupe, Thomas Fraser, Edward Hunter, John Hurley, Donald Martin, Wm. Mills, James Moore, Alex. McDonald, Donald McDonald, Francis McDonald, John McDonald, Alex. McLennan, Wm. McMurphy, George Sutherland, and Robert Thompson.

In the Clerkship, Mr. Gamble was succeeded in 1855 by Joseph Barker, present Division Court Clerk of Kincardine, who was succeeded in turn by Thos. Wilson, in 1858. In 1863, Malcolm McLennan was chosen to fill the position, which he did most satisfactorily for a period of ten years, when the present incumbent, Robert Montgomery, undertook the municipal clerical responsibilities of the township, and has

satisfactorily discharged them up to the present year, for which we here-with append a full list of the municipal officials: Reeve, David Henderson; Deputy, Robert Martin; Councillors, John McDonald, Robert Thompson, Wm. Blair; Clerk, Robert Montgomery; Treasurer, John Morrison.

Though the development of the township has been rapid, substantial, and satisfactory, it remains essentially a farming community, no villages of any account having grown up within its border with a single exception, and that within a very short time. We refer to Ripley, near the centre of the township, a station on the "South Extension," midway between Southampton and Lucknow. Till the building of the railway here, the spot now occupied by this pleasant village was but a farm settlement. About this time Paul D. McInnes, the present Postmaster, and Malcolm McLennan, ex-Reeve and ex-Clerk, purchased property here, and were chiefly instrumental in securing from the railway authorities the location of their station at this point. This, of course, formed the nucleus of a village, which has since grown to considerable size and importance, containing at the present time five general stores, two groceries, one liquor store, two harness and two shoe shops, drug and book store, millinery and three tailor shops, cabinet factory, waggon and two blacksmith shops, steam grist and saw mill, three hotels, Orange Hall, Township Hall, school, and two Presbyterian churches. The seat of the Ninth Division Court is here. The place has the best telegraphic and mail facilities, and is distant from Walkerton, the county town, about 27 miles.

Though there are several other post-villages in the township, or rather post offices, there is no other approach to a village, except Pine River; not the Pine River of the early settlement, but a little hamlet located six miles south of Kincardine, on the Goderich gravel road. The place has daily mail each way, and contains a hotel, two stores and waggon and blacksmith shop, with church and school close by.

The financial statement of 1879 shows the municipal expenditure for the previous year to have been \$16,326.40, of which amount \$7,859.75 went for payment of county rates; \$3,910.06 for local purposes, and \$4,556.59 for public schools. The receipts include \$15,417.04 paid in taxes, the balance being collected from sundry other sources.

The township liberally gave \$50,000 in aid of the "South Extension," an amount which subsequent developments have proven most wisely spent, and the unpaid balance of these railway debentures constitute the only liability of the municipality, which may therefore be described as in an extremely favorable condition financially, as it is also in the possession of substantial advantages, which must continue to develop and redound to its success until they constitute Huron among the richest and best of our western townships.

### THE TOWNSHIP OF KINLOSS.

This township contains an area of 44,546 acres, which is valued by the County Valuator at \$1,254,700. There are 662 ratepayers resident within its limits, but official returns make no estimate of the population.

The shape of the township is almost that of a right-angled triangle, having for its boundaries the Townships of Kincardine and Huron on the north-west; Wawanosh, in the County of Huron, on the south-west; Turnberry, also in Huron, for a short distance on the south-east; and Culross and Greenock on the east.

The topographical characteristics of Kinloss are more irregular than those of any other township in the County, except in the Indian Peninsula. The surface is extremely rough in places—a ridge of hills which are locally known as the Kinloss Mountains running through the central portion, and throwing out spurs in various directions. In the valleys between these hills are numerous swamps, which in several cases assume the dignity of small lakes—this township being again in this respect similar to those in the Indian Peninsula. But in the character of its soil it materially differs—though the average of both sections is poor as compared to the central portions of the county—the "Peninsula" being rocky, while the soil of Kinloss runs to the opposite extreme, being much of it very light and sandy. This remark, however, does not apply to the whole township by any means, as there are sections of it which are exceptionally good, while scattered through it in all directions are farmsteads possessing every attribute of prosperity, wealth, comfort, and intrinsic value.

That part of the township through which the Durham Road runs was first located—the locality of the Post Village of Kinloss, on the Kinloss and Greenock town-line, having been settled as early as the autumn of 1850 and the spring of 1851. This spot is now the nearest approach to a village anywhere in the township, except the Incorporated Village of Lucknow on its south-western boundary, and contains a hotel, school, church, steam shingle mill, woollen mill, two steam saw-mills, two stores, several mechanics' shops, telegraph office, and post office with daily mail east, west, and south by stage to Walkerton (17 miles), Kincardine (12 miles), and Lucknow (10 miles). The place is locally known as the "Black Horse"—Kinloss being the Post Office name.

In the year 1853 the settlement of the central and southern portions of the township commenced, and we might say ended also, as the whole township was settled up and almost every lot occupied during that and the ensuing season. Among the very earliest settlers (off the Durham Road) were William, David and James Henderson, Wm. Bryce, the Brothers Falconer, the Brothers McManus, and Peter Reid, the present Township Clerk.

The first municipal organization took place in 1855, the township having been previously united to the Township of Kincardine. The first election resulted in the return of Boyer Paul, Murdoch Mackenzie, Murdoch Macdonald, Thos. Harris, and William Shelton to the Council. The first named was chosen first Reeve, and Wm. Herndon was appointed the first Clerk. This gentleman held the office but one year, and in 1856 Peter Reid was appointed to the position, and has since uninterruptedly performed its duties.

Kinloss has been fortunate in the selection of its municipal officials. Not only do we see the gentleman appointed to the Clerkship in 1856 satisfactorily filling that important position for a period now extending to a quarter of a century, but in the highest municipal office, the Reeveship, there have been very few changes, a fact signifying the satisfaction with which the most important municipal duties have been performed by the incumbents of the position. John Purves, who was elected Reeve in 1856, continued to fill the chair at the Council Board till his death in 1865. He was then followed for three successive years by Chester Chapman, who gave place for one year to Malcolm Campbell. Robt. Purves, the present Reeve, then succeeded Mr. Campbell, and has uninterruptedly retained the position ever since. This gentleman is now one of the oldest, if not actually the oldest continuous member of the Bruce County Council; and that he has

always been one of the most active and useful members of that deliberative body is recognized on all hands. He at present occupies the very important and honorable position of Warden of the County.

The township officers for the current year are as follows: Reeve, Robert Purves; Deputy Reeve, Jacob Nicholls; Councillors, William Henderson, Thomas J. Stewart, Kenneth McLean; Clerk, Peter Reid; Treasurer, Peter Corrigan.

The normal condition of the municipal finances indicate an average expenditure of about \$10,000. Last year the total receipts were \$11,976.95, of which \$10,411.95 were levied in taxes. There were nearly \$4,000 of this amount held over for "extraordinary" expenditure in local improvements—chiefly roads—the coming year, though these latter adjuncts of civilization are even now fully up to the general mark throughout the adjacent townships.

Though the natural characteristics of Kinloss preclude the possibility of its ever becoming what may be termed a really first-class township, yet, judging from the superior character and enterprise of its residents, and what they have already done in the way of improvement, we can safely conclude their energy will never relax till the acquired advantages of their heritage go far to compensate for—as they will have in great measure overcome—the original natural drawbacks peculiar to the territory.

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN GILLIES, M. P. for North Bruce, is a resident of the Township of Elderslie, of which he was one of the pioneer settlers in the year 1853. He is the son of Henry Gillies, is a Scotchman by birth, and emigrated to Canada with his father's family in 1852, when 24 years of age, settling temporarily in the Township of Esquering.

Mr. Gillies's participation in public affairs commenced with the first organization of the Township of Elderslie, in 1856, he being a member of the Township Council that year. Next year (1857) he was chosen Reeve, and continued to discharge the duties of the position for seventeen successive years, when he voluntarily retired in 1874. During this period he filled the Warden's chair from 1869 to 1873, continuously.

He successfully contested North Bruce in the Reform interest at the general election for the Commons in 1872, against the previous member, Colonel Sproat, and at the general election of 1874, was returned by acclamation by the same constituency. At the general election of 1878 for the Commons, he was opposed the second time by Colonel Sproat, but defeated him by a majority of 256; the majority on the first occasion being only twenty-three.

Mr. Gillies is a farmer by occupation, and is one of the most liberal, intelligent, and best informed men in the County of Bruce, and his decided political success against Lieut.-Colonel Sproat, himself one of the best men in the county and the "strongest" man the Conservative party could put into the field, is an undoubted evidence of his great personal popularity, and the esteem in which he is held by the people of his adopted county.

LIEUT.-COL. ALEXANDER SPROAT, of Walkerton, is one of the most popular as well as one of the most widely known of all the residents of Bruce, his extensive connection with financial, municipal, political and military affairs having made his name a household word throughout the county of his adoption. His father, Adam Sproat, who settled in the Township of Esquering in 1818, was a descendant of a very old Scottish family, while his mother was a daughter of Alexander Brown, a U. E. Loyalist, who settled near Burlington (now Hamilton) in the early days of the history of Upper Canada.

Colonel Sproat was born in Esquering in 1835, and was educated at the University of Queen's College, Kingston, where he graduated with honors and the degree of B. A. when only nineteen years of age. After graduating he entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, then under construction, on the engineering staff, and passed through the various grades, from "rod-man" up to Assistant Engineer in charge of a section, his services being chiefly performed between Toronto and Guelph. When the Grand Trunk Railway was completed he removed to Elora, and commenced business as a Provincial Land Surveyor; and in 1856 changed his location to Southampton, where he followed that occupation some five years. In 1861 he married a daughter of Mr. McNabb, the Crown Lands Agent at that place, and was appointed manager of the Southampton branch of the old Commercial Bank, a position he retained till the failure of that institution. He was also appointed the first Treasurer of the County of Bruce, a position he voluntarily retired from some three years since.

As long ago as 1861, he received a Captain's commission in the volunteers, and during the excitement caused by the first Fenian raid, he served on the Niagara frontier as Major. He is now the Lieut.-Colonel in command of the 32nd Regiment of Canadian Volunteers. He takes a very great interest in military matters, and is looked upon as one of the most promising volunteer officers in the country.

Colonel Sproat's wide business connections and popularity brought him so favorably before the people of North Bruce that the Conservative party (to which he belongs) selected him as their candidate for the Commons at the first election subsequent to Confederation (1867), and he was elected over Dr. Douglass, of Port Elgin, also one of the most popular men in the county. He served the North Riding in the Commons for five years, but was subsequently twice defeated by Mr. Gillies, the present sitting member for North Bruce, and once by Hon. Edward Blake, in the South Riding. While in the Commons, he was chiefly instrumental in securing the grant for the construction of the Harbor of Refuge, at Southampton.

Having previously removed to Walkerton, he was, in 1868, elected Mayor of the town, and has from time to time held various important positions, whereby the interests of the community have been materially forwarded, notably in connection with the pushing to completion of the W. G. & B. Railway, the organization of the Northern Exhibition Society at Walkerton, and the location of the Merchants' Bank there, of which he was chosen first manager.

It is no exaggeration to say that Colonel Sproat's acts, both public and private, have met with a degree of commendation at the hands of his fellow-citizens of which any man might feel justly proud; and as for the personal regard in which he is held, no man in the county stands higher in the esteem of all classes of citizens, without regard to party or to creed.

ROBERT BAIRD, ex-Reeve of the Town of Kincardine, and ex-Warden of the County of Bruce, is the second son of William and Margaret Baird, natives of the County Fermanagh, Ireland, whence they emigrated to Canada, and settled in Picton, Prince Edward County, U.C., in 1831. Here Robert was born, June 4th, 1832. He



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lived with his father, following farming in Hillier Township, and subsequently in Hungerford, till 1855, when he removed to the then newly opened district which now composes the County of Bruce, and settled at the embryo village of Penetangore, which has since developed into the flourishing Town of Kincardine under his eye, and in very great measure as the result of his active and able participation in its every matter of local public interest.

He has followed at this place a variety of occupations—all with a good degree of business success—but for the past twenty years has been chiefly engaged in the grain trade, being now for many years the largest produce merchant in the County of Bruce.

Mr. Baird's first active participation in municipal affairs dates from 1866, in which year he was returned to the Village Council, retaining the seat till 1869, when he was elected to the Reeveship, a position he has ever since retained for the village while it remained as such, and for the town since its incorporation. His acknowledged ability in the management of the most important municipal matters is sufficiently shown by this record, and further confirmed by the fact that he was chosen by the County Council to the Wardenship of Bruce in 1872, and has filled that most responsible and honorable position uninterruptedly ever since. During these years very important changes have taken place in the county, changes of vital interest to its prosperity and development both present and future; and Mr. Baird's high standing and influence have made his voice potent far beyond the limits of the county, having many times successfully occupied chief positions on important committees and delegations to the seat of the national government, to press the claims of various sections of his constituency for public improvements. In fact, local and general improvements, of every class, have always found in Mr. Baird a warm friend and powerful advocate. The construction of the south extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Kincardine as its terminus was very strongly advocated and materially assisted by his energetic support, while in the advancement of the educational interests of the community no man has shown more praiseworthy zeal.

In politics Mr. Baird is a representative Conservative, and has contested South Bruce twice in the interests of that party—first, against Hon. Edward Blake for the Commons, in 1872; secondly, against Hon. R. M. Wells, for the Legislature, at the general election of 1879—but was defeated on both occasions, though his personal popularity is attested by the fact that he ran very much "ahead of his party ticket" in all those sections where he is best known by reason of residence and business associations.

In addition to other official positions held by Mr. Baird is that of Justice of the Peace for the past fifteen years. In every capacity, whether public or private, he is one of the most highly esteemed citizens, not only of his own immediate locality but of the county at large.

GEORGE GOULD, County Clerk of the County of Bruce, is sprung from a military race, his father having been a British soldier and born in the army, where both his grandfather and grandmother lived and died.

George, who was an only son of William and Elizabeth Gould, was born in Enniskillen, Ireland, in 1827, and came to Canada with his parents in 1829, settling in the Township of Chinguacousy. The family removed to Nashville, Tennessee, in 1835, and Mr. Gould remained there ten years, during part of which time he was chief clerk in the United States Post Office of that city. The insalubrity of the climate, however, induced him to return to Canada in 1845, and he then engaged in surveying and engineering, for which profession he was originally educated.

The local sketch of Arran shows Mr. Gould to have been the very first settler in that township, and facts connected with his participation in the early development of that now wealthy municipality are there briefly referred to. Three of the townships of Bruce were originally surveyed by Mr. Gould, viz., Amabel, Albemarle, and Arran; and in Grey County he surveyed Artemesia, Melancthon, Proton, Osprey, and part of Holland.

In 1857 Mr. Gould was appointed first Provisional Clerk of the Provisional County of Bruce, and held the position until Bruce became an independent county, when he was appointed the first County Clerk, and has performed the duties of that position uninterruptedly ever since. He also continued for some years to follow the profession of engineering till the duties of the Clerkship became so great as to occupy his whole time.

Mr. Gould has held and holds, in addition to the Clerkship, a number of official positions. He has been a Justice of the Peace since 1857, is a Notary Public, a Commissioner in Queen's Bench, and an Official Assignee.

Of all the public officials we have been brought in contact with we have met none more courteous and obliging, or more thoroughly conversant with all the details of his business, while in his private capacity he is one of our popular and highly esteemed citizens.

JOHN McLAY, of Walkerton, Registrar of the County of Bruce, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1831, his parents being natives of Argyshire. He came to Canada when in his twentieth year. He soon afterwards removed to Kincardine, and established the *Commonwealth* newspaper there, the first paper published in the County of Bruce. He continued publishing this paper, with material and plant brought from Glasgow, until the year 1864, when he received the appointment to his present position.

Before his appointment to the Registrarship Mr. McLay took an active part in all public, political, and municipal affairs, having been a number of years in the Township Council of Kincardine as Councillor and Reeve; and during the whole of this time exerted a leading influence in the advancement of the material interests of the county. Since his incumbency of the position, he continues to exercise a strong influence upon the side of all public improvements and enterprises tending to the benefit of the community.

ALEXANDER McNABB, of Southampton, is descended from an ancient Highland family who settled in Lower Canada nearly one hundred years ago. He was born in that Province in 1809, and after receiving a suitable education, commenced life for himself as an assistant in the Paymaster's office of the Ordnance Department in connection with the construction of the Rideau Canal, in 1827. After the completion of these works, some four years later, he severed this connection to accept the position of teller in the Kingston branch of the old Commercial Bank. In 1841 he became accountant in the Crown Land's Office at Kingston (then the capital), the first year of the Provincial Union. After filling this position for ten years he removed to Southampton in 1851, to perform the duties connected with the department as chief agent for that part of the old Huron District which the Municipal Institutions Act of 1849 constituted the

County of Bruce. He continued ably to discharge those duties till the office lapsed by reason of the settlement of the lands; and the great satisfaction he gave to all classes in their performance is reflected by a unanimous resolution of the County Council at the session of January, 1878, which tendered "the thanks of the people of this county" for his "very valuable and efficient services rendered in the settlement of the County of Bruce—services rendered to the entire satisfaction of every settler;" the resolution being beautifully illuminated, and presented to Mr. McNabb, accompanied by a highly complimentary letter.

Mr. McNabb is of a literary turn, and was elected an honorary member of the Natural History Society (Chief Justice Sewell, President; and the Earl of Dalhousie, Patron), and is still a corresponding member of the Society, the oldest now living.

Mr. McNabb was the first Reeve of Saugeen on its organization as a township; has been Indian Commissioner for nearly twenty-five years; was a commissioned officer of the 1st Frontenac Militia, in active service during the Rebellion of 1837-8; and has been several times appointed by the Government to the Commission of the Peace, for which he however declined to qualify. In fact, in every walk of life Mr. McNabb has been one of the most prominent and best known citizens of the community, by whom no man is held in higher or more deserved esteem.

JAMES ALLEN, of Allenford, is a gentleman whose life and acts have been more intimately and influentially identified with the northern townships of Bruce than have those of any other of its citizens. Born in the County Fermanagh, Ireland, June 30th, 1823, the son of James and Elizabeth H. Allen of that place, he came to Canada in 1832, and resided with his father's family in the Townships of Dummer and Douro (Peterboro' County) till 1850, when he removed to the Township of Holland, Grey County. Here he took a leading and active part in local public affairs, and was several years Reeve of that township.

In 1857 he came to the Township of Amabel, and located where he still resides, at the site of the Village of Allenford, named for him. As will be seen from the sketch of this township, Mr. Allen was the first white settler in the whole Indian Peninsula; and it will not be disputed by any, that he has done more to advance the interests of this section of country than any other man who has ever become a resident within its limits.

A perusal of the township records shows him to have been a member of the first and of every succeeding Municipal Council of Amabel; and for thirteen consecutive years of that time he was its Reeve, retiring voluntarily in 1880 to give his attention more assiduously to his private business.

Such a public record as Mr. Allen's carries its comment on its face, and it is not necessary for us to enlarge upon the many merits of a gentleman whose popularity is so fully attested by repeated re-elections to the most important and honorable office in the gift of his fellow-citizens.

WILLIAM COLLINS, Division Court Clerk, and ex-Reeve of Walkerton, was born in the County Antrim, Ireland, in 1833. His father, Geo. Collins, who was a miller by occupation, came to Canada with his family of eleven children, in 1848, and settled in the Township of Finch, where, ten years later, his wife died, and he returned to the land of his nativity.

His son William, who was the third in age of the family, was educated for a school teacher, and followed this calling several years in Dundas and Stormont Counties. From 1853 to 1856 he followed photography at Owen Sound, removing in the latter year to Walkerton, and again engaging in teaching for two years. In 1857 he was elected to the Municipal Council of Brant, since which time he has been Deputy Reeve or Reeve of either Brant or Walkerton, almost without interruption.

In 1869 Mr. Collins was appointed Division Court Clerk at Walkerton, and has continued to perform the duties of the position ever since. He is a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, a Notary Public for the past twenty years, and a Justice of the Peace since 1867. He is also very active and useful in educational affairs, having been prominently connected with the various local School Boards for the past fifteen years.

During a residence in Walkerton which has now extended close on a quarter of a century, Mr. Collins has been one of the few who has spared no time or labor in the advancement of any and every public improvement or enterprise which promised to further the development of the county, or tended to the wellbeing of the community.

MICHAEL FISCHER, of Carrick. All who are acquainted in the least with the County of Bruce have not failed to remark the very strong German element of which the population of entire localities is composed; and in the subject of this sketch we find one of the best representative men of that element which this fine county has yet produced. Mr. Fischer was born in Baden, in 1822. He came to Pittsburgh, Pa., when seventeen years of age, and after a residence of some fifteen years in the United States, removed to Canada in 1854, and settled in September of that year on Lots 13 and 14, Concessions C. and D. of Carrick, where he commenced to hew out a home in the wilderness, and where his industry and energy have resulted in the changing of 200 acres of primeval forest into a beautiful and productive farmstead.

In 1856 Mr. Fischer commenced to take part in municipal affairs, being elected Councillor that year, and afterwards (under the old system) appointed Reeve, an office which he held uninterruptedly for eleven years, being the first Reeve elected (1867) by the popular vote, under the prevailing system. He has also filled the position at intervals for a number of years subsequent to his first uninterrupted incumbency, and enjoys the honor of having been oftener entrusted with the municipal destinies of the Township of Carrick than any other or all other of its citizens combined.

Mr. Fischer is an advanced Liberal in politics, and a strong advocate of his party principles; and altogether, outside of politics, he is looked upon as one of the best men and most useful citizens who ever resided in Carrick.

PAUL ROSS, ex-Mayor of Walkerton, was born in Halton County, U. C., in 1828. His father was Alexander Ross, from Perthshire, Scotland, formerly a Sergeant in the British army, who for meritorious services received a grant of land from the Government on his settlement in Canada after the Anglo-American war of 1812-15.

His son Paul learned the trade of a blacksmith, at Guelph, and first located at Aberfoyle, in Wellington County. Since that time he has followed a variety of occupations and with varying success, but on the whole the results from a business point of view have been eminently

satisfactory, and he is now one of the largest property owners in Walkerton. For many years he has made contracting a specialty, and among his operations in that line may be enumerated very large public works contracts, including one on the Welland Canal enlargements, only completed in 1879, which amounted to over \$500,000.

Mr. Ross has held many important official and representative positions. He is a magistrate of many years standing, has several years acceptably performed the duties of Mayor of the County Town, Walkerton, and is a Captain of Militia. Politically, he favors Conservatism, and is one of the most influential members of that party in his constituency; while the number of important positions he has held, and the satisfaction his official acts have carried with them, is a sufficient comment upon his ability as an executive officer and his popularity as a private gentleman.

JOHN HUNTER, Clerk of the Town of Kincardine, was born in Scotland in 1834. He is the son of Archibald Hunter, the pioneer of the Town of Durham, Grey County, where he settled with his family in 1841.

The subject of this sketch having received the best education obtainable in the schools of those days, went to Goderich in 1852; and after being engaged in trade there for several years, came to Kincardine in 1857, and has since resided in that place.

During his residence in Kincardine, Mr. Hunter has held a number of offices of public trust in connection with both town and township. He has been a J. P. since 1860, and now for many years Clerk of the municipality of the Town of Kincardine; his business also embracing a general agency for a number of fire and life insurance companies and loan societies.

Mr. Hunter is a gentleman whose attention to the duties of his position has earned for him the reputation of a most courteous and efficient public officer.

THOMAS BEARMAN, Sr., of Elderslie Township, is of a large family of sons of a Liverpool hatter, who, subsequent to the Anglo-American war of 1812-15, decided to emigrate to Ohio, United States. At that time the British Government placed restrictions upon the emigration of skilled tradesmen to the United States, and to avoid their operation Mr. Bearman was obliged to sail first to Quebec, where he arrived in June, 1818, just previous to the leaving of the celebrated Richmond military colony, to settle in what was afterwards the County of Carleton, then the northern limit of the old Johnston District. He met at Quebec Colonel Cockburn, of the British army, an old acquaintance of the family, who induced him to abandon the Ohio enterprise and join the Richmond colony, and as a consequence he became a settler in the Township of Nepean, some eight miles from the present site of Ottawa, on the Richmond Road. The Bearman family subsequently became one of the most influential in that part of the Ottawa Valley, and the offices of Magistrate, District Councillor, Commissioner of the Court of Claims, Reeve, a Colonel of Militia, and various others of less importance, were successively and continuously held by several members of the family, who still occupy very prominent positions in the municipal and provincial politics of their section of country. When Bytown (now Ottawa) was founded in 1826, the subject of this sketch was a government contractor on the works at that place, having himself built the house of Colonel By, the commanding officer of the Engineers, and furnished all the oak timber used in the construction of the locks at the Rideau.

In 1854, Mr. Bearman purchased the land in Con. 2, Elderslie, where he now lives, and the same year commenced to build the first mill in that section of country, adding a grist and carding mill thereto some twelve years later, where is now located the prosperous village of Scone. By energy, industry, and honesty combined in a rare degree, he has surmounted the difficulties incident to life in the backwoods, and is now one of the largest landowners in the county, having nearly 2,000 acres, of which he cultivates about one-half. Though several years beyond the allotted threescore and ten, he is active and vigorous enough to successfully manage this large business in addition to his various mills, &c.

Mr. Bearman, as well as being an enterprising man in his private business, has always been one of the most forward in the encouragement of all public improvements, having been one of the original agitators for a railway through this county, and throughout the development of the scheme, one of its strongest and most influential supporters. He has at various times filled responsible public offices with acknowledged ability, having been in the Township Council as Councillor and Deputy Reeve for many years, and having acceptably performed the duties of Postmaster of the village of Scone ever since the establishment of the office at the place.

A. T. ELLIOTT, of the Village of Chesley, is a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1807, removing with his father's family to Canada when ten years of age, his father being one of the very earliest settlers in Perth, now the County Town of Lanark, in 1817.

On arriving at man's estate, Mr. Elliott commenced business for himself at Smith's Falls, Lanark County. He erected saw and grist mills on the River Tay, and prosecuted the milling business in that place for thirteen years, owning during that time extensive farming lands and timber limits. He visited the County of Grey as early as 1843 with a view to settlement, but did not remove to this section of county till 1856, when he bought property in Sullivan Township and erected grist and saw mills; and two years later he purchased 200 acres where the Village of Chesley now stands, and built thereon a saw mill, and subsequently a grist mill also. In 1869 he gave up his Chesley business to one of his sons, and removing to Williamsford, built mills and a woollen factory; these he also disposed of, and has now retired from the business of a long and useful life of activity and industry, which has brought its well-merited reward. He has literally been the "architect of his own fortune," and a firm supporter of the logic of cause and effect as opposed to the doctrine of "manifest destiny," believing that "the gods help those who help themselves;" and the experience of his life has certainly been an exemplification of the correctness of that theory. Viewing his course from the standpoint of the effect his presence has exerted upon the material development of the country, Mr. Elliott has been one of the most useful men in any of the communities which have at various periods claimed him as a citizen, having built and operated no less than six saw mills, four grist mills, and one woollen factory, of which eleven in all were in the approximate neighborhood of Chesley, his present home.

Mr. Elliott's close application to his private business has not prevented him, however, from giving his time and talents to the service of the public. Municipal advancement, educational development, and the progress of public improvements have ever in him



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found a warm friend and powerful advocate. He has been for many years a Justice of the Peace, was Reeve of the Township of Sullivan for three years, is frank and outspoken in his intercourse with men and measures, quick of perception, ready with conception, and prompt in execution; having the reputation among his fellows of one who has done well whatever he has undertaken, and possessing in a marked degree the esteem and confidence of hosts of acquaintances and a wide circle of the warmest personal friends.

SAMUEL T. ROWE, of Paisley, was born in the Town of Truro, Cornwall, England, in 1819. He emigrated to America in 1839, and after living in New York and New Jersey each a year, moved to Toronto in 1841; to the County of Grey (Normanby) in 1845; and to Elderslie, where Paisley now stands, on May 9th, 1851.

Mr. Rowe was a blacksmith by trade, but opened a hotel on removal to Paisley, the first in the township; and both before and since his settlement here has been prominently identified with the material interests of the north-western peninsula throughout every stage of its development. He took a deep interest in public local affairs, for participation in which he was well fitted. He was Township Clerk of Normanby for four years, under the old system of the District Councils, and on the organization of Elderslie in 1856 he was chosen its first Reeve, and is probably the oldest magistrate in the township. In the discharge of the many important functions which have devolved upon him in connection with his public record, Mr. Rowe has retained the confidence of his constituents, while his life as a private citizen has been such as to bestow upon him in a marked degree the respect and esteem of the entire community.

MALCOLM CAMPBELL, of Lucknow, is the son of Donald Campbell, a farmer of Inverness-shire, Scotland, where Malcolm was born in 1819. Emigrating to Canada in 1846, he settled first in Blenheim Township, but subsequently resided at Richmond, and afterwards at Kirkwall, at both of which places he carried on trade. In 1859 he came to Kinloss, opened the first store in what is now the Village of Lucknow, and has ever since followed mercantile business in this place. Being a shrewd business man, as well as popular and affable, he has done a very large trade and accumulated an extensive property.

During his residence in Lucknow Mr. Campbell has held many official and representative positions, and performed their duties in the most satisfactory manner. He was appointed the first Postmaster of the place, which position he still retains. He has represented Kinloss and Lucknow as Councillor and Reeve, having been eight years in the County Council, during which time he was considered one of its ablest members. He is also a Justice of the Peace of many years standing, and holds several minor official positions. In politics he is strongly Reform, and a very great source of strength to his party. Closely identified with the material interests of Lucknow, from its very earliest settlement to the present time, no man has taken a more advanced part in its healthy development, nor does any stand higher in the respect, esteem, and confidence of its people.

RICHARD RIVERS, of the Township of Carrick, is the son of Richard Rivers, Sr., who emigrated from Berkshire, England (where Richard, Jr., was born in 1825), and settled near Woodstock, Ont., in 1834. The family remained there till 1855, when they came to the Township of Carrick and located 200 acres of land on the "Elora" Road, which still comprises the Rivers' homestead, and is now one of the finest stock and grain farms in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Rivers has taken a leading stand among our advanced agriculturists for many years, and has assisted by influence and example all movements tending to the development of local and general agricultural interests. He was one of the chief organizers of the Northern Exhibition Society, in which he is a large shareholder, and of which he has held the highest office, that of President. His fields and stables contain some of the choicest specimens of fine-bred stock, including short-horn cattle, and sheep and pigs of the most approved grades.

Though Mr. Rivers has never sought political or municipal honors, he takes an intelligent interest and active participation in all matters of public concern, and is one of the most energetic, at the same time most liberal, advocates of those particular "platforms" which present themselves to him as being of the "greatest good to the greatest number," irrespective of any selfish or personal objects. Mr. Rivers is also looked upon as a thoroughgoing business man, and possesses the highest respect of all classes of his fellow citizens.

LUKE GARDINER, of the Township of Arran, is a native of Northumberland, England, where he was born, September 5th, 1809. His father came to Canada and located at Little York (Toronto) in 1818, and in 1819 purchased the lot on which at present stands the splendid new city Post Office. In 1820 he brought his family to this country. He carried on the manufacture of boots and shoes till 1822, when he removed with his family to Toronto Township and engaged in farming. To each of his large family of sons he gave a farm of 200 acres, and died himself on December 27th, 1877.

The subject of this sketch retired from farming in 1854 and removed to Owen Sound, but being a man of means, and realizing the wants of the settlers for mill facilities, he was induced by friends to re-enter active business, and erected the first mill in the Township of Arran, now owned by Cummins Bros. He has resided in this township since 1856, at which time he purchased about 1,000 acres of land, of which he still owns about 400.

Mr. Gardiner is considered by the people of Arran one of the most useful men who ever settled within its limits, having invariably given his warmest support to all matters of public weal, both as a private citizen and as a member of the Council Board, at which he sat a number of years. He has also been an earnest advocate of every species of moral reform, being a life-long member of the Methodist Church and a warm supporter of the temperance cause.

While gliding pleasantly down the plane of departing years, comfortably enjoying the rewards of industry and a well-spent life, he devotes himself to literature and the study of such subjects as interest a mind of intelligence and culture.

WILLIAM DANIELS, of the Township of Kincardine, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1823. His father was a builder, and came to America in 1835 with his family, following his occupation in Utica, New York, for three years. Coming to Canada in 1838, Mr. Daniels settled in the Township of Wilmot, and remained there ten years, when he removed to his present residence in the Township of Kincardine.

Mr. Daniels has been many years a Justice of the Peace, was appointed a Captain of Reserve Militia in 1860, and has been a Major in the same since 1872. He has been connected with township affairs in various capacities for very many years, having filled during that time a large number of offices in the most satisfactory manner. He is an

active member, and has been Vice-President, of the Township Agricultural Society. He has a very fine place on the Durham Road, and is looked upon as one of the most advanced farmers and influential gentlemen in the locality.

JAMES MURPHY, M.D., of the Village of Mildmay, is the son of Alexander Murphy, a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, where the Doctor was also born in the year 1842. Mr. Murphy emigrated to Canada with his family in the year 1846, and located in the County of Norfolk, U. C., where he followed the occupation of farming.

Dr. Murphy commenced the study of medicine in this country, but subsequently removed to the United States, and completed his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with honors from that institution in the year 1866. Some time after this he returned to Canada, and located, but only a short time, at Teeswater and Neustadt, finally choosing Mildmay as his permanent location. He has now been practising his profession here some thirteen years, and also keeps a drug store in the village.

While the Doctor has been very industrious and successful as a professional man, he has not been regardless of the interests of the public, having served as Reeve of Carrick for 1877 and 1878; and by all classes in the community is looked upon as one of the best and most useful men in this section of the country.

WILLIAM SLOAN, M.D., of the Village of Blyth, in Huron County, is of Scottish descent, his father being from Argyleshire, and his mother from Dumfriesshire. His father was for many years a school teacher in the vicinity of Oshawa, but removed thence with his family to St. Mary's, when that now flourishing town was but an embryo village, with a weekly mail from Stratford carried on foot.

He subsequently removed to the then wilderness of Hullett, where, by energy and industry, he overcame the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life in the backwoods of Canada; but tiring of the monotony of farm life, he went to study medicine in Toronto, whence he graduated in 1865, since which time he has been energetically engaged in the practice of his profession, and with a very large degree of success both professionally and pecuniarily.

Dr. Sloan has taken a very active part in public affairs, both educational, municipal and political, and was one of the most active and influential supporters and agitators of the L. H. & B. Railway, for which he was appointed by the Government a trustee to apply the funds voted as bonuses by the various municipalities which aided the road. He was a member of the first Village Council of Blyth, is now Chairman of the Village School Board, and was for a number of years Superintendent of Schools in the northern part of the county. He has been twice a candidate for the Commons in North Huron, first in 1867, against Joseph Whitehead; and again, at the general election of 1878, against Thos. Farrow, the present sitting member; but was defeated on both occasions. This result, however, is the effect of the deep political Conservatism of the constituency, Dr. Sloan being personally one of the most popular men, among all political creeds of any resident of the entire section of country covered by the north-western counties.

DONALD A. MCCRIMMON, M.D., of Lucknow, is a native of Lochiel, Glengarry, Ont., where he was born in 1838, his father having settled there as early as 1817. Donald spent his early life on a farm there, but in 1866 entered McGill University as a student of medicine, and graduated from that institution in 1869, after which he removed to Lucknow, at which place he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

The Doctor being purely of Scotch descent, takes a great pride in the land of his ancestors, and a great interest in the development of the national spirit in this country, being Chief of the Lucknow Caledonian Society, one of the strongest in the Province.

Although engaged in a very extensive and lucrative practice, he finds time to devote to municipal and educational and, in fact, all affairs of public concern. He has been in the Municipal Council of Lucknow on several occasions, during which period he has represented the village in the County Council as Reeve. He also takes great interest in politics on the Liberal side; and whether professionally, socially, or as a representative public man, he is looked upon by parties of all professions and politics as one of the best citizens of the place.

JAMES TAYLOR, M.D., of Tara, is a native Canadian, having been born in Bowmanville, U. C., in 1837. He is the fifth son of Malcolm and Catherine Taylor, who settled in the Township of Darlington in the year 1832.

The Doctor was educated at Queen's College, Kingston, where he graduated in 1864, after which he practised for a time in Bayfield, Ont., but for the past sixteen years has carried on the practice of his profession at the Village of Tara.

Doctor Taylor has abstained from participation in public or municipal affairs, and devoted himself exclusively to the pursuit of his profession, which he has followed with a good degree of success. He is a Coroner for the County of Bruce, and a man who is highly respected for his social qualities, as well as a leading member of the medical profession.

IRA FULFORD, of the Village of Teeswater, is of U. E. Loyalist descent, the Fulfords having settled in Connecticut in the early colonial days, and taken part later, on the Royal side, during the Revolutionary War. For this act the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was obliged to flee to Canada after the acknowledgment of independence. He settled in the Township of Elizabethtown, U. C., in 1783, where he was subsequently joined by his family, including his son Jonathan, Ira's father.

Mr. Fulford, who was born near Brockville in 1830, came to his present location in 1855, and was consequently among the pioneers of the Township of Culross. Next season he was joined by his father, who still resides with him, in the 85th year of his age.

Mr. Fulford was twice married: first to Elizabeth, daughter of David Fairbairn, of Brockville; secondly, to Annie C., daughter of Wm. Hume, of Marysburg; but he has no children surviving. He is one of the leading men of the section in which he resides in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the community, though he never sought office himself.

JOHN DOUGLASS, of the Township of Arran, may be said to have been the first actual settler in the township, though there were quite a number who came in previously and located their land, some of them making small clearings and building shanties, but subsequently leaving temporarily for their families and afterwards returning.

Mr. Douglass was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1833, emigrated to Canada in 1852, and settled the same year in Arran, where he has ever since resided.

The trials and vicissitudes of pioneer life are nowhere more strongly exemplified than in the experience of the subject of this sketch. He was one of a family of three sons left fatherless in early life, whose mother brought them to America in hope of bettering their condition. Their means were entirely exhausted on arrival at Owen Sound, then a straggling hamlet, and the untold hardships endured by the family before attaining to a position of comfort in their new home were intensified by extreme poverty and utter lack of experience. But before untiring industry, determined will, and prudent habits these impediments one by one gave way, and the family at last saw themselves in circumstances and position such as they could never reasonably have hoped to attain in the land of their nativity. Mr. Douglass is now one of the leading farmers in this part of the county, and has been for years prominently connected with the township and county agricultural societies, holding at various times the highest offices in connection therewith, being also an officer in the Volunteer Militia.

In religious and educational advancement he also evinces the deepest interest, and has never failed to bring his influence and labor to the aid of those most deserving attributes of our civilization. He has been for the past fifteen years Secretary-Treasurer of the Presbyterian Society, and for many years an active member of the Tara School Board, while his services to the community at large include a term of years at the Municipal Council Board, as well as a powerful advocacy of every public improvement, and of all enterprises having for their object the elevation of the moral standard of society or the amelioration of its condition.

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, of Mildmay, is the second child and eldest son of James Carnegie, a farmer of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1830. When in his twenty-fourth year, he came to Canada and settled in the Township of Nelson, and worked there and near Toronto as a farm hand for three years. In 1857 he married Mary, daughter of George Dow, from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and next year settled in Carrick. He subsequently resided some years in Wroxeter, Huron County, but returned to Carrick in 1875, and settled at what is now the Village of Mildmay, which has been chiefly built up under his supervision and by his enterprise.

Mr. Carnegie now owns a large portion of the above village, besides a great deal of country property, and is considered one of the most "solid" men of Bruce County, a position which has been attained solely by his own efforts, and in a manner which has not detracted from his popularity; but, on the other hand, his good qualities as a business man and as a citizen are proverbial, and although he has never sought public representative positions he is, as he has ever been since his first advent to Carrick, one of its most highly esteemed residents.

PETER STEWART McLAREN, of the Village of Tiverton, is the son of John D. McLaren, who emigrated to Canada from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1815, when but eleven years of age, with his father, who settled first in the Township of Lochiel. The subject of this sketch was born in the County of Prescott in 1829, being the eldest son of the family. In the fall of 1851 the family came to Canada, and located the same year in the Township and County of Bruce. There were at that time very few settlers in the township, what few were there being only "squatters," as the land was not brought into market till 1854.

Mr. McLaren has followed lumbering quite extensively in the Ottawa Valley, and even after the removal of the family to Bruce he returned East and re-engaged in that occupation there for some years. Since taking up his permanent residence here in 1863 he has been engaged in farming, contracting, and produce dealing. He has a beautiful farm near the Village of Tiverton, and is one of the leading men of the community in all matters of agriculture, commerce, and finance; besides which he is a Justice of the Peace, and has served his township a number of years in the Municipal Council.

WILLIAM MILLAR, of the Village of Bervie, in the Township of Kincardine, is the son of William Millar, of Scotch birth, who was one of the early settlers in the County of Lanark. Wm. Millar, jr., was born in the Township of Dalhousie, Lanark County, in 1826, and came to Bruce County in 1850, settling in the Township of Kincardine.

When Mr. Millar came to this section, his entire worldly possessions consisted of two or three small tools in common use, a yoke of oxen, and less than \$1 in money; and in order to procure food he went all the way to Durham with grists for the neighbors "on shares," the trip occupying from seven to ten days. He now owns 300 acres of fine land, and is one of the leading farmers in the community, carrying on an extensive cheese manufacturing business in addition to his farm.

Mr. Millar never sought public office, though he has been a Justice of the Peace for very many years. He is active in the promotion of agricultural interests through the various societies, and lends his influence, in a general way, to all enterprises of public benefit.

WILLIAM MILLAR, ex-Reeve of the Township of Kincardine, is a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1802. Emigrating to Canada in 1841, he came to North Easthope via New York and Buffalo, and when he landed at Port Stanley he changed his last half-sovereign. After living a few years in succession in North Easthope, Blandford, and Wilmot Townships, he came to Kincardine, and located on Lot 21, south of the Durham Road, which has ever since been his home.

Very soon after taking up his residence here, Mr. Millar identified himself with municipal matters. He was seventeen years in the Township Council, two years of which time he was a Councillor, one year Deputy Reeve, and fourteen years Reeve, when he voluntarily retired from participation in public local affairs some eight years ago.

Though his connection with municipal matters is dissolved, Mr. Millar has been President of the local Agricultural Society on various occasions; and is a man to whom the public look up with much respect and confidence.

EDWARD McDONALD, of Walkerton, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, whence his father, John McDonald, a cotton-spinner by trade, emigrated to Canada in 1843, when Edward was two years old, settling in the Township of Toronto, where he remained some years, removing with the family in 1870 to Walkerton, where he died in 1875, at the age of 72 years. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm on the Durham Road, where his father's family originally settled, till 1872, when he removed to Walkerton, and has since been engaged in the grain and produce trade. He has been more or less identified with public affairs for a long time back, having been a License Inspector for three years, and Deputy Reeve of the Town of Walkerton for several terms.

Mr. McDonald may be ranked as a fair specimen of our best class of self-made men, his family having come to the country in extreme poverty, and he, by dint of energy and honesty, having acquired a

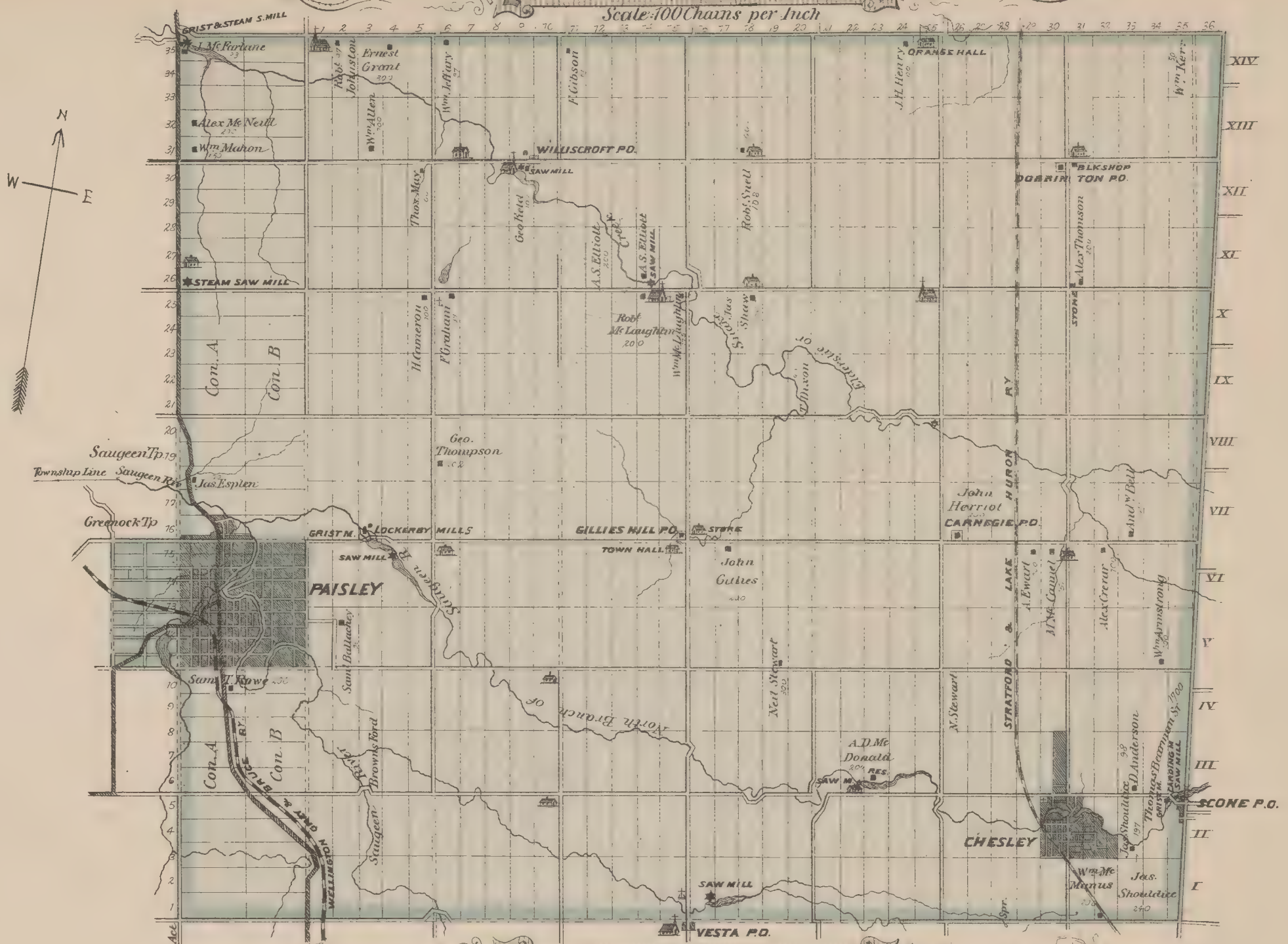


MAP OF

ELDERSLIE

TOWNSHIP

Scale 100 Chains per Inch

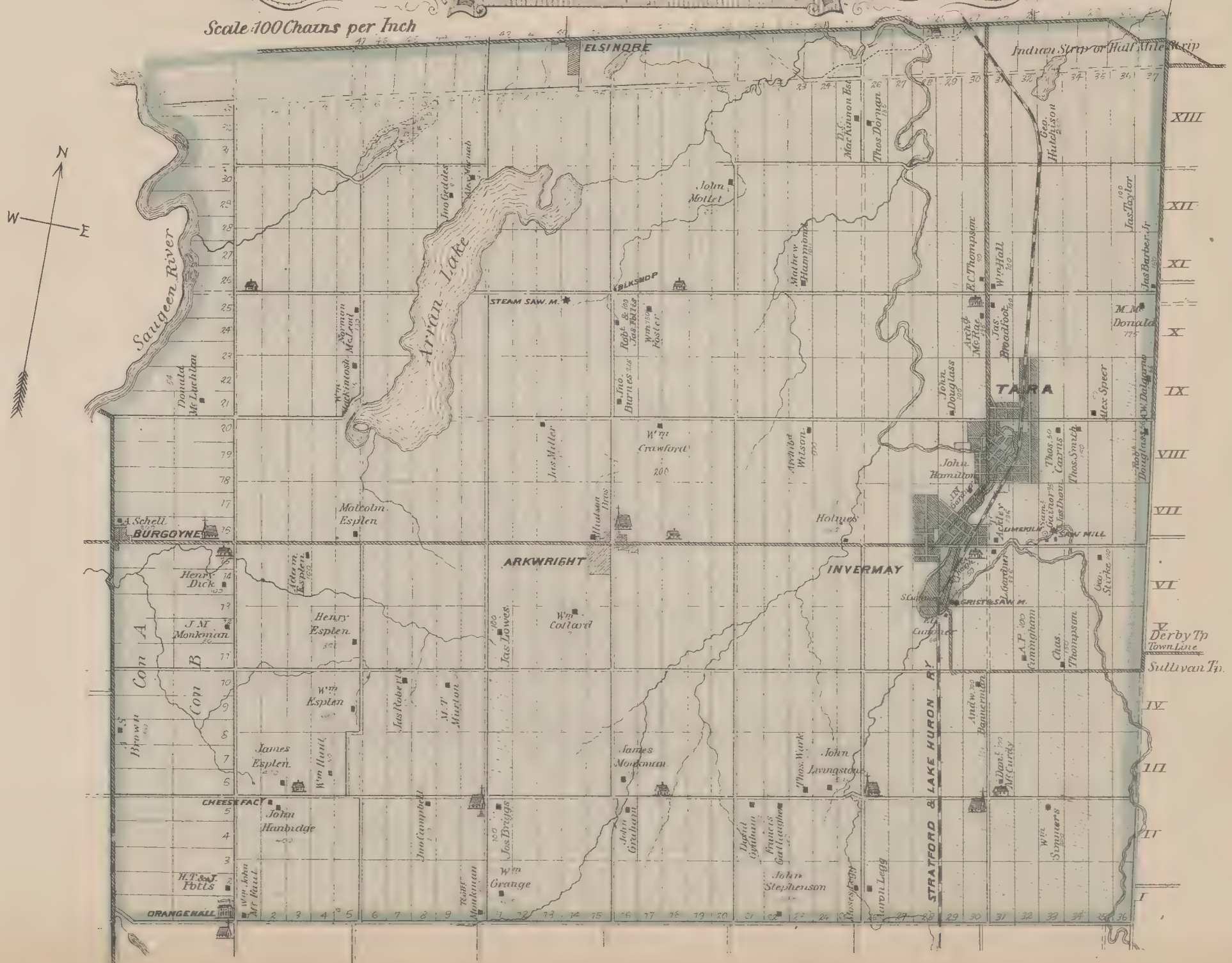


MAP OF

ARRAN

TOWNSHIP

Scale 100 Chains per Inch





# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF BRUCE COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

## INDIAN PENINSULA.

Allen, James, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1826. Settled in Bruce Co., 1856. Has been connected with township matters for the past 25 years, and filled the position of Reeve of Amabel during 13 years; and formerly Reeve of Holland Tp., Co. of Grey. Owns 200 acres of land, being Lots 9 and 10, Con. A., Tp. of Amabel. P. O. address, Allenford.

Atkinson, Samuel, carpenter and joiner. Is an Englishman. Came to Bruce Co., 1857. P. O. and residence, Wiarton.

Ashcroft, John. Owns saw and grist mills. P. O. address, Wiarton.

Barley, Edward, farmer. Owns Lot 29, Con. 4, E. B. R., Tp. of Eastnor. P. O. address, Lion's Head.

Bull, William, Clerk of the Tp. of Amabel; conveyancer, &c. Residence and P. O., Wiarton. Born in England. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1857.

Baker, Michael, farmer. Resides in Amabel Tp., where he owns 100 acres, being Lot 6, Con. 1. Has been Councilman for three years. Born in Germany, 1830. Came to Bruce, 1858. P. O. address, Allenford.

Bulman, Joseph, farmer. P. O. address, Allenford. Real estate, 100 acres, being Lot 11, Con. 10, Amabel Tp. Born in New Brunswick, 1824. Came to the County of Bruce, 1867. Has been Tp. Councillor.

Brandreth, W. J., general agent. Was Deputy Sheriff of Algoma, 1871-72. Born in England, 1848. Settled in Bruce Co., 1879. Owns west half Lot 23, Con. 1, and Lot 25, Con. 8, Tp. Eastnor. P. O. address, Lion's Head.

Bingham, Geo., of Bingham, Campbell & Co., printers and publishers. Proprietors of the *Warton Echo*. P. O. address and residence, Wiarton.

Bell, W. D., general merchant. Residence, Colpoys Bay. Born in Ireland, 1847. Came to Bruce Co., 1873.

Boyle, Thomas, farmer. Resides in Eastnor Tp., where he owns Lots 18 and 19, Con. 3. Has held office as Councilman. Came to Bruce Co., 1878. P. O. address, Lion's Head.

Buckland, W., farmer, Clavering P. O. Real Estate, consists of 100 acres, being Lot 5, Con. 20, Amabel Tp. Born in England, 1826. Came to Bruce Co., 1865. Was Tp. Collector during four years.

Bell, Thomas W., farmer. Owns 300 acres of land in Albemarle Tp., where he resides, being Lot 26, Con. 8, and Lot 25, Con. 8. Is an Irishman. Came to Bruce Co., 1878. P. O. address, Colpoys Bay.

Barker, R. E., proprietor of planing and shingle mill; manufacturer of furniture. Is a Canadian. Settled in Bruce Co., 1875. Residence and P. O., Wiarton.

Brown, James, farmer. P. O. address, Colpoys Bay. Born in Scotland, 1833. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1866. Was Tp. Collector for 8 years. Owns 133 acres of land, being Lot 35, Con. 7, Albemarle. P. O., Colpoys Bay.

Bell, John H. Owns Lot 35, Con. 7, E. B. R., 27 acres, Tp. of Albemarle. P. O. address, Colpoys Bay. Birthplace, Ireland. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1873.

Belmore, John, hotel-keeper at Wiarton. Owns 50 acres of land in Albemarle Tp., being Lot 8, Con. 8. Settled here in 1878.

Burwash, William, farmer. Resides in Amabel Tp., where he owns 115 acres of land, being Lot 5, Con. C. P. O. address, Elsinore. Is a Canadian, born in the Province of Quebec in 1832. Settled in Bruce Co., 1856. Has held office as Councillor.

Bolton, E. E., retired farmer. Born in Ireland, 1829. Settled in Canada, 1847. P. O. address, Allenford.

Campbell, Rev. T. S., retired clergyman. Has held office as Deputy Reeve. Born in Belleville in 1831. Came to Bruce Co., 1870. Residence and P. O., Wiarton.

Cotton, John A., farmer. Born in Canada. Moved to Bruce Co., 1875. Land consists of Lot 32, Con. 5, E. B. R., 145 acres, Albemarle. Tp. P. O. address, Colpoys Bay.

Cobb, John A., merchant tailor. P. O. address, Wiarton. Born Kentucky, U. S. Came to Bruce Co., 1874.

Cross, S. W., carpenter and joiner. Proprietor of saw mill; manufacturer of doors, sashes, &c. Residence, Wiarton.

Colwell, William, farmer and hotel keeper. P. O. address, Colpoys Bay. Residence, Adair town plot. Owns Lot 7, Con. 8, Tp. of Albemarle. Born in Ireland, 1834. Settled in Bruce Co., 1872.

Cockwell, Thomas, lumberman. Prop. of saw mill and farmer. Was the first actual settler in the Tp. of St. Edmund, where he now resides. Owns Lot 7, Con. 1, E. B. R., Tp. of St. Edmund. Has held office as Councilman. Born in England. Came to Bruce Co., 1873.

Doupe, J., of the firm of J. Doupe & Bro., dealers in groceries and hardware, Wiarton. Mr. Doupe was born in Ireland, 1834. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1850.

Doupe, G. Retired from business. Was Councilman for several years. Is an Irishman; born 1836. Came to Bruce Co., 1850. P. O. and residence, Wiarton.

Dance, John, farmer. P. O. address, Colpoys Bay. Is a Canadian, born in Elgin Co., 1840. Moved to Bruce Co., 1862. Real estate, 220 acres, being Lot 35, Con. 5, Albemarle Tp.

Davis, Robert, farmer, Wiarton. Owns Lot 11, Con. 23, 100 acres, Tp. of Amabel. P. O. address, Wiarton. Is an Irishman. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1868.

Eby, H. R. A., prop. of Commercial Hotel, Wiarton. Born in England, 1833. Came to Bruce Co., 1869.

Evans, Richard, farmer. Resides in Amabel Tp., where he owns Lot 17, Con. A., 100 acres. Born near Montreal, 1833. Came to Bruce Co., 1856. P. O. address, Allenford.

Foord, William, market gardner, etc., etc. Born in England, 1815. Came to Canada, 1837, and moved to Bruce Co., 1878. Owns two Park Lots, Village of Wiarton, where he resides.

Fothergill, Charles, farmer. P. O. address, Colpoys Bay. Owns 100 acres of land in Albemarle Tp., being N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 32 and 31, Con. 8. Is a Canadian, born 1875.

Forbes, R. S., farmer, and dealer in groceries and provisions. Owns Lot 9, Con. 12, 200 acres, Tp. of Albemarle. Born in Canada. Moved to Bruce Co., 1878. P. O. address, McIver.

Freeman, William, farmer. Owns Lots 23 and 24, Con. 6, E. B. R., Tp. of Eastnor. P. O. address, Lion's Head. Born in Perth Co., Ont., 1845. Came to Bruce Co., 1870. Has been a Councillor.

Greenlees, R., gentleman. Is a Scotchman, born 1826. Came to Bruce Co., 1871. Has been Tp. Councillor. Residence and P. O., Wiarton.

Galloway, T. D., farmer. Owns 85 acres in Wiarton Town-plot, Tp. of Amabel, where he resides. P. O., Wiarton. Born in Scotland. Settled in Bruce Co., 1862.

Jolley, William J., hotel prop., Wiarton, Amabel Tp. Born in England. Came to Bruce Co., 1877.

Jermyn, John W., general merchant. Born in Canada in 1845. Moved to Bruce Co., 1866. Residence, Wiarton. Owns 100 acres of land in Grey Co.

Jermyn, J. J., accountant, Wiarton. Is a Canadian. Moved to Bruce Co., 1877.

Jones, Arthur, prop. of saw mill. Born in London, England, 1829. Residence and P. O., Wiarton.

Kyle, Andrew J., dealer in tinware, stoves, hardware, etc. Born in Canada. Came to Bruce Co., 1874. Residence and P. O., Wiarton.

Lannin, J., dealer in books and stationery, Village of Wiarton. Is a Canadian. Came to Bruce Co., 1878.

Lickman, Francis, builder. Born in Wentworth Co., Ont. Moved to Bruce Co., 1870. Residence and P. O., Wiarton.

Murray, R. H., farmer. Has been Assessor during 19 years. Owns Lot 2, Con. C., 100 acres, Amabel Tp. P. O. address, Elsinore. Born in Scotland. Came to Bruce Co., 1857.

Miller, B. B., Indian Land Agent, Division Court Clerk, and Com. in B. R. Is a Scotchman. Residence and P. O., Wiarton.

Moore, N., dealer in stoves, tinware and general hardware. Born in Ingersoll, Canada, 1850. Date of settlement in the County of Bruce, 1878. Residence, Wiarton.

Manley, John W., druggist, Wiarton. Is an Englishman. Came to Bruce Co., 1878.

Millar, D., tanner and carrier. Owns Lot 10, Con. 27, Amabel Tp. Born in Waterloo Co., Ont. Settled in Bruce Co., 1872. Residence, Wiarton.

McGillivray, Geo., farmer. Resides in Albemarle Tp., where he owns Lot 32, Con. 7, 145 acres. P. O. address, Colpoys Bay.

McNeil, Alexander, gentleman. Born in Ireland. Came to Amabel Tp. 1872, where he owns South  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots O and L, Con. 25, and Lot 32, Con. A., and Lot 32, Con. B., Tp. of Elderslie; in all, 300 acres. P. O. address, Wiarton or Paisley.

McIver, John, farmer, postmaster and merchant. Born in Oxford Co., Ont. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1871. Real Estate consists of 358 acres, being Lot 14, Con. 13, and Lots 12, 13, 14 and 15, Con. 14, Tp. of Albemarle. P. O. address, McIver.

McIntosh, Angus, farmer. P. O. address, Elsinore. Born in Scotland, 1816. Came to Bruce Co., 1856. Owns 130 acres of land, Tp. of Amabel, being Lots 4 and 5, Con. 5.

Murray, Alexander, farmer. Owns Lot 3, Con. D., 104 acres, Tp. of Amabel. Is a Scotchman. Settled in Bruce Co., 1857. P. O. address, Elsinore.

McDougall, H. Residence and P. O., Allenford, where he established business, 1869. Was one of the first residents in the village. Has always on hand a large assortment of dry goods, hardware, boots and shoes, and ready-made clothing. Born in Peel Co., Ont.

Norris, Michael, school trustee. Born in Ireland. Came to Bruce Co., 1875. P. O. address, Lion's Head.

Plows, Wm., farmer; breeder of thoroughbred stock. Owns Lots 34, 35 and 36, Con. 1, S. C. D., Tp. of Amabel, and lands in Keppel Tp., Grey Co.; in all, 351 acres. P. O. address, Hepworth. Born in England, 1827. Settled in Bruce Co., 1862. Has held office as assessor and collector.

Port, Capt. A.; also engineer. Is an Irishman. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1878. Residence, Wiarton.

Peterson, J. A., prop. of grist mill, grain merchant, etc. Residence and P. O., Wiarton. Birthplace, Waterloo Co., Ont.; born 1849. Moved to Bruce Co., 1878.

Petteplace, George, farmer. Owns Lots 14 and 15, Con. 1, Albemarle Tp., 225 acres. P. O., Mar. Born, 1838. Came to Bruce Co., 1863.

Rothwell, Thomas A., farmer. Owns Lot 26, Con. 10, Tp. of Albemarle, 153 acres. Has been Tp. Councillor. P. O. address, Colpoys Bay.

Stout, Wm., clergyman of the Church of England. Resides in Wiarton, where he owns several lots. Born in Ireland, 1845.

Shackleton, John, J. P., merchant. Postmaster at Colpoys Bay. Is now Reeve of Albemarle Tp., and sat in the Tp. Council during 12 years. Is an Englishman. Settled in Bruce Co., 1865.

Scott, David. P. O. address, Spry. Farms Lot 20, Con. 2, Tp. of Eastnor, N. B. R. Born in York Tp., York Co. Moved to Bruce Co. in 1873. Was the first Reeve of Eastnor.

Spragg, L., J. P., farmer. Was one of the first settlers in Bruce Co., where he came in 1858. He held the position of Reeve for four years. Owns Lot 35, Con. 7, 94 acres, Tp. of Albemarle. P. O. address, Colpoys Bay.

Stuart, F. W., postmaster at Lion's Head, and general merchant. Is a Canadian. Came to the County of Bruce, 1877.

Stickney, W., lumberman; dealer in ties, tanbark, etc. Owns 300 acres, Tp. of Lindsay, being Lot 7, Con. 4, Lot 22, Con. 1, W. B. R., and Lot 5, Con. 4. Born in Quebec. Moved to Bruce Co., 1877.

Simpson, James W., farmer. P. O. address, Lion's Head. Land consists of 200 acres, being Lots 23 and 24, Con. 5, E. B. R., Eastnor Tp. Is a Canadian; born in Brockville, Ont. Came to Bruce Co., 1873.

Smith, James B., jr., farmer, proprietor of saw mill, and engineer. Resides in Amabel Tp., where he owns Lot 12, Con. 11, 100 acres. Is a Canadian; born in 1829. Settled in Bruce Co., 1870. P. O. address, Hepworth.

Taylor, A. B., M.D., physician and surgeon; graduated at Trinity College, Toronto, in 1876. Has had large hospital experience. Is a Canadian; born 1852. Residence and P. O., Allenford.

Tackaberry, Richard, farmer. P. O., Lion's Head. Land, 200 acres. Lots 26 and 32, Con. 5, Eastnor Tp., E. B. R. Born in Ireland, 1847. Came to Bruce Co., 1869. Was Treasurer of township.

White, William, farmer. Has been Tp. Councillor. Is a Canadian; born in 1845. P. O. address, Elsinore. Owns 120 acres of land in Amabel Tp., being Lot 6, Con. C.

Wigle, Dr. Hiram, medical practitioner. Residence and P. O., Wiarton. Born Essex Co., and moved to Bruce Co., 1876.

Woodman, Rev. Wm., B. C. minister. Residence and P. O., Wiarton. Born in England, 1821. Came to Bruce Co., 1871.

Wood, John, proprietor of saw and grist mills. Born in England. Came to Bruce Co., 1857. Was the first settler in the Tp. of Albemarle, where he owns Lots 33 and 34, Cons. 7 and 8. Resides at Colpoys Bay.

Whicher, Charles, farmer. Is Tp. Clerk. Owns 50 acres, Tp. of Albemarle, being Lot 28, Con. 8. Is a Canadian; born 1854. Moved to Bruce Co., 1870. P. O. address, Colpoys Bay.

Wright, James, farmer. Resides at Colpoys Bay. Was born in the State of New York, U. S. Date of settlement in Canada, 1865. Real Estate, 112 acres, Tp. of Albemarle, being Lot 33, Con. 10.

Webster, Charles, proprietor of saw and shingle mills, and merchant. Residence and P. O., Lion's Head. Native of Scotland. Came to Bruce Co., 1876.

Waters, Francis, farmer. Is a member of the Tp. Council. Real Estate, 100 acres. Lot 28, Con. 3, E. B. R., Eastnor Tp. P. O. address, Lion's Head. Born in England. Settled in Bruce Co., 1873.

Watchorn, John H., farmer. P. O. address, Colpoys Bay. Owns 100 acres of land, Albemarle Tp., being Lot 24, Con. 12.

Wiggins, Thomas, carriage maker. P. O. and residence, Allenford. He owns property in village worth \$1,200. Was born in Derby, 1854, and settled here in 1875.

## KINLOSS TOWNSHIP.

Bailey, Thomas. P. O. address, Kinlough. Resides in Kinloss Tp., Co. of Bruce, where he owns 150 acres, being Lot 12, Con. 11, and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 11, Con. 12. Born in Ireland, 1824. Came to Bruce Co., 1861. Real Estate valued at \$6,000.

Corrigan, Peter, farmer, Tp. Treasurer, and bailiff. Born in the United States, 1832. Date of settlement in the County of Bruce, 1855. Real estate owned, 355 acres, Tp. of Kinloss, being Lots 13 and 14, Con. 8, Lot 17, Con. 8, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 9, Con. 8, pt. Lots 10 and 11, Con. 8. Total value, \$10,000. P. O. address, Holyrood.

Cameron, John, farmer. P. O. address, Langside. Is a Scotchman, born in Ross-shire in 1824. Settled in Bruce Co., 1856. Resides in Kinloss Tp., where he owns real estate to the value of \$5,000, being Lot 20, Con. 3, 100 acres.

Corrigan, Simon, mill owner, and prop. of hotel, Village of Kinlough; also owns part of Lot 11, Con. 11, Tp. of Kinloss. Value of property, \$7,000. Born in Hastings Co., Ont., 1839. Date of settle-

ment in Bruce Co., 1859. Residence and P. O., Kinlough.

Cameron & Campbell, bankers. D. E. Cameron was born in Beaverton in 1850. Settled in Bruce Co., 1878. D. Campbell was born in Lucknow, 1849. They have both filled public offices of some importance. Residence and P. O. address, Lucknow.

Copeland, R. T., druggist. Residence and P. O., Lucknow. Born in Canada, 1846. Settled in Bruce Co., 1867.

Campbell, M., merchant. Postmaster at Lucknow. Owns in Kinloss Tp. Lot 7, Con. 10, and in Ashfield Tp., Huron Co., Lot 4, Con. 7; in all, 200 acres. Born in Scotland, 1819. Came to Bruce Co., 1859. Is a Justice of the Peace. Has been Reeve and Councillor.

Donahoe, John, farmer and cattle dealer. Real estate valued at \$24,000, being Lot 6, Con. 10, Lot 6, Con. 11, and N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 26 and 27, Con. 6, Tp. of Kinloss, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 14, Con. 6, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 31 and 32, Con. 9, Tp. of Culross, Bruce Co., and Lot 14, Con. 9, Tp. of Wawanosh, Huron Co.; in all, 550 acres, besides other property. P. O. address, Holyrood. Born in Peterboro' Co., Ont., 1848. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1867.

Dempsey, Wm., farmer and thrasher. P. O. address, Holyrood. Born in Kinloss Tp., Bruce Co., 1856. Owns N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 15, Con. 8, 50 acres, Tp. of Kinloss.

Ferrie, Samuel A., weaver. Real Estate valued at \$3,000, being N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 9 and 10, Con. 1, Tp. of Kinloss, 200 acres. Born in Paisley, Scotland, 1820. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. Has been Tp. Councillor. P. O. address, Ulster.

Graham, Alexander, farmer. Resides on Lot 47, Con. 1, Tp. of Kinloss, and owns the next lot (No. 48), being 100 acres; valued at \$5,000. Is a Scotchman; born 1819. Settled in the Co. of Bruce, 1854. Has been Tp. Councillor. P. O. address, Lucknow.

Gunn, James, blacksmith. P. O. address, Lucknow. Resides on Lot 1, Con. 4, Tp. of Kinloss. Is a Canadian; born 1853. Came to Bruce Co., 1861.

Gollan, Roderick, farmer. Real estate valued at \$6,000; being N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 53, 54 and 55, Con. 1, Tp. of Kinloss. P. O. address, Lucknow. Born in Cape Breton, 1831. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1857.

Gaunt, James, farmer and mill owner. Born in Warwickshire, England, 1840. Settled in Bruce Co., 1856. Owns 202 acres of land in Kinloss Tp., valued at \$9,000, being Lots 30 and 31, Con. 2. P. O. address, Ulster.

Griffin, John, proprietor of livery stable, Lucknow.

Garnier, John H., medical practitioner, Lucknow. Born in Scotland. Came to Bruce Co., 1853.

Graham, Robert, merchant. P. O., Lucknow. Is magistrate, and has been Councillor. Born in Ireland, 1835. Came to Bruce Co., Feb. 6, 1856.

Grundy, Frederick, merchant. Residence and P. O., Lucknow. Is a Canadian; born 1844. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1861.

Hamilton, James, farmer. Grain and egg dealer. P. O. address, Ulster. Owns real estate to the value of \$16,000, being S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 13 and 14, Con. 1, and N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 18 and 19, Con. 1, 270 acres. Is J. P. Has been Tp. Councillor. Born in Scotland, 1844. Date of settlement, 1853.

Henry, Francis, farmer. Born in New York State in 1856. Came to Bruce Co., 1858. Owns 100 acres, Tp. of Kinloss, being Lot 34, Con. 2; value, \$4,000. P. O. address, Ulster.

Houston, John, farmer. Is a Scotchman. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1864. P. O. address, Holyrood. Resides upon Lot 5, Con. 7, Kinloss Tp., 50 acres, which he owns.

Johnson, James, lawyer, conveyancer, &c., &c. Born in Ireland. P. O. address, Lucknow.

Lawrence, Thomas, manufacturer of stoves and tinware. Residence and P. O., Lucknow.

Lees & Douglass, proprietors of woollen mills at Lucknow. Mr. Douglass was born in Scotland, 1836. Mr. Lees is also a Scotchman; born 1834. Settled in Bruce Co., 1866.

McKenzie, P., farmer. Born in Wellington Co., 1843. Moved to Bruce Co., 1870. Has been Deputy Reeve. P. O. address, Lucknow. Land valued at \$9,000, being 200 acres, Lots 3 and 4, Con. 3, Tp. of Kinloss.

Morrison, Samuel, farmer. Real estate, consists of 100 acres, being S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 37 and 38, Con. 1, Tp. of Kinloss, valued at \$4,500. Is an Irishman; born 1831. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. P. O. address, Lucknow.

McDonald, John, farmer. P. O. address, Lucknow. Born in Scotland, 1828. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1853. Owns N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 51 and 52, Con. 1, 100 acres, Tp. of Kinloss. Value, \$4,500.

Milne, Charles, farmer. Resides in Kinloss Tp., where he owns 350 acres of land, valued at \$13,000, being Lots 13, 14 and 15, Con. 2, and 10, Con. 3. Is a native of Scotland; born 1829. Arrived in Bruce Co. in 1854. P. O. address, Lucknow.

Murray, Thomas, farmer. Owns land valued at \$4,000, being Lot 25, Con. 2, 100 acres, Tp. of Kinloss. P. O. address, Ulster. Was born in New York, 1856. Came to Bruce Co., 1858.

McDonald, John, Lucknow P. O. Resides upon Lot 1, Con. 4, Tp. of Kinloss, which he owns; value, \$5,000. Born in Prince Edward Island, 1842. Date of settlement in the County of Bruce, 1854.



## BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF BRUCE COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

McIntyre, D. D., hardware merchant, Lucknow, Kinloss Tp. Settled in Bruce Co., 1876.

McKenzie, Alexander, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1838. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. Owns Lot 18 and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 19, Con. 3, 150 acres, Tp. of Kinloss; value, \$8,000. P. O. address, Lucknow.

Malcolm, William, Kinlough P. O. Owns and farms 150 acres of land in Kinloss Tp., valued at \$6,000, being Lot 9, Con. 12. Is a Scotchman; born 1825. Came to Bruce Co., 1863.

McRae, Duncan, farmer. Born in Stormont Co., Ont., 1842. Moved to Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Holyrood. Real estate, 150 acres; value, \$6,000, being Lot 18, Con. 7, and E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 17, Con. 7, Tp. of Kinloss.

McLeod, James M., farmer; is also assessor. P. O. address, Lucknow. Owns 100 acres of land, Tp. of Kinloss, being Lot 7, Con. 5; value, \$4,000. Born in Scotland, 1827. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854.

McCrimmon, D. A., physician and surgeon; also Coroner for the County of Bruce, and Chief of the Lucknow Caledonian Society. Born in Canada. Came to the County of Bruce, 1878. P. O. and residence, Lucknow.

McKibbin, L. W., stove and tin dealer. Residence and P. O., Kinloss. Born in Montreal, 1847. Came to Bruce Co., 1876.

McHardy, J. H., merchant. Is a Scotchman; born 1833. Came to Bruce Co., 1866. Residence, Lucknow.

Nicholls, Jacob, farmer, Kinlough P. O. Land valued at \$6,000, being Lot 11, Con. 10, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 8, Con. 11, and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 10, Con. 11, Tp. of Kinloss, 200 acres. Born in England, 1825. Came to Bruce Co., 1856.

Purves, Robert, farmer. Has been Reeve of the Tp. of Kinloss, where he owns Lots 41 and 42, Con. 1; 200 acres; valued at \$6,000. Is a Scotchman; born 1833. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Lucknow.

Paxton, Robert, merchant, postmaster, conveyancer, and commissioner in B. R. Owns S. W. cor. Lot 1, Con. 12, Tp. of Kinloss. P. O. address, Kinlough. Born in Scotland, 1852. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1867.

Ross, David, farmer and mill owner. Real estate valued at \$7,500, being N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 25, 26, 27, and 28, Con. 1, 207 acres, Tp. of Kinloss. Is a native of Scotland; born 1814. Settled in Bruce Co., 1858. P. O. address, Langside.

Stewart, Angus, farmer and license inspector. P. O., Lucknow. Owns S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 27 and 28, Con. 1, 115 acres, Tp. of Kinloss; value \$3,000. Born in Scotland, 1827. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1860.

Strath, John, saw miller. Residence on Lot 30, Con. 2, Kinloss Tp. P. O., Ulster. Is a native of Wentworth Co., born 1853. Moved to Bruce Co., 1860.

Shaw, John, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1832. Came to Bruce Co., 1865. Land, 100 acres, valued at \$5,000, being Lot 28, Con. 2, Tp. of Kinloss. P. O. address, Lucknow.

Strachan, James, mill owner. Residence and P. O., Holyrood. Born in Pickering Tp., Ontario Co., Ont., 1846. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1876.

Somerville, James, conveyancer. Residence and P. O., Lucknow. Was Councilman in 1851 and 1852. Born in Scotland, 1825. Settled in Bruce Co., 1851.

Stewart, T. J., farmer and mill owner. Residence and P. O., Kinloss Village. Owns Lot 17, Con. 1, Tp. of Kinloss; also a mill and 15 village lots. Born in Oxford Co., 1850. Has been Tp. Councillor.

Stuart, Wm., contractor. Residence and P. O., Wingham, where he owns  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre, McIntosh St. Born in Scotland, 1841. Came to Bruce Co., 1856.

Taylor, John, farmer, Lucknow. Owns S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 79 and 80, Con. 1, 50 acres, Tp. of Kinloss; value, \$3,000. Born in England, 1843. Settled in Bruce Co., 1859. P. O. address, Lucknow.

Torrance, Peter, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1843. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1878. Real estate valued at \$4,000, being S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 51 and 52, Con. 1, 100 acres, Tp. of Kinloss. P. O. address, Lucknow.

Tumoth, Geo. P. O. address, Ulster. Resides in Township of Kinloss, where he owns 100 acres of land, being S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, Con. 1; value, \$3,500. Born in Ireland, 1834. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1862.

Tiffin, Joseph, farmer. Is an Englishman; born 1833. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. P. O. address, Langside. Real estate valued at \$5,000, being Lot 29, Con. 3, Tp. of Kinloss, 150 acres.

Thom, Edward, hotel-keeper. Residence and P. O., Kinlough. Owns 4 town lots in Lucknow, valued at \$1,000. Was born in Scotland, 1842. Date of settlement in the County of Bruce, 1874.

Thompson, Geo., farmer and mill owner. Property valued at \$10,000, being Lots 21 and 22, Con. B, Turnberry Tp., Huron Co., 200 acres. Born in Brantford, Ont., 1841. Came to Bruce, 1858. P. O. address, Wingham.

### CULROSS TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, George, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land, Tp. of Culross, being Lot 9, Con. 11; value \$5,000. P. O. address, Teeswater. Born in Scotland, 1838. Settled in Bruce Co., 1867.

Allison, Thomas, farmer. President of Culross Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Born in Scotland, 1838. Came to Bruce Co., 1859. P. O. address, Teeswater. Real estate, 100 acres; value, \$6,000, being Lot 19, Con. 3, Tp. of Culross.

Antony, Melcheor, farmer. Real estate consists of 100 acres, Tp. of Culross, being Lot 4, Con. 6; value, \$6,000. P. O. address, Ambleside. Is a German; born 1810. Came to Bruce Co., 1852.

Arkell, Henry, farmer; breeder of Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs. Resides in Culross Tp., where he owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$10,000, being

Lot 7, Con. 8, and Lot 7, Con. 9. Born in England, 1832. Came to Bruce Co., 1860. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Arkell, Peter, farmer; breeder of Durham cattle, Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire pigs. Owns 300 acres, Culross Tp., being Lots 10 and 11, Con. 9, and Lots 10 and 11, Con. 8; value, \$16,000. Born in Canada, 1838. Came to Bruce Co., 1864. P. O., Teeswater.

Brown, A. P., farmer, residing in Teeswater. Born in the county, 1856. Settled here in 1865.

Ballagh, William, farmer. P. O. address, Teeswater. Born in Ireland, 1826. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1855. Land valued at \$10,000, being Lots 15 and 16, Con. 5, 184 acres, Tp. of Culross.

Button Bros. & Co., cabinet-makers, undertakers, and manufacturers of doors, sash, blinds, moulding, and all kinds of builders' materials. Residence and P. O., Teeswater. Settled in the county, 1877.

Ballagh, F., farmer. Tp. Councillor and J. P., Director of Culross Mutual Insurance Co. Is an Irishman; born 1820. Came to Bruce Co., 1857. Owns 305 acres of land, Culross Tp., being Lots 1, 2, and 3, Con. 2; value, \$10,000. P. O. address, Belmore.

Beacom, James, farmer. P. O. address, Teeswater. Is an Irishman; born 1840. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1858. Land consists of 100 acres, Tp. of Culross, Lot 6, Con. 6.

Becking, John, farmer, Teeswater P. O. Owns real estate valued at \$8,000, being Lot 26, Con. 11, and Lot 30, Con. 10, 200 acres, Tp. of Culross. Born in Germany, 1828. Came to Bruce Co., 1864.

Cross, William, farmer. Born in England, 1833. Settled in Bruce Co., 1869. P. O. address, Teeswater. Real estate, 50 acres, Tp. of Culross, Lot 16, Con. 14; value \$3,000.

Corcoran, Rev. John, clergyman. Born in Ireland, 1852. Date of settlement in the County of Bruce, 1877. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Colvin, William, farmer, Township Treasurer, Sec'y of Culross Mutual Fire Insurance Co. P. O. address, Teeswater. Born in Ireland, 1827. Settled in Bruce Co., 1862. Real Estate, 277 acres, Tp. of Culross, being Lots 16 and 17, Con. 2, and Lot 17, Con. 3; value, \$15,000.

Campbell, John, farmer. Owns Lot 17, Con. 1, 57 acres, Tp. of Culross; value, \$2,500. P. O. address, Glenannan. Born in Ireland, 1828. Came to Bruce Co., 1854.

Campbell, Robert, farmer. Is an Irishman; born 1830. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Teeswater. Land, 57  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres; value, \$3,000, being Lot 15, Con. 1.

Campbell, Malcolm and Solomon, farmers. Own 200 acres of land in Culross Tp., being Lots 8 and 9, Con. 5; value, \$9,000. Born in Canada. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Clydesdale, David, retired farmer. Was one of the first settlers in Culross, where he owns Lot 22, Con. 8. Is a Scotchman; born 1816. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Davis, Thomas, farmer. Born in England, 1820. Came to Bruce Co., 1851. Owns 100 acres of land, Culross Tp., being Lot 21, Con. 12; value, \$4,000. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Day, George, farmer. P. O. address, Teeswater. Is an Englishman; born 1830. Settled in Bruce Co., 1874. Land, 100 acres, being Lot 24, Con. 10, Tp. of Culross; value, \$3,500.

Forsyth, Alexander. P. O. address, Cheviot. Owns 100 acres, Tp. of Culross, being Lot 18, Con. 14; value, \$5,500. Born in Scotland, 1824. Came to Bruce Co., 1854.

Fraser, James. Residence, Teeswater. Reeve of the village. Is a Scotchman; born 1839. Settled in Bruce Co., 1875.

Fulford, Ira, farmer. Was one of the first settlers in Teeswater, and is now a member of the Village Council. Born in Canada, 1830. Owns Lot 15, Con. 7, 100 acres, Tp. of Culross; value, \$9,000. P. O. and residence, Teeswater.

Farquharson, William, hotel prop., Teeswater. Born in Scotland, 1841. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1873.

Fleming, Neil, physician and surgeon. Born in Scotland, 1840. Came to Bruce Co., 1862. Residence and P. O., Teeswater.

Farquharson, James, farmer. Real estate valued at \$3,900, 60 acres, Tp. of Culross, being Lot 24, Con. 1. Is a Scotchman; born 1844. Came to Bruce Co., 1875. P. O., Wingham.

Fraser, Robert, farmer. Resides in Culross Tp., where he owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$2,000, being Lot 13, Con. 5. Is a Canadian; born 1845. Came to Bruce Co., 1866. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Goetz, John B., boot and shoe dealer. Owns a portion of Lot 28, Con. A. Born in Canada, 1848. Came to Bruce Co., 1868. Residence and P. O., Formosa.

Gillies, John, physician. Resides in Teeswater. Born in Canada, 1843. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1867.

Grenache, Joseph, farmer, Teeswater P. O. Real estate valued at \$10,000, being Lot 30, Con. 9, and Lots 29 and 30, Con. 8, 250 acres, Tp. of Culross. Born in Province of Quebec, 1818. Moved to Bruce Co., 1855.

Grant, Peter, farmer. Was one of the first settlers in Culross Tp., where he owns Lots 21 and 22, Con. 10, 204 acres. Value, \$6,000. P. O. address, Teeswater. Birthplace, Strathspey, Scotland; born 1832. Came to Bruce Co., 1854.

Haldenby, Henry, farmer. Born in England, 1819. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853. Has held office as Tp. Councillor. Owns 200 acres of land, Tp. of Culross, being Lots 32 and 33, Con. 13, valued at \$6,000. P. O. address, Kinlough.

Hadwin, M., retired farmer. Born in England, 1834. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. Has been Councillor and postmaster. Was the founder of Teeswater. Owns Lot 16, Con. 7, 100 acres, Tp. Culross; value, \$16,000. Residence, Teeswater.

Hughes, Thomas, farmer. P. O. address, Teeswater. Born in Ireland, 1817. Date of settlement in the County of Bruce, 1874. Owns real estate valued at \$5,000, being Lots 22 and 23, Con. 7, Tp. of Culross.

Inglis, John, general merchant. Residence and P. O., Teeswater. Is a Scotchman; born 1841. Came to Bruce Co., 1857.

Innes, Alexander, farmer. Owns 98 acres of land, Tp. of Culross, being Lot 25, Con. 7; value, \$3,500. Born in Canada, 1842. Settled in Bruce Co., 1858. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Jameson, R. E. & Co., farmers; proprs. of saw mill, manufacturers of lath and shingles. Land consists of Lot 29, Con. 3, 100 acres, Tp. of Culross, valued at \$4,500. Came to Bruce Co., 1866. P. O., Teeswater.

Jones, Aaron, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1840. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1861. Owns in Culross Tp. 116 acres of land, Lot 19, Con. 1; value, \$6,000. P. O. address, Wingham.

King, John, farmer. P. O. address, Teeswater. Owns real estate to the value of \$5,000, being Lot 13, Con. 10, 102 acres, Tp. of Culross. Is a Scotchman; born 1825. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1854.

Kirkland, Samuel, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1834. Came to Bruce Co., 1858. Is Tp. Councillor. Owns in Culross Tp. 100 acres of land, valued at \$6,000, being Lot 14, Con. 7. P. O. address, Teeswater.

King, William S., school teacher, S. S. No. 5, Tp. of Culross. P. O. address, Teeswater. Born in Canada, 1860. Moved to Bruce Co., 1879.

Logan, John, merchant, residing in Teeswater. Was born in Scotland, 1829, and came here in 1856. Is a J. P., and has held the office of Dep. Registrar.

Mosack, Joseph, hotel-keeper. Owns 1 acre of land, Lot 28, Con. A., also Dominion Hotel. Residence and P. O., Formosa. Is a Canadian; born 1835. Moved to the County of Bruce, 1858.

McLean, Andrew, farmer, and proprietor of grist mill; postmaster at Cheviot. Has been Tp. Deputy Reeve. Land owned, 300 acres, Tp. of Culross, being Lots 19, 20 and 21, Con. 14; value, \$18,000. Born in Scotland, 1825. Came to Bruce Co., 1857.

McArthur, D. P., druggist. Residence and P. O., Teeswater. Is a Canadian; born 1850. Moved to Bruce Co., 1875.

McIntyre, Alexander. Born in Scotland, 1823. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1854. Has held office as Councillor and Deputy Reeve. Was for many years Justice of the Peace. Owns 150 acres of land, Tp. of Culross, being Lots 22 and 23, Con. 3; value, \$9,000. P. O. address, Teeswater.

McRae, John, farmer. Owns Lots 23 and 24, Con. 3, Tp. of Culross, 150 acres; value, \$9,000. P. O. address, Teeswater. Is a Scotchman. Came to Bruce Co., 1861.

Musgrove, A. H., school teacher, S. S. No. 3, Tp. of Culross. Born in Canada, 1854. Settled in Bruce Co., 1875. P. O. address, Wingham.

Moir, Joseph, farmer. P. O. address, Wingham. Resides in Culross Tp., where he owns 137 acres of land, being Lot 30, Con. 1; value, \$6,000. Is a Scotchman; born 1840. Came to Bruce Co., 1857.

McKenzie, John, farmer. Residence, Culross Tp. Land, 200 acres, Lot 18, Cons. 4 and 5; value, \$4,000. P. O. address, Teeswater. By birth a Scotchman; born 1833. Date of settlement in the Co. of Bruce, 1855.

McNaughton, James, farmer. Is a Canadian; born 1848. Moved to Bruce Co., 1870. Real estate valued at \$9,000, being Lot 19, Con. 5, and Lot 32, Con. 4, Tp. of Culross, 200 acres. P. O. address, Teeswater.

McKague, John, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1831. Came to Bruce Co., 1854, where he was one of the first settlers. P. O. address, Wingham. Owns 168 acres of land, Culross Tp., being Lot 22, Con. 1; value, \$8,000.

McKee, Alexander, farmer. P. O. address, Teeswater. Owns 90 acres of land, being Lot 17, Con. 6, Tp. of Culross; value, \$8,000. Born in Canada, 1849. Settled in Bruce Co., 1871.

McKenzie, John, farmer. Is a Canadian; born 1847. Moved to the Co. of Bruce, 1855. Now resides in Culross Tp., where he owns Lot 19, Con. 6, 50 acres, valued at \$2,500. P. O., Teeswater.

Moffat, William, farmer. P. O. address, Teeswater. Real estate, 115 acres; value, \$5,000, being Lots 34 and 35, Con. 8, Culross Tp. Born in Scotland, 1819. Settled in Bruce Co., 1872.

McDonald, Roderick, farmer. Is a Scotchman; born 1851. Came to the County of Bruce, 1855. Owns 50 acres of land, being Lot 18, Con. 8, Tp. of Culross; value, \$3,000. P. O. address, Teeswater.

McKague, Andrew. Born in Ireland, 1829. Settled in Culross Tp., 1855. Is a farmer. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Martin, David, farmer. Real estate valued at \$4,000, being Lot 21, Con. 11, 100 acres, Tp. of Culross. Born in Kent Co., England, in 1823. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. P. O., Teeswater.

McLennan, William, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1823. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854, when he was one of the first settlers. P. O. address, Teeswater. Owns Lot 14, Con. 8, 100 acres, Tp. of Culross; value, \$5,000.

Ormiston, James, farmer. Owns Lot 21, Con. 1, 117 acres, Tp. of Culross; value, \$6,000. Born in Scotland, 1840. Settled in Bruce Co., 1862. P. O. address, Wingham.

Peddie, Geo., farmer. P. O. address, Teeswater. Owns 104 acres of land, Tp. of Culross, Lots 28 and 29, Con. 8; value, \$5,000. Born in Scotland, 1835. Came to Bruce Co., 1871.

Parkinson, John, farmer. Resides in Culross Tp., where he owns 34 acres of land, being Lot 11, Con. 11; value, \$2,000. Is an Englishman; born 1830. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1858. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Reid, William, farmer.. P. O. address, Langside. Is a Canadian; born 1844. Moved to Bruce Co., 1854. Land owned, 100 acres, valued at \$3,500, being Lot 34, Con. 5.

Ritchie, David, farmer. Real estate valued at \$2,740; 100 acres, being Lot 14, Con. 5, Tp. of Culross. Born in Canada, 1845. Settled in Bruce Co., 1866. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Reid, John, farmer. P. O. address, Teeswater. Owns 100 acres of land, Tp. of Culross, being Lot 23, Con. 5. Born in Scotland, 1832. Settled in Bruce Co., 1868.

Reid, James, farmer. Is a Scotchman; born 1825. Came to the County of Bruce, 1854. P. O. address, Teeswater. Resides in Culross Tp., where he owns 105 acres, being Lot 19, Con. 7; value, \$6,000.

Roane, William, farmer. One of the first settlers in Bruce Co.; came here in 1853. Was born in Ireland, 1822. P. O. address, Teeswater. Owns 50 acres of land, being Lot 5, Con. 8, Tp. of Culross.

Stutt, John, farmer, Formosa P. O. Owns 150 acres of land, being Lot 1, Con. 11, and Lot 3, Con. 10, Tp. of Culross; value, \$3,000. Born in Ireland, 1833. Settled in Bruce Co., 1861.

Smith, Bleakney, farmer. Resides in Culross Tp., where he owns 100 acres of land, being Lot 22, Con. 12, valued at \$4,000. Is an Irishman; born 1823. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1853. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Simpson, Alexander, builder and contractor. Born in Scotland, 1853. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1856. Owns 100 acres, Tp. of Culross, being Lot 29, Con. 5. P. O. address, Wingham.

Shannon, Thomas, cabinet-maker and undertaker. Residence and P. O., Teeswater. Has held office as Village Reeve. Born in Ireland, 1841. Came to Bruce Co., 1872. Owns Lot 7, Con. 4, 97 acres, Tp. of Culross.

Scott, William, farmer. Born in Canada, 1835. Was for some years a Justice of the Peace. Has also been Reeve of the Tp. of Culross, where he owns Lots 15 and 16, Con. 13, 127 acres; valued at \$7,000. Is also a director of "Culross Mutual Fire Ins. Co." Born in Canada, 1835. Settled in Bruce Co., 1858.

Shoemaker, Anthony, farmer. P. O. address, Formosa. Born in Germany. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. Owns real estate, being Lots 5 and 6, Con. 12, 110 acres, Tp. of Culross, valued at \$6,000. Has been Tp. Councillor.

Simpson, William, farmer. P. O. Wingham. Residence, Culross Tp., where he owns Lot 33, Con. 2, 126 acres, valued at \$6,000. Is a Scotchman; born 1819. Came to Bruce Co., 1855.

Scott, John E., farmer. Owns Lot 33, Con. 8, 102 acres, Tp. of Culross. P. O. address, Teeswater. Is a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland; born 1840. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1857.

Sharp, Walter, school teacher, S. S. No. 7, Culross. Was born in Bruce Co., 1858. Teeswater P. O.

Steel, Charles, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1815. Came to Bruce Co., 1868. Real estate consists of Lots 26 and 27, Con. 10, 202 acres. Tp. of Culross; value, \$5,000. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Steel, Thomas L., farmer. Owns 250 acres of land, Tp. of Culross. Situated on Lots 23, 24 and 25, Con. 10, and Lot 24, Con. 9; value, \$10,000. P. O. address, Teeswater. Is a Canadian, born 1845. Settled in Bruce Co., 1868.

Thurteill, R. N., druggist. Residence and P. O., Teeswater. Born in Canada, 1855. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1875.

Theobald, Albert E., school teacher, S. S. No. 2, Culross. P. O. Teeswater. Born in Canada, 1858. Moved to Bruce Co., 1875.

Topley, Samuel, farmer. Real estate valued at \$3,500, being 100 acres. Tp. of Culross, Lot 10, Con. 7. Is an Irishman; born in 1827. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1855. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Wilson, Abraham, wholesale and retail dealer in books, stationery, and fancy goods. Village of Teeswater. Born in Canada, 1845. Came to Bruce Co., 1872.

Wilson, Thomas, farmer. Ulster P. O. Land owned, 125 acres, Tp. of Culross, being Lot 32, Con. 2; value, \$6,000. Born in Scotland, 1824. Came to Bruce Co., 1857.

Waddell, Matthew, farmer. Resides in Culross Tp., where he owns Lot 32, Con. 3, 100 acres; value, \$5,000. Is a Scotchman, born 1832. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Wingham.

Wilson, John T., farmer. P. O. address, Teeswater. Residence, Culross Tp., where he owns Lot 29, Con. 7. Born in Canada, 1859. Came to Bruce Co., 1867.

Walker, John, farmer. Is an Irishman; born 1815. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853. Owns 150 acres of land Tp. of Culross, being Lots 5 and 6, Con. 9; value, \$9,000. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Watson, Robert, farmer; also Tp. Assessor. Born in Ireland, 1830. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1854. Owns 100 acres, Tp. of Culross; valued at \$5,000, being Lot 13, Con. 11. P. O. address, Teeswater.

Zettel, A. & J., farmers; also agents for the Economical Fire Ins. Co., and for the Toronto Reaper and Mower Co. Own Lots 36, 37 and 38, Con. A., Tp. of Culross; value, \$15,000. Born in Canada. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. P. O. address, Formosa.

Zettel, Andrew, retired farmer. Is J. P. Was one of the first settlers in Bruce Co. Born in Germany, 1817. Came to Bruce Co., 1852. Owns 100 acres, Tp. of Culross, being Lots 33 and 34, Con. A.; value, \$4,500. P. O. address, Formosa.

### ARRAN TOWNSHIP.

Ackley, Timothy, farmer. He owns 236 acres, and resides on Lot 31, Con. 7. P. O. address, Invermay. Settled in Bruce Co., 1855.

Bruce, Robert C., druggist and chemist. Residence and P. O., Tara. Born in Hastings Co., 1850. Moved to Bruce Co., 1875.







# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF BRUCE COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Markle, W. R., pumpmaker. Residence and P. O. address, Village of Mildmay. Born in W. Flamboro', 1817. Came to Bruce Co., 1875.

Mulhausen, John, shoemaker. Born in Germany, 1817. Date of Settlement in Bruce Co., 1849. Owns 100 acres of land, Carrick Tp., being Lot 29, Con. 13. P. O., Mildmay.

McVicar, W. R., farmer and brickmaker. Has been Councillor. Is a Scotchman; born 1832. Came to Bruce Co., 1850. Real estate, 50 acres, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 16, Con. 15. P. O. address, Walkerton.

McGregor, Robert, sawyer. P. O. address, Walkerton or Lamlash, Grey Co. Born in Lanark Co., Ont. Moved to Bruce Co., 1878. Residence, Tp. of Carrick.

McKey, D., farmer. Born in Scotland, 1826. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1853. Real estate, 58 acres, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 10, Con. 15. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Murphy, James, medical practitioner, druggist, and Montreal Tel. Co's. Agent. P. O. and residence, Mildmay. Born in Ireland, 1842. Came to the Co. of Bruce, May, 1866. Has been Reeve of Carrick Tp., 1844. Came to Bruce Co., 1877. Resides at Mildmay.

Maclean, D., merchant. Is a Canadian; born Victoria Co., 1839. Moved to Bruce Co., 1867. Has been Clerk of Tp. of Carrick. Resides in the Village of Mildmay.

McClung, Rev. John, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Educated at Knox College, Toronto. Was first stationed at Wick., Co. of Ont. Spent the early part of his ministry in the missionary work of the Province of Ontario. Born Cayuga Co., Haldimand, 1844. Came to Bruce Co., 1877. Resides at Mildmay.

Murray, William, miller. P. O. and residence, Mildmay. Is a native of Scotland. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1865.

Nichol, Robert, farmer and stock-raiser. Born in Scotland, 1830. Settled in Bruce Co., 1863. Land consists of 100 acres, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 5, Con. 3. P. O. address, Belmore.

Parsill, Jas. D., blacksmith. P. O., Mildmay. Owns 30 acres, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 24, Con. C. Born in York Co., Ont., 1823. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. Has been a magistrate.

Prentice, James, foundryman. Residence, Mildmay, Tp. of Carrick. Born 1844. Came to Bruce Co., 1879.

Pletsch, P., harness-maker. P. O. address, Mildmay. Date of birth, 1854. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1875.

Pearson, William, propr. livery stable. Born in Garafraxa, Ont., 1849. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1878. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Presant, A. A., miller. Owns "Otter Creek Mills," Tp. of Carrick, and 16 acres of land. P. O. address, Walkerton. Born in Guelph, Ont. Settled in Bruce Co., 1874.

Robinson, Wm., farmer and stock-raiser. Real estate, 150 acres. Tp. of Carrick, being Lots 1 and 2, Con. B. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1823. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. Is a magistrate. P. O. address, Belmore.

Reynolds, B., farmer. P. O. address, Walkerton. Is a Canadian; born 1830. Date of Settlement in Bruce Co., 1854. Owns 70 acres, Carrick Tp., being Lot 9, Con. 13.

Richards, John, farmer. Owns part of Lots 6 and 7, Con. 13, part of Lot 7, Con. 12, and part of Lots 13 and 14, Con. C. 130 acres, Tp. of Carrick. Born in Wales, 1830. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. Has been Bailiff. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Reddon, Matthew, farmer. Born in Northumberland, England. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1859. P. O. address, Clifford. Land owned, 100 acres, Carrick Tp., being Lot 20, Con. 2.

Rivers, Richard, farmer and breeder of fine stock. He owns Lot 35, Con. B, 200 acres. Is President of South Bruce Agricultural Society, and a Justice of the Peace. Born in England, 1826. Settled in Co. 1855. P. O., Walkerton.

Rolston, Rev. D. D., pastor of the Methodist Church of Canada. Born in Ireland. Settled in Bruce Co., 1867. Resides in Mildmay Village. Owns in Brant Tp. 100 acres of land, being Lot 23, Con. 12.

Reddon, W. C., farmer. President of Agricultural Society. P. O. address, Mildmay. Born in York Co., 1851. Came to Bruce Co., 1854.

Reddon, James, farmer. P. O. address, Mildmay. Real estate, Lot 35, Con. D., 147 acres, Tp. of Carrick. Born in Toronto, Ont., 1853.

Reddon, George, farmer and stock-breeder. Has been Deputy Reeve, and now Magistrate for the County. P. O. address, Mildmay. Is an Englishman; born

1826. Owns 250 acres of land, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 39, Con. C., and Lot 39, Con. D., and half of Lot 37, Con. C.

Russell, R., farmer. Real estate, 100 acres, Township of Carrick, Lot 10, Con. 5. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1840. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1874. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Rawson, Esther. Born 1805. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1860. Resides in Carrick Tp. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Schurter, Charles, Insurance and Loan Agent, Com. in B.R., and Notary Public. Born in Albany, N.Y., in 1842. Moved to Bruce Co., 1869. Residence and P. O., Mildmay.

Stemmler, Jacob, farmer. P. O. address, Mildmay. Resides in Carrick Tp., where he owns 50 acres of land, being Lot 7, Con. 4. Born in Bavaria, 1846. Came to Bruce Co., 1872.

Shoemaker, F., farmer. Owns Lot 6, Con. 13, Tp. of Carrick. Is a German; born 1844. Settled in Bruce Co., 1867. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Shulthies, Joseph, tailor, barber, and auctioneer. Owns 2 acres of Lot 20, Con. 7, Tp. of Carrick. Born in Alsace, Germany, 1838. Came to Bruce Co., 1858. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Schnett, Joseph, hotel-keeper. P. O. address, Befort. Is a Canadian; born 1845. Came to Bruce Co., 1866. Has been Councillor.

Seidle, John, farmer. Owns 82 acres, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 8, Con. 15. Born in Canada, 1839. Came to Bruce Co., 1868. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Salyerds, Eli, prop. Commercial Hotel. County Constable. Born in Waterloo, 1845. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1875. Resides in the Village of Mildmay.

Taylor, Robert B., Sr., farmer. P. O. address, Mildmay. Real estate consists of Lot 33, Con. C., Tp. of Carrick. Born in Canada, 1816.

Thomson, James, farmer and stock-raiser; breeds Leicester sheep and short-horned cattle. Resides in Carrick Tp., where he owns 350 acres of land, being E. half Lots 37, 38, 40, 41, Con. C. Born in Scotland, 1827. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Teeple, H. C. P. O. Address, Harriston. Butcher and drover.

Thomas, John H., manufacturer of boots and shoes. Residence and P. O., Mildmay. Born in Germany, 1835. Came to Bruce Co., 1873.

Thedford, Wm. Henry, Principal of Mildmay Public School. Residence and P. O., Mildmay, Tp. of Carrick. Owns 50 acres of land in Minto Tp., Co. Wellington, being Lot 31, Con. 1. Born in Kingston, Ont., 1844. Came to Bruce Co., 1870.

Vollick, Morris, former. P. O. address, Mildmay. Owns Lot 7, Con. 6, and Lot 7, Con. 9, Tp. of Carrick, 150 acres. Born 1831. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1859.

Wilton, John, farmer and stock-raiser. Resides in Carrick Tp., where he owns  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 7, Con. 12, and Lot 8, Con. 13, 156 acres. Is an Englishman. Settled in Bruce Co. 1857. P. O., Walkerton.

Weishan, Charles, millwright. Owns saw mill, also 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 24, Con. C. P. O. address, Mildmay. Is a German; born 1826. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1857.

Whitmer, Samuel, baker. Born, Wellington Co., Ont., 1849. Moved to Bruce Co., 1875. Owns  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an acre of land, Tp. of Carrick. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Wills, Robert, farmer. Real estate consists of 100 acres of land, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 18, Con. 12. P. O. address, Walkerton. Born in England, 1825. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1843.

Wendt, Henry, farmer. Born in Bruce Co., Ont., 1859. Owns 100 acres of land, being Lot 16, Con. 4, Tp. of Carrick. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Wynn, Anthony, farmer. Owns in Carrick Tp. 150 acres, being Lots 12 and 13, Con. 1, and in Bruce Tp. 100 acres, Lot 19, Con. 7. Is an Irishman; born 1826. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. P. O., Mildmay.

Wynn, Robert, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land, being Lot 13, Con. 2. Birthplace, Lanark Co., Ont.; born 1847. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. P. O., Mildmay.

Wynn, Christopher, farmer. Born 1837. Moved to the County of Bruce, 1854. P. O. address, Mildmay. Resides in Carrick Tp., where he owns Lot 11, Con. 2, 100 acres.

Zinn, Henry, farmer. P. O. address, Mildmay. Born Tp. of Ellice, Perth Co. Moved to Bruce Co., 1855. Land consists of Lot 16, Con. 10, Carrick Tp.





# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF BRUCE COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

McDonald, D. L., farmer. Owns 100 acres of and Lot 10, Con. 3, Tp. Greenock. Is a Scotchman; born in 1828. Settled in Bruce Co., 1855. P. O. address, Greenock.

Nelles, Wm., farmer. Resides in Greenock Tp., where he owns 150 acres of land, being Lots 10, 11 and 12, Con. 1, S. D. R., Riversdale P. O. Born in Canada, 1844. Moved to Bruce Co., 1873.

Phelen, John, saw miller and farmer. Owns 200 acres, Tp. of Greenock, being Lots 6 and 7, Con. 7. P. O. address, Chepstowe. Is an Irishman; born in 1822. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853. Has been Councilman for seven years.

Pinkerton, M. P. O. and residence, Pinkerton. Farms, Lot 2, Con. 13, Tp. of Greenock. Is a native of Ireland. Came to Bruce Co., 1855.

Pinkerton, Thomas, merchant. General store at Eden Grove; grist, saw mill and woollen factory in Pinkerton. P. O. address, Eden Grove or Pinkerton; also owns Lots 1 and 2, Con. 3, 40 acres, and 2 acres in Eden Grove, Tp. of Greenock. Born in York Co., Ont., 1837. Moved to Bruce Co., 1855.

Picard, Thomas, farmer and miller. P. O. address and residence, Glammis. Real estate valued at \$6,000, 100 acres, being Lot 24, Con. 13, Tp. Greenock. Born in Esqueving Tp., Co. Halton. Settled in Bruce Co., 1864.

Reid, Geo. W., farmer. Is a Canadian, born 1844. Settled in Bruce Co., 1869. P. O. address, Paisley. Land consists Lot 8, Con. 18, and E. 4 Lot 9, Con. 18, 150 acres, Greenock Tp.

Ryan, John, farmer and stock breeder. Farms 100 acres Tp. of Greenock, being Lot 2, Con. 3. Is a native of Ireland; born in 1838. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. P. O. address, Greenock.

Shields, John, hotel-keeper, proprietor Pinkerton House (good stables). Born in the United States in 1844. Settled in Bruce Co., 1856. P. O. and residence, Pinkerton.

Symon, John, farmer. P. O. address, Riversdale. Owns Lot 24, Con. 1, N. D. R., and Lot 27, Con. 1, S. D. R., Tp. of Greenock, 100 acres. Born in Scotland in 1841. Came to Bruce Co., 1858.

Symon, Alexander, farmer. Owns Lot 17, Con. 1, S. D. R., Tp. of Greenock, 50 acres. Is a Scotchman; born in 1837. Came in 1856 to Bruce Co. P. O. address, Riversdale. Has been Councilman.

Symon, Charles, farmer. Born in Scotland in 1826. Settled in Bruce Co., 1869. P. O. address, Riversdale. Owns 50 acres Tp. of Greenock, being Lot 26, Con. 1, S. D. R.

Valentine, D. L., farmer. Born in Canada, 1842. Moved to Bruce Co., 1852. Land consists of Lot 52, Con. A., 26 acres, Tp. of Greenock. P. O. address, Paisley.

Wells, John M., farmer. Resides in Greenock Tp., where he owns 180 acres, being Lots 34 and 35, Con. A. Born in Prince Edward Island in 1825. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Pinkerton.

Wigers, Stephen, proprietor of Commercial Hotel, (good stables). Is a Canadian; born 1855. Came to Bruce, 1879. P. O. address, Chepstowe.

Wachter, Jacob, farmer. Owns Lot 3, Cons. 2 and 3, 250 acres, Tp. of Greenock. Born in Canada, 1838. Moved to Bruce Co., 1862. P. O. address, Greenock.

Wardrop, Henry E., farmer. P. O. address, Riversdale. Owns Lots 21 and 22, Con. 1, N. D. R., 100 acres, Tp. Greenock. Is a Scotchman, born 1832. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853.

Young, John, farmer. Resides in Greenock Tp., where he owns Lot 1, Con. 17, and Lot 41, Con. A., 169 acres. Native of Canada; born 1833. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Paisley.

Younie, John, farmer. Lots B. & D., Con. 1, S. D. R., Tp. of Greenock. Is a Scotchman; born 1819. Came to the County of Bruce, 1858. P. O. address, Riversdale.

## ELDERSLIE TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Joseph, proprietor of the Ontario House. P. O. and residence, Chesley. Born in Grenville Co., Ont., in 1831. Came to Bruce Co., 1860.

Anstead, Wm., brick and tile maker, builder, &c. Local preacher. Born in London, England, in 1827. Settled in the County of Bruce in 1854, when he first acted in the capacity of preacher; and having a good knowledge of medicine, made himself of great use to the settlers as a doctor, there being no regular medical practitioner here. From 1862 to 1866 he was employed vaccinating the Indians of British Columbia and Mexico. Owns two park lots on Alma St., Paisley, Con. B, 12½ acres, Tp. of Elderslie. P. O. address, Paisley.

Anderson, Duncan, farmer. Owns 98 acres of land, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lot 33, Con. 3. P. O. address, Chesley. Born in Scotland in 1828. Settled in the County of Bruce in 1858.

Armstrong, William, farmer. P. O. address, Chesley. Is an Englishman; born in 1827. Came to Bruce Co. in 1869. Real estate, 100 acres, being Lot 34, Con. 5, Tp. of Elderslie.

Allen, William, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lot 3, Con. 13. Is a Canadian. Came to Bruce Co. in 1866. P. O. address, Williscroft.

Briggs, Charles. Residence and P. O., Paisley. Keeps livery and sale stables, being the only one in Paisley. First-class horses, rigs, &c. Born in Canada in 1852. Moved to Bruce Co. in 1858.

Bearman, R. P., retired farmer. Born in Carlton Co. Came to Bruce Co. in 1869. Residence and P. O. Chesley.

Bearman, Thomas, Sr., farmer, miller, and Postmaster, at Scone, where he resides. Was the first settler. Built the mill at this place. Owns 1,700 acres. Born in England in 1806. Settled in Bruce Co. in 1854.

Ballachey, Samuel, farmer. P. O. address, Paisley. Real estate consists of 96 acres, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lot 33, Con. 3. Is a Scotchman; born in 1850. Settled in Bruce Co., 1875.

Bell, Andrew, farmer. P. O. address, Chesley. Land, 100 acres, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lot 33, Con. 7. Born in Toronto, Ont., in 1836. Moved to Bruce Co., 1867.

Crerar, Alexander, farmer. One of the pioneers of Elderslie Tp., where he owns 100 acres of land, being Lot 32, Con. 6. Born in Scotland. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. P. O. address, Carnegie.

Cameron, Hector, farmer. P. O. address, Paisley. Born in Scotland. Became a settler in Bruce Co. in 1863. Owns 101 acres of land in Elderslie Tp., being Lot 5, Con. 10.

Conron, W. J., dealer in books, stationery, wall papers, &c. Residence and P. O., Chesley. Is a Canadian. Came to Bruce Co., 1873.

Elliot, J. H. Has now retired from business. Built the large flour, saw and woollen mills, now forming an important part of the industries of Chesley, where he now lives. Born in Canada in 1836. Moved to Bruce Co., 1860. Was Deputy Reeve of Tp. of Elderslie in 1878.

Elliott, James, of the firm of Smith, Elliott & Co. Proprietors of sash and door factory, planing mills, &c., &c. Born in Canada, 1838. Came to Bruce Co., 1879. Residence and P. O., Chesley.

Elliot, William. P. O. and residence, Chesley. Born in Canada, 1832. Settled in Bruce Co., 1858. Owns a large foundry. Manufactures implements, also "Elliott's patented Direct Acting Mill Stone Gear," patented by himself. He built the first mills (saw and grist), also the first house in Chesley.

Elliot, A. S., retired from business. Owns 100 acres of land, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lot 12, Con. 11. Was one of the first actual settlers in the township, and made the first improvements. He and his sons were the founders of the Village of Chesley, where he now resides.

Ewart, A., farmer. P. O. address, Carnegie. Born in Scotland in 1837. Came to Bruce Co. in 1856. Was Reeve during three years. Owns 100 acres of land, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lot 29, Con. 6.

Fraser, E. R., carriage, waggon and sleigh manufacturer. P. O. and residence, Paisley. Is a Canadian; born in 1850. Came to Bruce Co., 1856.

Field, George, farmer and saw mill owner; also owns Lot 9, Con. 12, 100 acres, Tp. of Elderslie. P. O. address, Williscroft. Born in England in 1829. Settled in Bruce Co. in 1872.

Graham, Frank, farmer. Owns 99 acres, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lot 6, Con. 10. P. O. address, Paisley. Is a native of Canada; born in Durham Co., Ont., in 1829. Came to Bruce Co., 1869.

Gillies, John, M.P., farmer. Is M.P. for North Bruce; was elected in 1872, and again in 1878. One of the first settlers in the Tp. of Elderslie, where he owns Lots 17 and 18, Con. 6, 200 acres. Is a native of Scotland; born in 1828. Settled in Bruce Co. in 1853.

Grant, Ernest, farmer. Owns 300 acres of land, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lots 3 and 4, Con. 14. Is an Englishman; born in 1824. Came to Bruce Co., 1857. P. O. address, Dumblane.

Gibson, Frederick, farmer. Resides in Elderslie Tp., where he owns Lot 11, Con. 14, 61 acres. Is a Canadian; born in Toronto in 1855. Settled in Bruce Co., 1866. P. O. address, Williscroft.

Hanna, D. D. Residence and P. O., Paisley. Proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, the best commercial hotel in Paisley. Born in Canada in 1835. Came to Bruce Co., 1860.

Halliday, D. M., Postmaster at Chesley P. O. Land, loan and insurance agent, conveyancer, &c. Born in Renfrew Co., Ont., in 1837. Settled in Bruce Co., 1867.

Halliday, James, retired from business. Is a Canadian; born 1845. Came to the Township of Elderslie, 1870. Residence and P. O., Chesley.

Herriot, John, farmer and stock raiser. Has been Councilman. P. O. address, Carnegie. Born in Scotland in 1831. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. Real estate, 200 acres, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lots 26 and 27, Con. 7.

Henry, J. H., farmer, and dealer in fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., &c. P. O. address, Invermay. Owns 100 acres of land, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lot 24, Con. 14. Is an Irishman; born 1835. Came to Bruce Co., 1856.

Johnston, Robert, farmer. Owns 97 acres, Tp. of Elderslie, Lot 2, Con. 14. Born in Ireland, 1846. Came to Bruce Co., 1852. P. O. address, Dumblane.

Jeffery, William. P. O. address, Dumblane. Resides in Elderslie Tp., where he owns 97 acres, being Lot 6, Con. 14. Born in Scotland. Came to Bruce Co., 1855.

Kerr, William, farmer. Owns 50 acres, valued at \$2,000, being E. ½ Lot, 35, Con. 14. Born in Ireland, 1815. Settled in Bruce Co., 1864. P. O. address, Dobbinton.

Lefroy, A., barrister-at-law. Residence and P. O., Paisley. Born in Ireland in 1810. Came to Bruce Co. in 1872.

Lawrence William, hotel-keeper. Is a Canadian; born in 1854. Came to Bruce Co., 1879. P. O. and residence, Scone.

Malloch, Geo. W., attorney-at-law. Son of the late Geo. Malloch, Judge of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville. Born in Brockville, Ont. Came to Bruce Co. in 1865. Residence, Paisley.

McManus, W., farmer. Owns 200 acres, Tp. Elderslie, being Lots 31 and 32, Con. 1. P. O. address, Chesley. Is a Canadian; born in 1852. Moved to Bruce Co., 1860.

McBain, J., conveyancer, real estate, insurance and general agent. Residence and P. O., Chesley. Born in Waterloo in 1846. Became a resident of Bruce Co. in 1878.

McDonald, J. S., proprietor of McDonald House, Chesley. Is a Scotchman; born 1839. Came to Bruce Co., 1872.

McGillivray, Alex., retired from business. Owns a saw mill on Lot 14, Con. 11, Tp. of Elderslie. Born in Scotland, 1841. Settled in Bruce Co., 1875. P. O. address, Chesley.

McFarlane, John, proprietor of Dumblane grist and saw mills. P. O. address, Dumblane. Is a Canadian; born 1841. Moved to the County of Bruce, 1873. Real estate consists of 36 acres, Tp. of Elderslie, Lot 35, Con. A.

McCannel, M., farmer. Land 150 acres, being Lot 30, Con. 7, and part of Lot 30, Con. 6, Elderslie Tp. Born in Peel Co., Ont. Came to Bruce Co., 1877. P. O. address, Chesley.

McLaughlin, Robert, farmer. P. O., Paisley. Resides in Tp. of Elderslie, where he owns 200 acres of land, Lots 13 and 14, Con. 10. Born in Ireland in 1831. Settled in Bruce Co., 1856.

McLaughlin, William. P. O. address, Gillies Hill. Farms 175 acres, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lot 15, Con. 10. Born in Ireland. Came to Bruce Co., 1854.

Mahon, William, farmer. Born in Leeds Co., Ont., 1834. Moved to the County of Bruce, 1857. Land consists of 150 acres, Tp. of Elderslie, Lot 3, Con. A. P. O. address, Paisley.

May, Thomas, farmer. P. O. address, Williscroft. Owns Lot 5, Con. 12, 100 acres, Tp. of Elderslie. Born in Wellington Co., Ont., in 1860. Moved to Bruce Co., 1870.

McNeil, A., farmer. Real estate being 200 acres, Tp. of Elderslie, Lot 32, Cons. A and B. Is an Irishman. P. O. address, Paisley.

McDonald, A. D. farmer and saw mill owner; also owns 200 acres, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lots 22 and 23, Con. 3. Born in Scotland in 1820. He came to the Township of Elderslie in 1854, and settled on the land where Chesley now stands.

Porteous, R., general merchant and banker. Residence and P. O., Paisley. Born in Canada. Came to Bruce Co., 1858.

Ramage & Veitch, flour mill. Special attention given to custom work, and does a large merchant business. Residence, Chesley.

Ruhl Brothers. Residence and P. O., Chesley, where they own a large woollen mill. Started in business in 1879. Custom work a specialty. Their parents were born in Germany. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1856.

Rowe, Samuel T. Has retired from business. Residence and P. O., Paisley. Was the first actual settler in Elderslie Tp., of which he was the first Reeve. Born in England in 1819. Came to Bruce Co., 1851.

Sinclair, A., of the firm of Grant & Sinclair, general merchants. Born in Province of Quebec in 1846. Moved to Bruce Co., 1871. Residence, Paisley. Is Councilman.

Saunders, Jas., J. P. Has been Reeve, Postmaster, and Commissioner. Residence, Paisley. Born in the County of Lanark. Came to Bruce Co., 1855.

Saunders, E., banker. Born in Lanark Co. in 1844. Came to Bruce Co., 1859. Resides in Paisley.

Strong, J. L. Residence and P. O. address, Paisley. Manufacturer of Strong's celebrated lung syrup, for the cure of coughs, colds, &c. Is a native of the United States. Settled in Bruce Co. in 1871.

Shouldice, James, farmer. Land consists of 194 acres, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lot 33, Con. 2. P. O. address, Chesley. Is a Canadian; born in 1850. Moved to Bruce Co., 1855.

Smith, Henry. Of the firm of Smith, Elliott & Co., props. of sash and door factory, planing mill, &c., &c. Is a Scotchman. Settled in the Co. of Bruce, 1879. Residence and P. O., Chesley.

Snell, Robert, farmer and breeder of thoroughbred stock. Owns Lot 18, Con. 12, 100 acres, Tp. of Elderslie. P. O. address, Williscroft. Born in Peel Co., Canada. Moved to Bruce in 1873. Is Councilman.

Spedding, R. H., editor and proprietor Chesley Enterprise. Born in Canada. Came to Bruce Co. in 1869. Residence, Chesley.

Scott, Charles, merchant tailor. Resides in Chesley. Is a Scotchman; born in 1832. Came to Bruce Co., 1874.

Stewart, Neil, farmer. Has been Tp. assessor during eight years. Real estate consists of 300 acres, Tp. of Elderslie, being Lots 19, Cons. 4 and 5. Born in Scotland in 1833. Settled in Bruce Co. in 1858. P. O. address, Gillies Hill.

Shaw, James, farmer, Dobbinton P. O. Owns E. ½ Lots 17 and 18, Con. 10, Tp. of Elderslie, 150 acres. Born in Canada in 1849. Moved to Bruce Co., 1862.

Smith, Oliver, propr. of sash and door factory, planing mill, &c., &c. Resides in Chesley. Is a Scotchman; born in 1845. Came to Bruce Co., 1866.

Smith, David, Sr., farmer. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, August 28th, 1803. P. O. address, Chesley. Married Margaret McKinley, 1824. Settled in Bruce Co., 1850. Owns a house in Chesley.

Thompson, George, farmer. P. O. address, Paisley. Owns 200 acres, Lots 6 and 7, Con. 8, Tp. of Elderslie. Born in Canada, 1833. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. Has been Deputy Reeve and Councilman for nine years, and was Reeve in 1879.

Thompson, Alexander, farmer. P. O. address, Dobbinton. Land consists of 200 acres in Elderslie Tp., being Lots 31 and 34, Con. 11. Born in Canada in 1834. Moved to Bruce Co., 1855.

Valentine, W. C., accountant. Is Councilman. Born in Canada in 1845. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1852. Residence, Paisley.

## BRANT TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, John, farmer. Born in Scotland 1833. Settled in Bruce Co. 1863. P. O. address, Walkerton. Resides in Brant Tp., where he owns 50 acres, Lot 14, Con. 1 S.

Adamson, Thomas, brickmaker, Walkerton. Was born in England, 1829; came to Canada, 1854; and settled here in 1874. Is married and has 11 children—2 sons and 9 daughters.

Allen, Edwin, blacksmith. Formerly merchant and Postmaster. Born in England, 1843. Settled in Canada, 1862. Came to Bruce Co., 1874. P. O. address, Maple Hill.

Ahrens, John, farmer. Owns Lots 31 and 32, Con. 7, Tp. Brant, 175 acres. Born in Mecklenburg, Germany, 1835. Settled in Canada, 1834. Came to Bruce Co., 1862. P. O. address, Hanover.

Brockelbank, Jas., farmer and prop. of Maple Hill Mills. Real estate, Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, Con. 5, Tp. Brant, 500 acres. P. O. address, Maple Hill. Born in Peel Co. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854. Has been Reeve and Councilman.

Bohier, G. G., machinist. Residence and P. O. address, Walkerton. Owns 8 lots in Walkerton. Born in Lambton Co., 1829. Came to Bruce Co., 1868.

Black, James, gentleman. Born in Ireland, 1827. Came to Bruce Co., 1849. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Bell, Samuel, farmer. P. O. address, Dunkeld. Owns Lot 5, Con. B, 100 acres, Brant Tp. Born in Toronto Tp., 1841. Settled in Bruce Co., 1855.

Boddy, William, farmer. P. O. address, Dunkeld. Is a native of Ireland; born in 1835. Settled in Bruce Co., 1859. Has been constable for 12 years. Real estate consists of Lot 7, Con. B., 97 acres, Tp. of Brant.

Bannerman, Alexander, farmer. Resides in Brant Tp., where he owns 50 acres of land, being Lot 33, Con. 2 S., and 50 acres Tp. of Carrick. Is a Scotchman; born in 1824. Settled in Canada, 1854. Moved to Bruce Co. 1875. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Benson, Richard, farmer. Was formerly a carpenter. P. O. address, Walkerton. Born in Ireland, 1817. Settled in the Co. of Bruce, 1866. Land consists of Lot 7, Con. 5, and Lot 8, Con. 4, Tp. of Brant, 252 acres.

Brown, William, proprietor of the Bruce Herald. Came to county in 1863 from Scotland, where he was born in 1832. P. O., Walkerton.

Barrett and Klein, barristers, Walkerton. Wm. Barrett, one of the partners, was born in Port Hope, 1843. Came here in 1874. A. B. Klein, born in Berlin, 1851. Settled here in 1868.

Blair, James, hardware merchant, Walkerton. Born in Scotland, 1824. Came here in 1863.

Birss, Hugh, boot and shoe dealer, Walkerton. Came here in 1877. Was born in Scotland, 1851.

Boulton, W. D., merchant, Walkerton.

Bruce, John, grain buyer, Walkerton. Settled in the county, 1850. Was born in Scotland, 1823. Has held the offices of Warden and Reeve.

Brown, Samuel, boot and shoe dealer, Walkerton. Came here in the fall of 1878 from England, where he was born in 1839. Is married, and has 3 children.

Brockelbank, William, farmer. Walkerton P. O. Is a Canadian; born in 1831. Came to Bruce Co. 1851. Real estate consists of 300 acres, Tp. of Brant, being Lots 12, 13, 14, Con. 5.

Brockelbank, Richard. Is a native of Peel Co., Ont. Born in 1834. Moved to Bruce Co., 1854. Owns Lots 23 and 24, Con. 4, 204 acres, Tp. of Brant, which he farms. P. O. address, Maple Hill.

Baird, Wm., farmer. Born in Scotland, 1827. Settled in Canada, 1834. Married Margaret Watson, March 15, 1852. Had nine children, three of whom are dead. Land consists of 100 acres, being Lot 11, Con. 7, Tp. of Brant. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Bartleman, A., farmer. P. O. address, Chesley. Owns Lot 31, Con. 12, Tp. of Brant, 50 acres; and 50 acres, Tp. of Bentinck, Co. of Grey. Born in Carlton Co., Ont., 1834. Moved to Brant Co., 1854. Married Susan Tait in 1861.

Berry, Henry, farmer. Is an Irishman; born 1835. Settled in Bruce Co., 1857, during which year he married E. Farmer. Owns Lot 34, Con. 7, 150 acres, Tp. of Brant. P. O. address, Elmwood.

Robier, John H., school teacher. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Clement, R. B., farmer. Resides in Brant Tp., where he owns Lots 51, 52 and 53, Con. 1, S., and Lots 50, 51, 52, 53 and 54, Con. 1, N., 400 acres. Is a native of Niagara; born in 1831. Settled in Bruce, 1849. Father is 79 years of age. P. O. address, Maple Hill.

Clark, A. C., farmer and blacksmith, agent for agricultural implements of all kinds. P. O. address, Maple Hill. Has been Councilman. Is an Irishman; born in 1835. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1853. Owns 126½ acres, Tp. of Brant, being Lots 60 and 61, Con. 1, N.

Crispin, John, farmer. A native of Devonshire, England; born in 1800. Settled in Canada in 1850. Real estate consists of Lot 74, Con. 2, S., and Lot 74, Con. 3, S., Tp. of Brant, 69 acres. Has been married three times. Had seven children, three of whom are dead. P. O. address, Hanover.

Cunningham, Robert, farmer and propr. of steam saw mill. Owns Lots 10 and 11, Con. 8, 200 acres, Tp. of Brant. Is a native of Ireland. Came to Bruce Co., 1868. Has been Councilman and Director of Agricultural Society. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Chambers, John. Is Town Clerk of Walkerton, and was for 9 years a Public School teacher. Came from Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1832. Settled in Co., 1st January, 1865.

Cooper, James G., County Treasurer. Resides in Walkerton. He owns Lot 11, Con. 8, and Lot 12, Con. 9, being 200 acres, Brant Tp., Lot 19, Con. 4, Albemarle Tp., and Lot 8, Con. 23, Amabel Tp., 100 acres. Was born in England, 1839; came to county, 1858.

Craig, Joseph, excise officer, Walkerton. Came from Ireland, where he was born, 1840. Settled here 1st May, 1871.

Collins, William, Division Court Clerk, Walkerton. Settled here in August, 1856, and was born in Antrim, Ireland, 1833. Was for some time Reeve of Walkerton.

Couch, Matthew, gardener, Walkerton. He owns 10 acres of land in the Boulter survey block. Was born in Co. Mayo, Ireland, 1816, and settled in county, 1856.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF BRUCE COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

- Coulter, James, farmer, P. O. address, Dunkeld. Resides in Brant Township, where he owns Lot 9, Con. A., 103 acres. Was born in Ireland, 1832. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854.
- Clark, Peter, farmer. Owns Lot 6, Con. B., 100 acres, Township of Brant. Is a Canadian; born in 1830. Came to Bruce Co. in 1853. P. O. address, Dunkeld.
- Cargill, Henry. P. O. address, Chepstowe. Is a farmer. He owns a saw and grist mill in Greenock, and saw mill, shingle mill, and store in Chepstowe; also Lot 24, Con. A., Brant Township, and other land. Born in Halton Co., August 26th, 1838; moved to Bruce Co. 1879.
- Chislitt, Tristram, teacher, master of School No. 2, Township of Brant. P. O. address, Walkerton. Born in 1845. Settled in Canada, 1847. Came to Bruce Co., 1874.
- Craig, John, farmer. Owns east half Lot 19 and west half Lot 18, Con. 6, Brant Township, 100 acres. Is a Scotchman; born in 1826. Came to Bruce Co. 1856. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- Cannon, Benjamin, farmer. Born Leeds Co., Ontario, 1846. Came to Co. in 1859. Married Ellen Clements, 1869. He has been Councilman and Deputy Reeve for 8 years. Owns 102 acres, being Lot 15, Con. 15. P. O. address, Vesta.
- Cannon, Robert, farmer. Real estate consists of 103 acres Township of Brant, being Lot 14, Con. 15. Native place, Leeds Co., Ontario. Born in 1834. Married Ann J. Clements, Feb., 1863, who died April 29th, 1865. Came to Bruce Co., 1859. P. O. address, Vesta.
- Danda, Charles, prop. of Dunkeld lime works. Is an Englishman; born in 1827. Settled in Canada, 1857. Came to Bruce Co. in 1863. Land, 17 acres, Lot 1, Con. 6, Township of Brant. P. O. address, Dunkeld.
- Dirstein, John, farmer. Owns steam saw mill and Lot 34, Cons. 10 and 11, 260 acres, Township of Brant. A native of Bucks Co., Penn. Born 1828. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Elmwood.
- Davis, Robert, farmer. Lands consist of 98½ acres, Township of Brant, being Lot 25, Con. 10. P. O. address, Malcolm. Born in Ireland, 1822. Settled in Bruce Co., 1864.
- Doyle, C. T., district agent, Cos. of Grey, Huron, and Bruce, for London Mutual and Royal Canadian (of Montreal) Fire Insurance Cos. Born in Prince Edward Island, 1849. Came to Bruce Co., 1877. P. O. address, Walkerton. P. O. box 23.
- Dewar, D. B., manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Walkerton. Born in Scotland, 1854. Came here in 1877.
- Dixon, Thomas, barrister and attorney-at-law, Walkerton. Came here in 1872, and for some time was Co. Attorney. Was born in Halton Co.
- Douglas, John, farmer. P. O. address, Eden Grove. Is a Scotchman; born in 1824. Settled in the United States, 1859. Came to Canada, 1852. Moved to Bruce Co., 1854. Owns 97 acres, Tp. of Brant, being Lot 17, Con. B. Has been Justice of the Peace for four years.
- Dalgarner, Robert, farmer and general stock breeder. P. O., Paisley. Real estate consists of 98 acres, Tp. of Brant, being Lot 37, Con. A. Is a native of Scotland; born 1833. Settled in Bruce Co., 1861.
- Elder, Charles, farmer. Owns Lots 13 and 14, Con. B., 96 acres, Tp. of Brant. P. O. address, Eden Grove. Born in Ireland in 1825. Came to Canada, 1847. Settled in Bruce Co., 1864.
- Etsell, Henry, farmer. Resides in Brant Tp., where he owns Lot 33, Con. 2, S., and 50 acres Tp. of Carrick. Is a Scotchman; born in 1824. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1875. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- Eckford, John, farmer. Owns Lots 1 and 2, Con. 6, 200 acres, Tp. of Brant. Was born in Scotland in 1799. Has been Presbyterian minister for fifty years. Received his education at Edinburgh University. Emigrated to Brant in 1857, and was one of the three first who received patents in that township. Has by industry, economy, and perseverance overcome all the hardships of pioneer life. Is now Tp. Treasurer. Has been Superintendent of Schools for 17 years. Reeve and Councilman for many years. P. O. address, Dunkeld.
- Fletcher, Joseph, proprietor of Dunkeld Hotel. P. O. address, Dunkeld. Born in Simcoe Co., Ont., 1848. Married E. Flannagin in April, 1873. Settled in Bruce Co., 1876.
- Frame, Robert, farmer. P. O. address, Walkerton and Maple Hill. Land owned, 75 acres, being Lot 45, Con. 1, Tp. of Brant. Born in Scotland, Oct., 1807. Settled in Bruce Co., 1850.
- Ferguson, J., farmer. Born in Simcoe Co., Ont., 1833. Took up land in 1855. Settled in Bruce Co., 1875. Land 200 acres Tp. of Brant, being Lots 19 and 20, Con. 14. P. O. address, Vesta.
- Ferguson, John, farmer. Is a Canadian, born in Simcoe Co. in 1831. Married Catharine McGuire in 1869. Has three children. Real estate, 100 acres Tp. of Brant, being S. ½ Lots 21 and 22, Con. 14. P. O. address, Vesta.
- Fisher, Peter, farmer. P. O. address, Chesley. Owns Lot 30, Con. 13, Tp. of Brant, 93 acres. Born in Canada, 1830. Married C. Campbell, who died March 1st, 1869. Married C. Clark, Oct. 9th, 1870. Settled in Bruce Co., 1874.
- Fee, J., farmer. Real estate, 114 acres, Tp. of Brant, being Lot 31, Con. 15. Birthplace, Co. Cavan, Ireland; born in 1834. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. P. O. address, Chesley.
- Fairbairn, James, harness-maker, Walkerton. Has a seat in the Town Council. Born in Brockville, 1845. Settled in the Co., 1859.
- Fox, Charles, jeweller and importer of watches, clocks, &c., Walkerton. Came here in 1870. Born in Canada, 1847.
- Gorman, H. P., lumberman. Born in Ottawa, 1848. Moved to Bruce Co., 1874. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- Gowanlock, Robert, farmer. Is a native of Scotland; born, 1825. Married Jane Armstrong, 1850. Came to Brant Tp., 1851. Owns 326 acres, being Lot 55, Con. 2, N. P. O. address, Maple Hill.
- Gawthrouph, John, carpenter, and sole proprietor of the Giant Washer. P. O. address and residence, Walkerton. Owns town lot. Born in Canada, 1839. Came to Bruce Co., 1867.
- Grainger, John, farmer. Owns 98 acres, Tp. of Brant, being Lots 10 and 11, Con. 1, S. Is an Englishman; born 1809. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. Has been School Trustee for 11 years. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- Garland, William, farmer. Born 1826 in Carlton Co., Ont. Came to the County of Bruce in 1837. Married Agnes Charlton, 1853, who died Sept., 1872. Has seven children living. Owns Lots 20 and 21, Con. A., 200 acres, Tp. of Brant. P. O. address, Dunkeld.
- Garland, Patrick, farmer. Dunkeld P.O. Real estate consists of 100 acres, being Lot 19, Con. A., Tp. of Brant. Born in Carlton Co., 1830. Came to Brant in 1855. Married S. Whitney, 1859. Has seven children.
- Gould, George, County Clerk. Residence and P. O. address, Walkerton. Born in Ireland, 1829.
- Garner, E. W., farmer. Land, 100 acres, Lot 13, Con. 4, Tp. of Brant. Is a Canadian; born 1859. Came to Brant, 1879. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- Gallinger, George, farmer and blacksmith. Resides in Brant Tp. where he owns 70 acres, being Lot 16, Con. B. Is a Canadian; born 1827. Came to Bruce Co., 1870. P.O., Eden Grove.
- Glancey, R., farmer. P.O. address, Chepstowe. Born in Ireland, 1844. Father's name, Roger. Owns Lot 12, Con. A., 50 acres, Tp. Brant. Came to Bruce Co., 1855.
- Graham, Thomas, farmer. Real estate, 100 acres, being Lot 29, Con. 13, Tp. Brant. Born in the City of Quebec, 1826. Came to Bruce, 1854. P.O. address, Malcolm. Was County Constable for 5 years.
- Gabel, Edward, merchant tailor; clothing made to order in first-class style. P. O. address, Walkerton. Born, Waterloo Co., Ont. Moved to Bruce Co., 1877.
- Gibson, Thos., dealer in stoves and tinware, Walkerton. Born in Scotland, 1833; settled here in 1877.
- Hawkins, Wm., Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Walkerton. Came to county in 1857. Was born in Ireland, 1843.
- Hunter, John, merchant, Walkerton. Was born in the Province of Quebec, 1841, and settled in county in 1856.
- Henderson, F. B., merchant tailor, Walkerton. Born in Scotland, 1840; came to reside here in 1874.
- Heughan, John, farmer. Owns 50 acres Tp. of Brant, being Lot 15, Con. 2, N. Is a native of Scotland; born 1824. Came to Bruce Co., 1863. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- Harris, C. S. Retired from business. P. O. and residence, Walkerton.
- Hamilton, James, farmer. Resides in Brant Tp., where he owns Lot 13, Con. B., 50 acres. Is a native of Scotland; born 1808. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. P. O., Eden Grove.
- Holm, Justus, farmer. P. O., Walkerton. Born in Denmark in 1840. Came to Bruce Co., 1875. Real estate, 100 acres, being Lot 12, Con. 7, Tp. Brant.
- Harper, John S., farmer. Born in Wentworth Co., Ont., 1833. Owns 154 acres of land, being Lot 3 and N. ½ Lot 4, Con 15, Tp. Brant. Settled in Bruce Co., 1862. Married C. McBeath in 1864. P. O., Ellengowan.
- Irvine, W. A., contractor and builder, Walkerton. Settled here in 1875, coming from Scotland; born, 1844.
- Inglis, Geo., Jr. Owns Lot 15, Con. 7, Tp. Brant, 100 acres. P. O., Maple Hill. Born in Canada. Settled in Bruce Co., 1852. Was Postmaster 6 years.
- Johnston, Simon, farmer. P. O. address, Maple Hill. Real estate consists of 50 acres, Tp. Brant, being Lot 57, Con. 1, N. Is an Irishman; born, 1827. Came to Bruce Co., 1863.
- Jasper, Ed., farmer. Owns 50 acres Tp. Brant, being Lot 32, Con. 3, S. Born in Canada. Settled in Bruce Co., 1850. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- Johnson, Abraham, farmer. Resides in Brant Tp., where he owns Lots 1, 2 and 3, Con. 2, N., and Lots 6 and 7, Con. 1, N., 242 acres. Is a Canadian; born 1840. Moved to Bruce Co., 1849. Married Mary Ann Smith, Jan., 1864. Had 5 children. Father born in Ireland in 1800. Came to Canada in 1829. Was the oldest settler in the County of Bruce. Died, 1860.
- Jackson, John, farmer. P. O. address, Chesley. Place of birth, Cavan Tp., Co. of Durham. Born, 1842. Moved to Bruce Co., 1861. Married Jane Leggett, 1861. Owns Lot 25 and N. ½ 26, Con. 14, Brant Tp.
- James, John Jarrett, farmer. Born in England, 1834. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1874. P. O. address, Maple Hill. Real estate 50 acres, being Lot 55, Con. 1, S., Brant Tp.
- Johnson, George, proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton. Born in England, 1828, settling here in 1872.
- Kennedy & Burnston, manufacturers and dealers in woollen goods, Walkerton. Came here in 1866.
- Kerr, Alexander, school teacher. P.O., Walkerton. Resides in Brant Tp., where he was born, 1852.
- Kilmer, E., farmer and brickmaker. Owns Lots 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, Con. 1, N., 160 acres, Tp. Brant. Was born in St. Lawrence Co. in 1834. Settled in Canada, 1835. Moved to Bruce Co., 1867.
- Knaggs, William, farmer. Is an Englishman; born in Yorkshire in November, 1819. Settled in Bruce Co., 1855. Land owned, 100 acres, being Lot 13, Con. 10, Tp. Brant. P. O. address, Eden Grove.
- Kirkwood, G., farmer. P. O. address, Chesley. Born in Scotland in 1835. Settled in Brant Tp., 1856. Owns Lot 29, Con. 15, 110 acres, Tp. of Brant, and 50 acres, Tp. of Elderslie.
- Luxon, Thomas, harness maker, Walkerton. Born in Port Hope, 1847, settling here in 1876.
- Little, Stephen, farmer. Born in Brant Tp. Real estate 100 acres, being Lots 48 and 49, Con. 3, Tp. of Brant. P. O. address, Walkerton. Father's name was John, born in England, 1823; married in 1850; died January, 1878.
- Little, William, Jr., farmer. Resides in Brant Tp., where he owns 100 acres, being Lots 42 and 43, Con. 3. Born in Brant. Married M. Ann Noble, Jan., 1879. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- Little, John, farmer. P. O. address, Walkerton. Born in Brant Township, where he owns 100 acres of land, being Lots 48 and 49, Con. 2.
- Lines, Edward, farmer. Owns Lots 56, 57, 58, Con. 3, and Lot 53, Con. 2, 200 acres, Tp. of Brant. P. O. address, Walkerton. Is a Canadian. Settled in Bruce Co., 1851. Father was born in England in 1805. Came to Canada, 1838. Died, 1878.
- Lines, Nathan. Proprietor of livery stable. P. O. and residence, Hanover. Born in Canada, 1845; settled in County, 1851.
- Lain, John D., contractor. Residence and P. O., Walkerton. Born in Montreal in 1834. Moved to Bruce Co., 1874.
- Lines, John, blacksmith and waggon maker. P.O., Maple Hill, where he owns one-half acre lot. Came from Wellington Co. Born in 1845. Settled in Bruce Co., 1851.
- Long, James A., farmer. Owns W. ½ Lots 9 and 10, Con. 13, Tp. of Brant, 97 acres. Born in the County of Simcoe in 1846. Moved to Bruce Co., 1866. P. O. address, Dunkeld.
- Lawrie, Jas. S., farmer. Is a Scotchman; born in 1827. Came to Bruce Co., 1860. Owns 100 acres, Lot 23, Con. 10, Tp. of Brant. P. O. address, Malcolm. Married Sarah Daniels, May 24, 1854.
- Long, Robert, farmer, P.O., Malcolm. Is a Canadian; born 1845. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. Land owned, 100 acres, being Lot 14, Con. 11, Tp. of Brant.
- Leggett, John, teacher. Born in Brant, 1855. P. O. address, Vesta.
- Leggett, T. H., farmer. Real estate consists of 100 acres, Tp. of Brant, being Lot 24, Con. 13. Born in Leeds Co., Ont., in 1842. Settled in Bruce Co., 1855. P. O. address, Malcolm.
- Lockhart, Robert, carriage maker. Born in Oxford Co., Ont., in 1873. Became a settler in Bruce Co. in 1861. Has been School Trustee. P.O. address, Walkerton.
- McGeagh, James, farmer. Resides in Brant Tp., where he owns 117 acres of land, being Lots 58 and 59, Con. 3, N. Is a native of Ireland; born in 1837. Settled in Bruce Co. in 1866. P. O. address, Maple Hill.
- McBeath, James, farmer. Dealer in wood and bark at Eden Grove. Owns E. ½ Lot 19, Con. B., 50 acres, Tp. of Brant. Born in Scotland, 1850. Came to Bruce Co., 1856.
- McVicar, Wm., gentleman. Residence and P.O., Walkerton. Is a Canadian; born in 1829. Moved to Bruce Co. in 1857. Has been Deputy Reeve, Councilman, and J. P.
- Manuel, E., blacksmith. Born in Oneida Co., U.S. Came to Bruce Co., 1867. Residence and P.O., Walkerton.
- McCarter, Alexander. Is a Scotchman; born 1821. Settled in Bruce Co. in 1856. Resides in Brant Tp., where he owns 144 acres of land, being Lots 17, 18, and 19, Con. 1, S. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- McCarter, William, farmer. Owns two Lots in Walkerton. Born in Canada. Settled in Bruce Co., 1856. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- McDonald, Duncan, blacksmith. P.O. address, Dunkeld. Native place, Ross-shire, Scotland; born in 1847. Came to Bruce Co., 1853.
- McDougall, Isaac, of Teasdale & McDougall. Manufacturers of sashes and doors. General builders and contractors. Owns three lots in Walkerton, where he resides. Born in Halton Co. Came to Bruce Co., 1875. P.O. address, Walkerton.
- McLay, John, Registrar of the county. Resides in Walkerton. Is owner of Lot 7, Con. 10, 100 acres, in Brant Tp. Settled in the county, 1857. Was born in Scotland, 1832.
- McKay, R. H., proprietor of the Walkerton Fanning Mill Works, Walkerton. Came here in 1865, and for some time was a member of the Town Council. Came from Scotland, where he was born in 1840.
- McLean, Andrew, liveryman and harness maker, residing in Walkerton. Is also engaged in farming in Culross Tp. P. O., Cheviot. Has been Reeve of Culross Tp. Came to county in 1857 from Scotland, where he was born.
- Maddigan, Rev. P. J. Is parish priest of Walkerton and North Brant. His charges are Sacred Heart Church in Walkerton and St. Michael's in North Brant. Was born in Canada, 1844. P.O., Walkerton.
- Middaugh, R. H., liveryman, Walkerton. Was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, 1841, and settled here in 1868.
- McLean, William, Master in Chancery for Co. of Huron. Resides in Walkerton. Owns 100 acres of Lot 9, Con. 10, Arran Tp. Settled in the county, March, 1869. Born at Kingston, Ont., 1847.
- Munn, John, propr. of Eden Grove saw mill. Owns 100 acres Tp. of Hay, Huron Co., being Lot 16, Con. 3, in which county he was born in 1849. Moved to Bruce Co., 1873. Residence and P. O., Eden Grove.
- McNaughton, Peter, farmer. Real estate consists of Lot 15, Con. A., 104 acres, Tp. of Brant. Is a Scotchman; born in 1831. Settled in Bruce Co., 1855. P. O. address, Dunkeld. Father's name Angus, who settled in Canada, 1852.
- McCoy, John, farmer. Resides in Brant Tp., where he owns 300 acres, being Lots 11 and 12, Con. B., and Lot 3, Con. 8. Born in Ireland in 1839. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1855. P. O. address, Dunkeld.
- Mills, William, farmer. Owns Pleasant View Farm, being 150 acres, Lots 33, 34 and 35, Con. 3, S., Tp. of Brant. Is an Irishman; born in 1811. Came to Bruce Co. 1850. P. O. address, Walkerton. Was School Trustee during 3 years.
- Monahan, Patrick, farmer. Property consists of 150 acres, Tp. of Brant, being Lot 25, Con. 2, and Lots 20 and 21, Con. 3. Is a Canadian; born 1827. Moved to Bruce Co. in 1853. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- McNaughton, Daniel, farmer. P. O. address, Walkerton. Owns Lot 21, Con. 4, 100 acres, Tp. of Brant. Born in Scotland, 1824. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1855. Married Agnes Monroe, 1846, who died, Dec. 15, 1861. Married Margaret Monroe in 1862.
- Mitchell, Charles, farmer. Born in England, 1829. Settled in Bruce Co. Owns Lot 17, Con. 7, 100 acres, Tp. of Brant. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- McIntyre, Duncan, farmer. Land consists of 100 acres, Tp. of Brant, being Lot 16, Con. 9. Birthplace, Argyshire, Scotland; born 1836. Came to Bruce Co. 1834. Was J.P. for 3 years, and Postmaster 2 years. P. O. address, Solway.
- McNiven, Malcolm, farms 100 acres of land, Tp. Brant, being Lot 22, Con. 8. P. O. address, Malcolm. Born in Scotland in 1817. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1869.
- McWhinney, S., farmer. P. O. address, Maple Hill. Born in Ireland in 1813. Came to Bruce Co., 1850. Real estate 100 acres, being Lots 62 and 63, Con. 2, N., Tp. of Brant.
- McDonald, E., grain dealer, Walkerton. Came to the county in 1851, from Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born, 1841. Has been Deputy Reeve of Walkerton.
- Miller, Arnoldus, teacher in the High School, Walkerton. Was born in the United States in 1841; came here in 1872.
- McGregor, W. S., hardware merchant, Walkerton, of the firm of McGregor Brothers. Was born in St. Mary's, 1847, and settled here in 1869. Holds the office of School Trustee.
- Macartney, Bleakley, farmer. P. O. address, Vesta. Is an Irishman; born in 1826. Settled in Bruce Co., 1852. Owns N. ½ Lots 16 and 17, Con. 14, 102 acres, Tp. of Brant.
- Merchants' Bank. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- McCabe, John, boot and shoe dealer, Walkerton P. O. Born in Ireland; came to Bruce Co., 1877.
- McNeill, John, farmer. Owns Lot 12, Con. 1, S., Tp. of Brant. Born in Ireland, 1800; settled in Bruce Co., 1849. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- Noble, James, farmer. Is a native of Co. Cavan, Ireland; born in 1811. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1852. Owns 100 acres, Tp. of Brant, being Lot 10, Con. 5. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- Nixon, John, farmer. Was born in Ireland in 1800. Came to Canada in 1839; settled in Bruce Co., 1851. Resides in Brant Tp., where he owns 50 acres, being Lot 10, Con. 4, Walkerton P. O.
- O'Connor & O'Connor, solicitors, Walkerton. Settled in Bruce Co., 1867.
- Pinkerton, Joseph, farmer and miller. Residence and P. O. address, Walkerton. Owns 23½ acres in Walkerton. Is a Canadian; born 1835. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853.
- Poper, J. C., professor of languages in High School, Walkerton. Came to the county in 1878. Born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1848.
- Parker, Joseph. P. O. address, Dunkeld. Farms 97 acres of land, Tp. of Brant, being E. ½ Lot 9, Con. B. Is a native of Cumberland, England; born 1839. Settled in Bruce Co., 1878.
- Porter, R. T., physician and surgeon, Walkerton. Born in Wellington Co., 1846. Settled here in 1874.
- Rowand, Andrew, farmer. Owns Lots 41, 42, and 43, Con. 2, N., Tp. of Brant, 150 acres. Was born in Scotland in 1828. Came to the County of Bruce in 1853. Has been Councilman. P. O. address, Walkerton.
- Rife, Geo. & Son, proprs. of livery and sale stables. Residence and P. O., Walkerton. Born in Canada; settled in Bruce Co., 1872.
- Rolston, Charles, farmer. Owns in Brant Tp. 50 acres of land, being Lot 14, Con. 2, S. Is an Irishman; born in 1812. Came to Bruce Co. in 1860. P. O., Walkerton.
- Richardson, James, farmer. Born in Canada, 1842. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1874. Owns 100 acres, Tp. of Brant, being Lots 17 and 18, Con. 3, S. P.O. address, Walkerton.
- Rae, James, farmer. Native of Scotland; born 1810. Settled in Bruce Co., 1856. Owns Lot 23, Con. 9, 100 acres, Tp. of Brant. Married in 1832. P. O. address, Malcolm.
- Rolston, John, manufacturer of carriages, buggies, wagons, omnibuses, hearses, etc., and proprietor of Rolston's carriage factory, Walkerton. Is owner of 50 acres in Brant Tp. Born in Ireland, 1840.
- Ross, D. W., barrister and attorney-at-law, Walkerton. Has held the offices of Clerk of the Peace and Crown Attorney. Was born in the Province, and came to Kincardine in 1864. Removed to Walkerton in 1867.



## BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF BRUCE COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Rittinger, J. A., publisher of the *Glocke*, Walkerton. Came here in 1875. Born at Berlin, Ont., 1855.

Richardson, William. Resides in Walkerton, and takes charge of the public buildings. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1812, and settled in the county, 1855. He is a Justice of the Peace.

Robertson, R. H., general dealer in books, stationery and fancy goods, Walkerton. Was born in Wellesley Tp., Ont., 1844, and settled here in 1877.

Rettelbronn, C., boot and shoe manufacturer, Walkerton. Came here in 1872, from Germany, where he was born, 1831.

Smith, William M., official assignee and insurance agent; also, agent for "Anchor," "Allan" and "Dominion" steamship lines, Walkerton. Born in Scotland, 1839. Settled in county, 1859.

Shaw & Robertson, barristers, Walkerton. Mr. Shaw was born in Lanark Co. Came here in 1858. Mr. Robertson, born in Leeds Co., settled here in 1863.

Savage, Thomas, station-master at Walkerton. Born in England. Came to the county, 1876.

Seegmiller, Jacob, dealer in hides, furs and wool, Walkerton. Born in Waterloo Co., 1834. Settled here in 1872. Is Secretary of the Northern Exhibition Association.

Scarborough, Chas., proprietor of Scarborough Hotel, and brick and tile yard. Born in Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1829. Came to Bruce Co., 1862. P. O. and residence, Hanover.

Smith, William, farmer. P. O. address, Walkerton. Owns 97½ acres of land, Tp. of Brant, being Lots 21 and 22, Con. 1, S. Born in Scotland. Came to Brant Tp. in 1849.

Smith, John, stone mason. Owns 4 lots in Walkerton, where he lives. Is a Canadian; born 1852. Moved to Brant Tp., 1854.

Stevens, Thomas H., farmer. Owns "Young Champion" stallion; real estate, Lot 6, Con. 9, Tp. Brant. Born in Canada in 1851. Settled in Bruce Co., 1865. P. O. address, Dunkeld.

Scott, William, farmer. P. O. address, Eden Grove. Owns 100 acres Tp. of Brant, being Lot 27, Con. A. Born in Sligo Co., Ireland, in 1827. Came to Bruce Co., 1851.

Sim, James, farmer. Is a Scotchman; born, January, 1834. Settled in Canada, 1851. Moved to Brant Tp., 1868. Owns Lot 11, Con. 6, 100 acres, Tp. of Brant. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Sullivan, Daniel, general merchant. Owns 4½ acres of land in Malcolm Village, where he resides. Born in Canada, 1841. Settled in Brant Tp., 1866. Was License Inspector for 3 years, Postmaster 10 years, and Tp. Clerk 6 years.

Saunders, Pascho, farmer, formerly school teacher. Settled in Bruce Co., 1857. Born in Wales, 1834. P. O. address, Vesta. Land owned, 102 acres, Tp. of Brant, being Lot 13, Con. 14.

Stade, Frederick, farmer. P. O. address, Elmwood. Real estate, 150 acres, Tp. of Brant, being Lots 30, and 31, Con. 9. Is a German; born in 1829. Came to Waterloo Co. in 1854. Moved to Bruce Co., 1858.

Sutton, William. P. O. and residence, Walkerton.

Tolton, James, farmer and produce dealer. Owns Lot A., Con. A., Brant Tp., 300 acres, and 115 acres Tp. Greenock. Is a Canadian; born, 1839. Moved to Bruce Co., 1863. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Todd, Archibald, farmer. P. O. address, Walkerton. Has been Tp. Collector. Land consists of Lots 34 and 35, Con. 1, N.; Lot 35, Con. 1, S., and Lot 15, Con. 8, Tp. of Brant, 175 acres. Born in Canada, 1835. Came to Bruce Co., 1849.

Tolton, John S., grain dealer and contractor, Walkerton. He owns Lot 6, Con. A., in Greenock Tp., and Lot 50, Con. 2, in Brant Tp. Born in Wellington Co., 1840. Settled here in 1862.

Todd, Hugh W., farmer. Owns Lot 31, Con. 1, N., and Lot 31, Con. 2, N. 100 acres, Tp. of Brant, 50 acres, being situated in Town of Walkerton. Born in Derry Co., Ireland, 1826. Came to Bruce Co., 1850. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Thompson, Archibald, farmer. Walkerton P. O. Born in Canada, 1855. Moved to Bruce Co., 1878. Owns 200 acres, Lots 14 and 15, Con. 4, Tp. of Brant.

Tindale, Thomas. Farms Lots 26 and 28, Con. 8, 150 acres, Tp. Brant. P. O. address, Malcolm. Born in England in 1817. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. Married Margaret Brockelbank, Jan. 18, 1845. Has eight children living.

Tiedorf, F., farmer. Born in Germany in 1835. Settled in Waterloo Co., 1853. Came to the County of Bruce in 1860. Owns Lot 30, Con. 7, Tp. of Brant, 100 acres. P. O. address, Hanover.

Vance, George, blacksmith. P. O. address, Walkerton. Residence, Johnson's Corners. Born in Canada, 1837. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1878.

Wilson, James, farmer. Walkerton P. O. Owns 49 acres Tp. of Brant, being Lot 11, Con. 1, N. Is an Englishman; born in Yorkshire, 1830. Settled in Bruce Co., 1850.

Whyte, Alexander, farmer. Born in Canada, 1832. Moved to the Co. of Bruce, 1854. P. O. address, Eden Grove. Owns Lot 23, Con. A., Tp. of Brant 100 acres.

Weighter, Andrew, farmer and dealer in cattle, sheep, etc. Was Councilman for 3 years. Born in Waterloo Co., 1845. Moved to Bruce Co., 1867. Property consists of Lots 1, 2 and 3, Con. A., 199 acres, Tp. of Brant, and 90 acres in the Tp. of Greenock. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Watson, John, farmer. P. O. address, Eden Grove. Born in Yorkshire, England, June, 1831. Married July, 24th, 1850, to Miss Young. Has three children living. He came to Canada in 1832. Moved to Bruce Co. in 1855. Owns 200 acres being Lot 10, Cons. 11 and 12, Tp. of Brant.

Williams, John, farmer. Owns Lot 29, Con. 12, 100 acres, Tp. of Brant. P. O. address, Malcolm. Is an Irishman; born 1832. Married Hannah Wilkinson, 1862. Six children living. Came to Bruce Co., 1854.

Wisser, Charles, loan and insurance agent, Walkerton, Ont. Born in Waterloo Co., 1848. Came to Bruce Co. 1855.

Watt Brothers, conveyancers, general insurance, loan, and land agents, Walkerton. Came here in 1861.

Whitehead, Thomas, wholesale and retail hardware, dealer in groceries, dry goods, seeds, paints, oils and coal, Walkerton. Was Postmaster at Dunkeld for six years, and has also been a Councillor. Born in Wellington, Co., 1845. Came here in 1870.

Wilson, J. W., farmer, residing on Lots 36 and 37, Con. 1, North Durham Road. He owns 100 acres. Born in Welland Co., 1842, settled here in 1877. P. O., Walkerton.

Walker, G., mason. Resides in Walkerton. Was born in Co. Tyrone, Ireland, 1824. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853.

Ward, John, farmer. P. O., Malcolm. Born Co. Lanark, U.C., in 1825. Married in 1856. Has 8 children living. Came to the County of Bruce, 1875. Owns 100 acres, Tp. of Brant, Lot 30, Con. 12.

Walker, William, farmer. Owns Lot 31, Con. 13, 100 acres, Township of Brant. Born in Halton Co., 1849. Settled in Bruce County in 1864. P. O. address, Malcolm.

Wade, J. T., general merchant, dry goods, boots and shoes, &c., Walkerton. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1870.

Young, J. W. P. O. address, Dunkeld. Is a general merchant. Born in Canada, 1853. Came to Bruce Co., 1859.

### CARRICK TOWNSHIP.

Abram, John J., tanner. Resides in Carrick Tp., Bruce Co. Born in Waterloo Co., 1849. Came to Bruce, 1855. P. O. address, Belmore.

Adams, Walter S., farmer. P. O. address, Mildmay. Owns 100 acres of land, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 21, Con. 2. Born in Oxford Co., Ont. Moved to Bruce Co., 1859.

Bannerman, William, farmer and plasterer. Owns Lot 10, Con. 4, 100 acres, Tp. of Carrick. Born in Scotland, 1828. Came to Bruce Co., 1865. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Beitz, F., farmer. Real estate consists of Lot 15, Con. B., 100 acres, Tp. of Carrick. Born in Waterloo Co., 1843. Settled in Bruce Co., 1867. P. O. address, Ambleside.

Braun, L., farmer. Resides in Carrick Tp., where he owns 100 acres of land, consisting of Lot 12, Con. 12. Is a German; born in 1836. Came to the County of Bruce, 1860. Has been Tp. Collector.

Best, William, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1821. Settled in Bruce Co., 1872. P. O. address, Walkerton. Owns Lot 9, Con. 15, 118 acres, Tp. of Carrick.

Berry, John W., farmer. Owns part of Lot 26, Con. C. Is a native of Ireland; born in 1808. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1858. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Berry, Wm., Sr., farmer. Born in Ireland, 1812. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1873. P. O. address, Mildmay. Real estate, 150 acres, ½ of Lots 28 and 29, Con. C, Tp. of Carrick.

Bingham, Andrew, farmer. P. O. Clifford. Owns 200 acres of land, Tp. of Carrick, Lots 44 and 45, Con. D. Born in Ireland, 1817. Came to Bruce Co., 1855.

Burger, C. L., Conveyancer, and Agent for the Canada Permanent, Western, and other companies. Born 1849. Came to Bruce Co., 1875. Residence and P. O., Mildmay.

Berry, E., proprietor of Mildmay Woollen Mills. Residence and P. O., Mildmay. Born in Ireland, 1840. Settled in Bruce Co., 1852.

Brown, John, farmer. Born in Yorkshire, England, in 1836. Came to Bruce Co., 1878. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Curle, Robert, farmer and stock-raiser. Owns 100 acres, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 4, Con. 5. Born in Newcastle in 1840. Came to the County of Bruce, 1856. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Culliton, Dennis, farmer. P. O. address, Mildmay. Owns 94 acres, Carrick Tp., being Lot 10, Con. 7. Born in Quebec, 1846. Moved to Bruce Co., 1863.

Clendinning, C., farmer. Is Director of the Agricultural Show. Birthplace, West Lanark; born 1826. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. Now resides in Carrick Tp., where he owns 76 acres of good land, being Lot 8, Con. 12. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Clarke, Elizabeth. Owns 129 acres, Tp. of Carrick, being W. pt. of Lots 24 and 25, Con. C. Born in Peterboro', Ont., in 1849. Moved to Bruce Co., 1855. P. O., Mildmay.

Clendinning, W. H., farmer, miller, speculator, &c. Has been Councillor. Real estate, 183 acres, being Lot 11, Con. 14, and Lot 11, Con. 13, Tp. of Carrick. P. O. address, Walkerton. Born in Leeds Co., Ont., 1835. Came to Bruce Co., 1855.

Clendinning, Geo., farmer. P. O. address, Walkerton. Native place, Lanark Co., Ont.; born 1844. Owns 100 acres, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 13, Con. 14.

Coates, Wesley, farmer. Born St. Lawrence Co., N.Y., in 1843. Settled in Bruce Co., 1878. P. O. address, Walkerton. Owns 70 acres of land, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 8, Con. 14.

Campbell, Malcolm. Owns S. ½ Lot 23, Con. C, 50 acres, Tp. of Carrick. General merchant, Land and Loan Agent, Conveyancer, Com. in B.R., &c. Has been Deputy Reeve, and is now Reeve of Carrick Tp. Born in Elgin Co., Ont., 1844. Came to Bruce Co., 1864. P. O. address and residence, Carrick, where he is Postmaster.

Carnegie, William, stock dealer and grain buyer. Owns 450 acres of land in Wellington, Grey and Huron Cos. P. O. and residence, Mildmay. Is a Scotchman; born 1824. Came to Bruce Co., 1857.

Creighton, J. A., station agent, Wellington, Grey and Bruce Ry., at Mildmay. Born in Ireland, 1834. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1876.

Curle, George, hardware merchant, Mildmay. Born in Northumberland Co., England, 1847. Came to Bruce Co., 1855.

Diebold, Geo., Deputy Reeve and Assessor, Mildmay. Born in Alsace, Germany, 1843. Settled in Bruce Co., 1860.

Dickson, William, farmer and stock-breeder. Owns 200 acres of land, being Lot 19, Con. 12, Tp. of Carrick. Has held the office of Deputy Reeve. Born in Wellington Co., 1834. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853. P. O., Mildmay.

Doble, William, stock-breeder and farmer. Born in Reach Tp., Ontario Co., in 1844. Came to the County of Bruce, 1869. Land consists of 100 acres, Carrick Tp., being Lot 4, Con. 3. P. O. address, Belmore.

Dopfe, John, hotel-keeper. Is a German; born 1836. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Dickert, G., carriage manufacturer. Born in Germany, 1830. Settled in Bruce Co., 1875. Owns 200 acres of land, Lots 6 and 7, Con. 5, Carrick Tp. Residence and P. O., Mildmay.

Dierlamm, Peter, artist and portrait-painter, Mildmay. Is a German; born 1851. Came to Bruce Co., 1867.

Ebey, Lemuel, tailor, Mildmay, Tp. of Carrick. Born in Waterloo Co., 1825. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1877.

Edmunson, Robert, grain-buyer. Is a Canadian; born 1832. Moved to Bruce Co., 1854. Owns in Carrick Tp. 200 acres of land, being Lots 8 and 9, Con. 3. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Eckel, Christian, waggon-maker. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Eidt & Noecker, millers. Own 200 acres of land, Lot 11, Con. 7, and E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 7, Tp. of Carrick, and other lands. Residence and P. O., Mildmay. Born in Waterloo Co. Settled in Bruce, 1875.

Fisher, Michael, farmer and stock-breeder. Is a German; born 1821. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854. Has been Deputy Reeve. Land owned in Carrick Tp., 200 acres, Lots 13 and 14, Con. C. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Flach, Simon, farmer. P. O. address, Mildmay. Owns 250 acres, Lot 4, Con. 6, Tp. of Carrick. Born in Germany, 1834. Came to Bruce Co., 1853.

Fischer, John, farmer. Is a Canadian; born 1855. Owns 50 acres, Tp. of Carrick. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Fischer, Geo., farmer and stock-raiser. Farms 110 acres of land, Tp. of Carrick. Born in Baden, Germany, 1834. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. P. O. address, Ambleside.

Fleming, James, farmer and stock-raiser. P. O. address, Belmore. Is a Scotchman; born 1809. Came to the County of Bruce, 1855. Owns 200 acres of land, Tp. of Carrick, being Lots 1 and 2, Con. A.

Fournier, Andrew, farmer and stock-breeder. Birthplace, Renfrew Co., Ont.; born, 1845. Moved to Bruce Co. 1852. Land consists of 70 acres, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 17, Con. 15. P. O., Walkerton.

Freiburger, J., farmer. P. O. address, Walkerton. Resides in Carrick Tp., where he owns 70 acres of land, being Lot 8, Con. 14. Born in Canada, 1840. Settled in Bruce Co., 1875.

Griettard, Joseph, hotel-keeper. P. O. address, Mildmay. Born in Alsace, Germany, 1839. Moved to Bruce Co., 1854. Owns Lot 26, Village of Mildmay.

Gunn, A. J., carpenter and bailiff. Born 1829. Came to the County of Bruce, 1859. Owns Lots 44 and 45, Absalom Street, Mildmay, where he resides.

Graham, Robert, farmer. Resides at Balaklava. Post Office, Mildmay. Real estate, 120 acres; Lot 30, Con. C. Born in Ireland, 1824. Settled in Bruce Co., 1847.

Goetz, Matthew, teacher. P. O. address, Mildmay. Born in Waterloo Co., 1856. Came to the County of Bruce, 1872.

Hill, Henry, carpenter. Owns 60 acres of land, Lot 16, Con. 3, Tp. of Carrick. Born in Berlin, 1845. Moved to Bruce Co., 1874. P. O., Mildmay.

Hay, George, farmer. P. O. address, Mildmay. Resides in Carrick Tp., where he owns Lot 4, Con. 4, and Lot 5, Con. 5, 200 acres. Is a Scotchman; born 1824. Came to Bruce Co., 1859.

Haines, John, farmer. Born in E. Flamboro', 1839. Moved to Bruce Co. 1864. Real estate, 100 acres, Lot 6, Con. 8, Tp. of Carrick. P. O., Mildmay.

Hines, James, farmer and stock-raiser. P. O. address, Mildmay. Owns Lot 5, Con. 8, 100 acres, Tp. of Carrick. Was born in E. Flamboro', 1837. Moved to Bruce Co., 1862.

Hutchison, James, farmer. Master in a Temperance Lodge and Supt. of Sunday School. P. O. address, Belmore. Born in Scotland, 1834. Owns Lot 3, Con. 1, 100 acres, Tp. of Carrick.

Hutton, Andrew, farmer. Real estate, 139 acres, Tp. of Carrick, being Lots 16 and 18, Con. 15. P. O. address, Walkerton. Born in Scotland, 1818.

Hogg, John, farmer. Is a magistrate. Born in Scotland, 1832. Came to Bruce Co., 1851. P. O. address, Walkerton. Owns 100 acres, Lot 18, Con. 14, Tp. of Carrick.

Hundt, John, hotel-keeper. Owns part of Lot 10, Con. 15, Tp. of Carrick. Is a Canadian; born 1850. Settled in Bruce Co., 1863. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Henderson, J., merchant. Residence and P. O., Mildmay. Born in Huntington County, P. O., 1845; moved to Bruce County, 1875.

Hall, William, miller and builder. Was one of the first settlers. Owns part of Lot 25, Con. D., Tp. of Carrick. Is an Englishman; born 1811. Came to Bruce Co., 1859. Residence and P. O., Mildmay.

Inglis, G. S., farmer. P. O. address, Belmore. Owns Lot 6, Con. B., Tp. of Carrick. Born 1805.

Inglis, John, farmer and stock-raiser. Owns Lot 1, Con. 3, and Lot 1, Con. 2. Is a Scotchman. Came to the County of Bruce, 1856. P. O. address, Belmore.

Jasper, Charles, farmer. Born in Cornwall, England, 1833. Settled in Grey. Came to Bruce, 1845. Real estate, 100 acres, being Lot 15, Con. 12. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Jasper, F., farmer. Resides in Carrick Tp., where he owns Lot 15, Con. 13, and Lot 14, Con. 14, 200 acres. Born in England, 1826. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Jasper, Thomas, Jr., farmer and stock-raiser. Born in the County of Grey in 1852. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1855. Real estate, 100 acres, being Lot 14, Con. 14, Tp. of Carrick. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Johnston, Adam, Sr., farmer. P. O. address and residence, Mildmay. Land situate in Carrick Tp., being Lot 27, Con. D., 90 acres. Is a native of Scotland; born 1811. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1852.

Johnston, Peter, farmer. Born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1841. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. and residence, Mildmay. Owns 35 acres, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 26, Con. D. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Johnston, George, retired from business. Was Road Inspector for two years and License Inspector for eleven years, and is now Tp. Collector. Owns 150 acres of land, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 8 and ½ Lot 7, Con. 4. Born in Scotland, 1816. Came to Bruce, 1859. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Hieffer, L., farmer and stock-raiser. Owns Lot 6, Con. A., Tp. of Carrick, 200 acres. Is a Frenchman; born in Alsace, 1837. Came to Bruce Co., 1861. P. O. address, Formosa.

Kreamer, J. G., farmer. Is a German; born in 1824. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1877. P. O. address, Walkerton. Land consists of Lots 12 and 13, Con. 15, 138 acres, Tp. of Carrick.

Kleist, A., farmer, assessor and collector. Is a German; born 1834. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. Real estate, 150 acres, situated in Carrick Tp., being Lot 42 and ½ Lot 41, Con. D. P. O., Mildmay.

Kinzie, Jacob D., farmer. P. O., Mildmay. Born in Oxford Co., Ont. Settled in Bruce Co., 1879. Farms 100 acres of land, Tp. of Carrick.

Kalbfleisch, J. G., merchant. P. O., Mildmay. Born 1851. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1865.

Kidd, James, farmer and stock-breeder. Owns 100 acres of land, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 17, Con. 4. Is a Canadian; born in Lanark Co., 1852. Came to Bruce Co. four years afterwards. P. O., Mildmay.

Kachele, Simon, farmer. P. O. address, Mildmay. Real estate, 100 acres, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 12, Con. 5. Born 1852. Moved to the Co. of Bruce, 1861.

Klein, George, farmer. P. O., Mildmay. Is a Canadian; settled in Bruce Co., 1855. Real estate, 100 acres, Lot 10, Con. 6, Carrick Tp.

Lehmann, H. J., teacher. Agent for Bibles. Born in Woolwich, 1852. Came to Bruce Co., 1877. Now resides in Carrick Tp. P. O., Mildmay.

Liesmer, G. P., farmer. Land situated in Carrick Tp., being Lots 16, 17 and 18, Con. 5; Lot 37, Con. A. (35 acres), and Lot 13, Con. 3; in all, 140 acres. Is a German; born 1841. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1862. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Lewis, Joseph, farmer. Has been School Trustee. Born in E. Flamboro', 1839. Moved to the County of Bruce, 1854. Land owned, 289 acres, being Lots 7, 8 and 9, Con. 8, Tp. of Carrick. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Lucas, William, farmer. Is an Irishman; born 1840. Date of settlement in the Co. of Bruce, 1865. P. O. address, Belmore. His land is situated in the Tp. of Carrick, being Lots 2 and 3, Con. 3, 150 acres.

Lowry, Hugh, farmer. P. O. address, Belmore. Resides in Carrick Tp., where he owns 100 acres, being Lots 1, 2 and 3, Con. B. Born in Prince Edward Co., 1832. Came to Bruce Co., 1864.

Latchford, John, farmer. Born in Limerick, Ireland, 1819. Settled in Bruce Co., 1862. Real estate, Lot 10, Con. 12, 95 acres, Tp. of Bruce. P. O. address, Walkerton.

Liesener, C., tinsmith. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Messner, Anthony, merchant. P. O. address, Formosa. Born in Erie Co., N.Y. Came to Bruce Co., 1859. Tp. Treasurer, J. P., Com. in B.R.

Michaels, Peter, well-digger. Is a German; born in 1844. Settled in Bruce Co., 1866. P. O. address, Mildmay.

McDonald, John W., farmer and stock-raiser. Owns Lot 9, Con. 6, 100 acres, Tp. of Carrick. Born in Bruce Co., 1858. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Milligan, John, teacher. Resides on Lot 21, Con. 10, Tp. of Carrick. P. O. address, Mildmay. Born in Scotland, 1843. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1877.

McMillin, O. P., carpenter. P. O. address, Mildmay. Born in Carrick Tp., 1856.

McMillan, Geo., farmer and stock-raiser. Is a Scotchman; born 1828. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1855. Resides in Carrick Tp., where he owns 100 acres of land, Lot 36, Con. C. P. O. address, Mildmay.

Morrison, John, farmer. Is a native of England; born in Northumberland Co., 1832. P. O. address, Mildmay. Owns 100 acres of land, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 34, Con. C.

McConachie, William. P. O. address, Mildmay. Farms 75 acres, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 15, Con. 3. Was born in Scotland, 1835. Settled in Bruce Co., 1862.

McMichael, Thomas, farmer. Has been School Trustee. Birthplace, Co. Cavan, Ireland; born 1826. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1852. Now resides in Carrick Tp. Owns 50 acres of land, being Lot 12, Con. 1. P. O. address, Belmore.

McQueen, Thomas, P. O. address, Mildmay. Owns 150 acres of land, Tp. of Carrick, being Lot 1 and ½ Lot 2, Con. 5. Born in Esqueving Tp., Co. of Halton, 1829. Moved to Bruce Co., 1878.

McKee, William, farmer. Born Wellesley, Ont., 1845. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1868. Owns 200 acres of land in Carrick Tp., consisting of Lots 3 and 4, Con. A. P. O. address, Belmore.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF BRUCE COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

owns Lots 9 and 10, Con. 1, S.; and Lots 22 and 23, Con. 4, N., 200 acres.

Clements, S., farmer. P. O. address, Kincardine. Owns Lots 3, 5, 6 and 7, Con. 2, S., Kincardine Tp. Born in Ireland, 1820; came to Canada 1841, settled in Bruce Co., 1848. Has held office as Tp. Collector, and several other important positions.

Cameron, John. Owns 150 acres of farm land, being Lots 30 and 32, Con. 3, N., and Lot 34, Con. 2, N., Kincardine Tp. P. O. address, Kincardine. Birthplace, Ross-shire, Scotland; born 1819. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1849.

Campbell, Duncan, farmer. P. O. address, Armow. Resides in Kincardine Tp., where he owns Lots 12, 13 and 14, Con. 4, 150 acres. Mr. Campbell is a Canadian; born in Halton Co., 1835, and moved to Bruce Co., 1865.

Campbell, James, farmer. Proprietor of livery stable, Town of Kincardine. Born in Simcoe Co., Ont., 1836. Came to Bruce Co., 1866.

Dawson, A. W., nurseryman. Residence and P. O., Kincardine. Born in South Monaghan in 1851. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1877.

Donald, Robert, stone mason. Is a Scotchman; born in 1842. Settled in Bruce Co., 1863. Residence and P. O., Kincardine.

Dewar, John, general merchant. Residence and P. O. address, Tiverton.

Dolphin, John, farmer. Born in Yorkshire, Eng., 1808. Came to this country, 1831. Settled in the Co. of Bruce, 1876. Real estate, 100 acres, Tp. of Kincardine, being Lot 4, Con. 12. P. O., Tiverton.

Daniel, Major W., farmer. Major in the active militia. Owns 125 acres of land, Kincardine Tp., being Lot 24, Con. 1, N. Born in Devonshire, Eng., 1823. Came to Canada, 1838. Moved to Bruce Co., 1848. P. O. address, Kincardine. Has been Collector for township, and J. P.

Daniel, Henry, farmer, Kincardine P. O. Is an Englishman; born 1825. Settled in Bruce Co., 1849. Land owned consists of Lots 21, 22, and half 23, Con. 1, N., Tp. of Kincardine.

Evans, A. J., architect and builder. Propr. of planing mill and sash and door factory. Is a native of Swansea, South Wales; born 1839. Came to Bruce Co., 1861. Residence and P. O., Kincardine.

Ellis, William, farmer. P. O. address, Lorne. Born in England, 1820. Settled in Canada, 1842. Moved to Bruce Co., 1852. Resides in Kincardine Tp., where he owns Lot 46, Con. A., 150 acres.

Emerson, Samuel, farmer; Tp. Councilman. Real estate consists of 250 acres, Lot 60, Con. 2, S.; Lots 55, 56, and 60, Con. 3, S., Tp. of Kincardine. By birth an Irishman; born 1829. Settled in the Co. of Bruce, 1850. P. O. address, Bervie.

Fisher, Ira J., & Co., foundrymen, and proprietors of a machine shop, Town of Kincardine. Settled in Bruce Co., 1861.

Freer, Ben., principal of Kincardine High School. Born in England, 1837. Came to Bruce Co., 1868. Was school inspector during 5½ years. Residence and P. O., Kincardine.

Gillies, Donald, farmer. Owns Lots A, B, and C, Con. A., Town of Kincardine, and in Huron Tp., part of Lots 35 and 36, Con. 12. Born in Scotland, 1809. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1857. Sat in the Tp. Council for three years. P. O. address, Kincardine.

Hall, R. D., first assistant master at Kincardine Model School. Is an Englishman; born 1844. Settled in Bruce Co., 1861. Resides in the Town of Kincardine. Owns 10 acres of land, Lot 16, Range A.

Henry, W. J., bookseller. Town of Kincardine. Is a Canadian; born 1849. Settled in the Co. of Bruce, 1851.

Henderson, William, general merchant at Bervie Village. Birthplace, Durham Co., Ont.; born 1839. Came to Bruce Co., 1859. Real estate owned, 100 acres, situated in Culross Tp., being Lot 7, Con. 11.

Hunt, Robert, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lots 20 and 21, Con. 5 N., 150 acres, Kincardine Tp. Is an Irishman; born 1805. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Bervie.

Hodgins, John, retired farmer. P. O. address, Bervie. Born in Ireland, 1811. Came to Canada, 1829. Moved to Bruce Co., 1856. Owns Lot 28, Con. 5, Tp. of Kincardine.

Johnston, A., hotel-keeper. Propr. of Royal Hotel and livery stables, Town of Kincardine. Born in Orkney Islands, 1849. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1869.

Johnson, Thomas, propr. of livery stable, Town of Kincardine. Is a Scotchman.

Kenney, David, contractor, Town of Kincardine. Owns some town property. Was Tp. Collector, 1863. Born in Prov. of Quebec, 1829. Moved to Bruce Co., 1856.

Kievel, William, painter. Resides in the Town of Kincardine. Born in West Flamboro', Ont., 1824. Moved to the Co. of Bruce, 1867.

Kehoe, Daniel, farmer. P. O. address, Kincardine. Place of birth, Wexford Co., Ireland. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1849. Land owned, 150 acres, Kincardine Tp., being Lots 25 and 27, Con. 4, N., and Lot 45, Con. 1, S.; and in Greenock Tp., Lots 18 and 19, Con. 1, N.; 100 acres. Was a member of the Tp. Council for 8 years.

Leslie, E., harness maker. Born in Oxford Co., Ont., 1837. Came to Bruce Co., 1867. Was for four years School Trustee. Resides in the Town of Kincardine.

Leadbetter, William, Jr., farmer. Land owned, 44 acres, Town of Kincardine, being Lot 15, Con. A., where he resides. Born in Scotland, 1835. Came to Bruce Co., 1861.

Lindley, George W., butcher, Kincardine Tp. Birthplace, Wentworth Co., Ont. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1878. P. O. address, Tiverton.

Lamont, Hugh, farmer. Is a Scotchman; born in 1833. Came to Canada, 1851. Moved to Bruce Co., 1852. Real estate, 77 acres, being Lot 14, Con. 11, Township of Kincardine. P. O. address, Tiverton.

Leslie, Donald, farmer. P. O. address, Kincardine. Owns E. ½ Lot 4, Con. 6, 50 acres. Born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, 1811. Settled in Canada, 1831. Came to the County of Bruce, 1849.

Luscombe, W. C., barrister. Resides in the Town of Kincardine. Mr. Luscombe has practised his profession for a number of years in Bruce Co., and is considered one of the ablest lawyers in Western Ontario.

McEwan, J. C., general merchant, Tiverton Village, of which he is Reeve.

McInnes, Paul, Loan and Insurance agent. Is a Canadian; born in Prescott Co., 1826. Settled in Bruce Co., 1855. Has been Councillor and School Trustee. Residence and P. O., Town of Kincardine.

McPherson, J. A., solicitor. Born in the Town of Perth, 1843. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854. Resides in the Town of Kincardine, of which he is Mayor.

Mortimer Bros., Town of Kincardine, publishers of the *Standard* newspaper. They are Canadians. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1879.

Milligan, O. H., nurseryman. Born in Durham Co., Ont., 1845. Settled in Bruce Co., 1873. Residence, Town of Kincardine.

Miller, E., cabinetmaker and dealer in all kinds of furniture; is an undertaker. Residence and P. O., Kincardine. Is an Englishman; born 1845. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1849.

Miller, James, proprietor of Royal Hotel, Kincardine. Owns 22 acres of land in Huron Co. Born in Ireland, 1820. Came to Bruce Co., 1879.

McCallum, P. E., miller. Is a Canadian; born in 1838. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1875. Resides in the Town of Kincardine.

Miller, Jacob, drover and butcher. Residence and P. O., Kincardine. Birthplace, Streetsville, Ont. Born, 1844. Moved to Bruce Co., 1868.

McIntosh, Horace A., telegraph operator, Town of Kincardine, where he was born.

McDonald John, propr. of tannery, Tiverton.

McDonald, J. B., clergyman and M.D. Resides at Tiverton.

McDonald, John B., iron founder and blacksmith. P. O. and residence, Tiverton.

Mather, John, retired from business. Was formerly in business at Angus, and also in New Lowell, Simcoe Co. for 12 years. Owns W. pt. Lots 47 and 48, Con. A. Born in Scotland, 1835. Came to Canada, 1858. Moved to Bruce Co., 1871. P. O. and residence, Kincardine.

McLean, John, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1805. Emigrated to Canada, 1848. Moved to Bruce Co., 1850. Real estate, 200 acres; Lots 57 and 58, Con. B., Tp. of Kincardine. P. O. address, Tiverton.

McKay, David, iron moulder, Tiverton. Birthplace, Oxford Co., Ont.; born 1853. Settled in Bruce Co., 1879.

McIntyre, Neil, farmer. Owns Lot 6, Con. 12, 102 acres, Tp. of Kincardine. P. O. address, Tiverton. Is a Canadian; born in Ontario Co., 1843. Moved to Bruce Co., 1853.

McCrimmon, John, M.D., C.M., McGill University, Montreal, and L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., and C.M., Edinburgh, Scotland. Born in Victoria Co., Ont., 1854. Moved to Bruce Co., 1879. P. O. address, Kincardine.

McDonald, Hugh, harness-maker, Village of Tiverton. Born in Glangarry Co., Ont., 1834. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1871.

McKay, James, farmer. Real estate, 100 acres, Lot 1, Con. 10, Tp. of Kincardine. Born in Canada, 1844. Moved to Bruce Co., 1852. P. O. address, Tiverton.

McIntyre, J. P., farmer. Born in Glangarry Co., 1823. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1855. Sat in the Tp. Council nine years, during eight of which he was Dep. Reeve. Was Master of Grange, No. 274. Land owned, W. parts Lots 2 and 3, Con. 11, 150 acres, Kincardine Tp. P. O. address, Tiverton.

Murray, Alexander, farmer. P. O. address, Kincardine; Resides in Kincardine, Tp., where he owns Lot 27, Con. A., 110 acres. Is a Canadian; born in Oxford Co., Ont., 1838. Moved to Bruce Co., 1851.

McLeod, Murdoch, farmer. Formerly a lake captain. Is a Canadian; born in Nova Scotia, 1823. Settled in Bruce Co., 1849. Has been a member of the Tp. Council and Deputy Reeve. Owns Lots 36 and 37, Con. A., 200 acres, Tp. of Kincardine. P. O. address, Kincardine.

McFadyen, John, farmer. P. O. address, Lorne. Birthplace, Argyleshire, Scotland, 1843. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1864. Resides in Kincardine Tp., where he owns Lot 52, Con. B., 50 acres. Was Tp. Collector for two years.

McKim, S., farmer. Owns 130 acres of land in Kincardine Tp., being W. ½ Lot 41 and 42, Con. A. Born in Canada, 1826. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1866. P. O., Lorne.

McCaskill, A., farmer. Is a Scotchman; came to the Co. of Bruce, 1848. P. O. address, Kincardine. Property, 280 acres of land, being Lots 18, 19 and 20, Con. A., Kincardine Tp.

McLeod, William, farmer. His farm (for sale) is in Kincardine Tp., Lot 54, Con. C. Born in Scotland, 1801. Settled in Canada 1849. Moved to Bruce Co., 1874. P. O. address, Tiverton.

McIntyre, N., farmer. Is agent for three Toronto Loan Companies. Has been Postmaster at Tiverton for 26 years. Was Dep. Reeve for four years. Born in Scotland, 1815. Emigrated to Canada, 1833. Moved to Bruce Co., 1849. Owns in Kincardine Tp. Lots 52 and 53, Con. 1 S., 150 acres. P. O. address, Bervie.

Millar, William, J. P., cheese manufacturer and farmer. P. O. address, Bervie. Real estate, Lots 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59, Con. 1, S., 30 acres, Tp. of Kincardine. Is a Canadian; born 1824. Settled in Bruce Co., 1850.

Moorhouse, J. H., clergyman of the Church of England. Graduated at Trinity College, Toronto. Born in Lambton Co., Ont., 1849. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1878. P. O. address, Bervie.

Millar, William, farmer. Is a Scotchman; born 1802. Came to Huron Co., Ont., 1841. Moved to Bruce Co., 1849. Was for 14 years Dep. Reeve of Kincardine Tp., where he owns Lot 20, Con. 1, N., 53 acres. P. O. address, Kincardine.

McLeod, Donald, farmer. P. O. address, Kincardine. Birthplace, Sutherlandshire, Scotland; born 1827. Came to Bruce Co., 1850. Land owned, 50 acres. Lot 31, Con. A., Tp. of Kincardine.

McKenzie, Donald, farmer, blacksmith, and carriage builder. Owns 222 acres of land in Kincardine Tp. P. O. address, Kincardine. Born in Scotland, 1821. Came to Canada, 1851. Moved to Bruce, 1856.

Munroe, Alexander, farmer. Born in Scotland. Settled in Bruce Co., 1848. Resides in Kincardine Tp., where he owns Lot 4, Con. 3, N. P. O. address, Kincardine.

McCaskill, Donald, farmer. P. O. address, Kincardine. Owns 150 acres of land, being Lot 7, Con. 2, N., and Lot 33, Con. 9., Kincardine Tp. Is a Scotchman; born in 1815. Settled in Bruce Co., 1848.

McKenzie, M., farmer. Real estate, 100 acres, being Lot 30, Con. 2, and 31, Con. 3, Tp. of Kincardine. Born in Scotland, 1811. Came to Bruce Co., 1848. P. O. address, Kincardine.

McRae, John, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1807. Came to Bruce Co., 1850. Owns W. part of Lots 61, 62, 63, and 64, Con. A., 230 acres, Tp. Kincardine. P. O. address, Tiverton.

McLeod, D. R., school-teacher. Born in Nova Scotia, 1849. Settled in Canada, 1850. Moved to Bruce Co., 1852. P. O. address, Tiverton.

Matheson, Donald, farmer. P. O. address, Armow. Owns W. ½ Lot 8, Con. 6, 75 acres, Kincardine Tp. Born in Cape Breton, 1839.

Matheson, John, farmer. Born in Cape Breton, 1838. Date of settlement in county, 1851. Real estate consists of E. ½ Lot 8, Con. 6, and W. ½ Lot 9, Con. 6. P. O. address, Armow.

Potter & Hickson, jewellers. Town of Kincardine. Came to Bruce Co., 1876.

Pemberton, C., broker. Resides in the Town of Kincardine. Is a large property owner. Born in N. Wales. Came to Bruce Co., 1858.

Page, James, farmer. P. O. address, Glimmis. Born in Durham Co., Ont., 1852.

Paterson, John, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1805. Emigrated to Canada, 1831. Moved to Bruce Co., 1851. Owns Lot 60, Con. C., 100 acres, Tp. of Kincardine. P. O. address, Tiverton.

Paterson, James R., physician and surgeon, Tiverton. Is a Scotchman; born 1837. Date of settlement in the County of Bruce, 1857. Has been Deputy-Reeve. Is Coroner for the county.

Pierson, Jacob, farmer. Owns Lot 2, Con. 5, and Lot 41, Con. 2 N., 150 acres, Kincardine Tp. Born in Ireland, 1822. Came to Canada, 1848. Settled in Bruce Co., 1873. P. O. address, Kincardine.

Proudfoot, Robert, farmer and weaver. Is a Scotchman; born 1806. Emigrated, 1865. Moved to Bruce Co., 1869. Resides in the Township of Kincardine, where he owns 50 acres of land, being Lot 26, Con. 1 N. P. O., Kincardine.

Quinn, F., farmer. Born in Ireland, 1813. Came to Canada, 1842. Moved to Bruce Co., 1850. P. O. address, Kincardine. Owns Lots 1, 2 and ½ 3, Con. 3 N., 125 acres.

Ruettel, John, merchant tailor, Town of Kincardine. Is a German. Born, 1836. Settled in Bruce Co., 1856.

Rapley, J. W., & Co., bankers and brokers, Town of Kincardine. Born in Canada, 1848. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1877.

Rooklidge, T. C., pork packer. Has been in the Town Council for four years, and is now Reeve of the Town of Kincardine. Born in England, 1828. Came to Bruce Co., 1855.

Riggin, John, manufacturer of brick drain-tile and scouring brick, Town of Kincardine. Born St. Johns, N. B., 1839. Moved to Bruce Co., 1875.

Richardson, Robert, retired farmer. Is a Scotchman; born in 1804. Came to the County of Bruce, 1874. Residence and P. O., Kincardine.

Rowan, D., farmer. P. O. address, Kincardine. Real estate, 127 acres, Lots 32, 33, and 34, Con. A., Tp. of Kincardine. Born in Scotland, 1822. Came to Canada, 1842. Moved to Bruce Co., 1848.

Rowan, John, farmer. Is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland; born 1824. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1849. P. O. and residence, Kincardine. Land owned, Lots 28 and 29, Con. A., 227 acres, Tp. of Kincardine.

Reekie, William, farmer. P. O. address, Armow. Resides in Kincardine Tp., where he owns 156 acres of land, being N. ½ Lot 16, Con. 6, and S. ½ Lot 15, Con. 7. Is a Canadian; born in Ontario Co., 1828. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. Has been J. P. for 12 years, and a member of the Tp. Council for 15 years, during several of which he has been Deputy Reeve.

Ross, Geo. M., farmer. Owns Lots 21 and 22, Con. A., 100 acres, Kincardine Tp. P. O. address, Kincardine. Was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, 1813. Came to Canada, 1833. Moved to Bruce Co., 1849.

Robertson, Norman, general merchant. Has on hand a large and varied stock of dry goods, groceries, &c., &c. Came to Bruce Co., 1856. Residence and P. O., Kincardine.

Secord, S., physician and surgeon. Is a Canadian. Settled in Bruce Co., 1858. Residence and P. O., Kincardine.

Stewart, John, Presbyterian minister; graduated at New College, Edinburgh. Entered the ministry, 1855. Was born in Scotland, 1826. Came to Bruce Co., 1859. Residence and P. O., Kincardine. Owns S. ½ Lots 29, 30, 31 and 32, Con. 9, Tp. of Greenock.

Sellery, John, retired from business. Resides in Kincardine Town. Born in the Isle of Wight, 1818. Date of settlement in the County of Bruce, 1849. Has been School Trustee.

Shelter, S., farmer. Born in England, 1816. Came to Bruce Co., 1850. P. O. address, Kincardine. Owns Lots 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, Con. 2, S., and Lot 26, Con. 3 S., 300 acres, Tp. of Kincardine.

Sturgeon, William, Bervie Post Office. Resides in Kincardine Tp., where he owns Lots 51, 52 and 53, Con. 3 N., 150 acres. Is an Irishman; born 1824. Came to Canada, 1844. Moved to Bruce Co., 1850.

Slade, Chas., farmer. Owns 200 acres of land in Kincardine, being Lots 1 and 2, Con. 7. Born in Manchester, Eng., 1835. Came to Bruce Co., 1867. P. O. address, Kincardine.

Smith, William. P. O., Wilton, Co. Frontenac.

Stewart, James, farmer. P. O., Bervie. Born in Ireland, 1796. Came to Canada, 1832. Settled in Bruce Co., 1855. Owns Lot 26, Con. 7, 100 acres, Kincardine Tp.

Thompson, Malcolm, agent for agricultural implements. Owns in Huron Tp. 10 acres of land, pt. Lot 37, Con. 12. Does business in the Town of Kincardine. Born in Scotland, 1829. Came to Bruce Co., 1857. Has held office as School Trustee during 15 years.

Tyre, G. C., Manager of the Merchants' Bank, Town of Kincardine. Born in Montreal, 1849. Moved to Bruce Co., 1878.

Tichburn, John, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land, being Lots 61 and 62, Con. 2, S., Tp. of Kincardine. Is an Irishman; born 1829. Came to Canada, 1838. Moved to Bruce Co., 1849. P. O., Bervie.

Taylor, William, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1826. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1857. Owns Lot 1 and W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 2, N., Kincardine Tp. P. O. address, Kincardine.

Vanstone, J. & J., builders. Town of Kincardine. They are Englishmen. Came to Bruce Co., 1855.

Withers, William. Has retired from business. Is a Major in the active Militia. Born in England, 1802. Moved to Bruce Co., 1848. Resides in the Town of Kincardine.

Washburn, A. C., photographer, Town of Kincardine. Born in Waterloo Co., Ont., 1841. Moved to Bruce Co., 1863.

Warren, James, Provincial Land Surveyor. Resides in the Town of Kincardine. Is a Canadian; born 1837. Owns 150 acres of land Tp. of Moore, being Lot 3, Con. 7.

Walker, R., grain buyer. Owns land in Bruce Co., being Lot 23, Lake Range. Was Dep. Reeve of the Town of Kincardine in 1879. Came to Bruce Co., 1850. Resides in Kincardine.

Williamson, A. M., land agent and conveyancer. Agent for Huron and Erie Loan Co., and several Insurance Co's. Born in Ireland, 1831. Date of settlement in Co. of Bruce, 1863. P. O. address, Kincardine.

Wickham, Charles, produce dealer, shipper and farmer. Owns Lots 12 and 13, Con. 14, Tp. Saugeen. Born in Oxford Co., 1819. Moved to Bruce Co., 1851. P. O. address, Kincardine.

Willan, Robert, farmer. P. O. address, Armow. Real estate consists of 100 acres, being Lot 14, Con. 7, Tp. of Kincardine. Is an Englishman, born 1826. Came to Canada, 1831. Moved to Bruce Co., 1859.

Williams, John. Dealer in boots, shoes, rubbers, overshoes, etc., etc., Town of Kincardine.

## HURON TOWNSHIP.

Bell, William, farmer. P. O. address, Pine River. Land owned, Lot 36, Con. 6, 100 acres, Huron Tp. Is a Canadian; born in 1827. Moved to the County of Bruce, 1857.

Blair, William, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land in Huron Tp., being Lot 38, Con. B. Born in Canada, 1834. Came to Bruce Co., 1849. Has been a member of the Township Council. P. O. address, Pine River.

Ballantyne, John, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1838. Came to Bruce Co., 1856. Real estate consists of 100 acres Tp. of Huron, being Lot 36, Con. 4. P. O. address, Pine River.

Blair, George, farmer. Is an Irishman; born 1832. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1849. Owns 390 acres of land, being Lots 24, 25, 26 and 27, Con. A., Tp. of Huron. P. O. address, Lurgan.

Blue, Donald, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lots 78 and 79, Con. 1, 100 acres, Tp. of Huron. Is a native of Scotland; born 1831. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854. Has been Assessor, and at one time a Township Councillor. P. O. address, Amberley.

Buchanan, D. P. O., Amberley. Born in Scotland, 1848. Date of settlement in the County of Bruce, 1879.

Baird, T., farmer. Born in Prince Edward County, 1835. Moved to Bruce Co., 1867. Owns 74 acres of land in Huron Co., being Lot 36, Con. 12, and other land. P. O. address, Kincardine.

Barnes, R., hotel-keeper. Born in England, 1838. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. P. O. address, Dingwall.

Blackwell, John, farmer. P. O. address, Purple Grove. Born in 1832. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1855. Real estate, 100 acres, being Lot 9, Con. 11, Tp. of Huron.

Cameron Hugh, farmer. Resides in Huron Co., where he owns E. ½ Lots 39 and 40. Front Con., and Lots 45 and 46, Front Con., 329 acres: P. O. address, Pine River. Born in Scotland, 1815. Settled in Bruce Co., 1878.

Cardis, David, farmer. P. O. address, Verdun. Real estate, 100 acres, being Lot 27, Con. 3, Tp. of Huron. Born in Scotland, 1824. Settled in Bruce Co., 1864.

Chisholm, Robert, farmer. Is a Scotchman; born in 1829. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1865. Land owned, 100 acres, being Lot 32, Con. 2, Huron Tp. P. O. address, Amberley.

Campbell, D., farmer. P. O. address, Amberley. Owns 149 acres of land, Lots 1, 2, and 3, Con. A., Tp. of Huron. Is a Canadian; born 1840. Moved to Bruce Co., 1852.

Campbell, Peter, farmer. Is a Scotchman; born in 1849. Came to Bruce Co., 1856. Resides in Huron Tp., where he owns 200 acres of land, being Lots 63 and 64, Con. 1. P. O. address, Amberley.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF BRUCE COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Colling, Joseph, postmaster at Verdun. Owns Lots 15 and 16, Con. 3, Tp. of Huron. Birthplace, Durham Co., England. Born in 1816. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854.

Campbell, R., farmer. Owns 100 acres of land in Huron Tp., being Lot 10, Con. 9. P. O. address, Dingwall. Is a native of Scotland; born 1823. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1854.

Daniel, George, farmer. Was a member of Kincardine Council during 15 years; and twice Dep. Reeve. Born in England, 1827. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. Real estate, 108 acres, being Lots 34 and 35, Con. 10, Huron Tp. P. O. address, Kincardine.

Emmerton, James, farmer. P. O. address, Amberley. Land owned, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 61, Con. 1, 50 acres, Huron Tp. Born in England, 1841. Came to Bruce Co., 1849.

Fraser, Thomas, farmer. Birthplace, Lanark Co.; born 1837. Settled in Bruce Co., 1858. Has been Councilman. P. O. address, Pine River. Owns 150 acres of land in Huron Tp., being Lot 32, Con. 4.

Fetherston, William, farmer. P. O. address, Amberley. Date of birth, 1850. Date of settlement in the Co. of Bruce, 1859. Owns Lot 21, Con. 2, 100 acres, Tp. of Huron.

Farrow, A., G.W.R. Agent at Ripley. P. O. address, Dingwall. Born in England, 1840. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1874. Owns E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 10, Con. 3, 50 acres, Huron Tp.

Fowler, John, farmer. Real estate, 100 acres in the Tp. of Huron, being Lot 3, Con. 3, and other land. P. O. address, Lucknow. Is a Scotchman; born 1819. Settled in the Co. of Bruce, 1854.

Gemmell, Mathew, farmer and carpenter. Born in Scotland, 1812. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1848. Real estate consists of 200 acres in Huron Tp., being Lot 13, Con. 6, and Lot 15, Con. 10. P. O. address, Dingwall.

Goble, William, miller. Residence, Ripley. P. O. address, Dingwall. Birthplace, Chatham, England; born 1839. Came to Canada, 1872. Settled in Bruce Co., 1879.

Huston, William, farmer. Born in Montreal, 1830. Moved to Bruce Co., 1852. Owns Lot 31, Con. 8; 100 acres, Tp. of Huron. P. O. address, Pine River.

Henderson, D., farmer. Owns 100 acres of land in the Tp. of Huron, being Lot 37, Con. 10. Born in Scotland, 1826, and came to Canada, 1854. Has been Deputy Reeve for two years. P. O. address, Kincardine.

Hurren, Francis, farmer. P. O. address, Pine River. Owns Lot 33, Con. 6, Huron Tp., 100 acres. Is a Canadian. Born, 1828. Moved to the County of Bruce, 1862.

Humphreys, George, farmer. Born in Canada, 1844. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1858. Resides in the Township of Huron, where he owns 100 acres of land, being Lot 39, Con. 2. P. O. address, Amberley.

Henry, Thomas, farmer. Real estate consists of 95 acres, being Lot 28, Con. A., in the Tp. of Huron. P. O. address, Lurgan. Born in Ireland, 1804. Came to Bruce Co., 1854.

Humberstone, John, merchant. Is a Canadian; born 1849. Moved to the Co. of Bruce, 1876. Residence, Ripley. P. O. address, Dingwall.

Hill, Thomas, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1807. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853. P. O. address, Purple Grove. Real estate consists of Lot 3, Con. 12, 150 acres, Huron Tp.

Hollands, Clement, propr. of grist mill. Residence, Ripley. P. O. address, Dingwall. Born in England, 1839. Settled in the Co. of Bruce, 1876.

Jardine, James, farmer. P. O. address, Amberley. Is a Scotchman; born 1837. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1850. Land owned, 96 acres, being Lot 5, Con. A., Huron Tp.

Kay, David, propr. steam saw mill. Owns parts Lot 10, Cons. 6 and 7; 10 acres, Tp. of Huron. Born 1847. Settled in Bruce Co., 1869. P. O. address, Dingwall.

Lambert, William, farmer. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1829. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. Resides in Ripley. P. O. address, Dingwall. Real estate consists of W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 8, Con. 7, and W. part Lot 14, Con. 7; 83 acres, Huron Tp. Also owns house and lot in the Village of Kincardine.

Long, Thomas, dealer in boots and shoes. P. O. address, Dingwall. Born in Ireland, 1842. Came to Bruce Co., 1866.

Montgomery, Wm., farmer. Owns 108 acres, Tp. of Huron, being Lot 35, Con. 7. Is an Irishman. born 1828. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1859. P. O. address, Pine River.

McCrindle, James, farmer and tailor. Postmaster at Lurgan. Owns 100 acres, Lot 14, Con. A., Huron Tp. Born in Scotland, 1810. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854.

Montgomery, Gordon, farmer. Is a native of Ireland; born 1838. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1859. Owns E. part Lot 81, Con. A., Tp. Huron. P. O. address, Pine River.

Martin, Richard. P. O. address, Verdun. Property consists of 100 acres of land, being Lot 21, Con. 4, Huron Tp. Born in Ireland, 1824.

McInnes, P., general merchant. Held the office of Auditor for 6 years, and was also Town Clerk for Kincardine. Birthplace, Prescott Co., Ont.; born 1836. Came to Bruce Co., 1858. Residence, Ripley. P. O. address, Dingwall.

McDonald, D., farmer. Residence, Ripley. P. O. address, Dingwall. Was Tp. Councilman for 7 years. Born in Scotland, 1825. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. Owns 4 acres of land, being Lot 29 in Ripley Village.

McDonald, Archibald, merchant. Born in Canada, 1846. Settled in the Co. of Bruce, 1855. Sat in the Council for one year. Resides in Ripley Village. P. O. address, Dingwall.

MacLeod, James, general merchant. Residence, Ripley. P. O. address, Dingwall. Born in Victoria Co., Nova Scotia in 1840. Settled in Bruce Co., 1870.

McDonald, John, farmer. Real estate consists of Lot 8, Con. 5, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 2, Con. 5, 150 acres, Huron Tp. Has been in the Tp. Council for four years. Born in Scotland, 1828. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1855. P. O. address, Dingwall.

McDonald, Peter, farmer. Resides in Huron Tp., where he owns 100 acres of land, being Lot 18, Con. 8. Is a Scotchman; born in 1823. Settled in Bruce Co., 1861. He lives in the Village of Ripley, P. O., Dingwall.

McQueen, Adam F., clergyman. Born in Scotland, 1825. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1874. P. O. address, Dingwall; residence, Ripley.

Milne, Charles, farmer. P. O. address, Dingwall. Has held various public offices. Is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1815. Came to Bruce Co., 1866. Owns Lot 11, Con. 7, 100 acres, Huron Tp.

McDonald, F., farmer. Owns 93 acres of land, Huron Tp., being Lot 10, Con. 7. Born in Scotland, 1830. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1854. Has been Councilman. P. O. address, Dingwall.

McPhail, John, bricklayer. Resides in the Village of Ripley, Huron Tp., where he owns Lot 46,  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre. P. O. address, Dingwall. Born in Scotland, 1853. Came to Bruce Co., 1872.

McVicar, A., harness maker. Born in Scotland, 1858. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1866. Resides in Ripley Village. P. O. address, Dingwall.

Nesbitt, George, farmer. P. O. address, Amberley. Born in Canada, 1832. Moved to Bruce Co., 1858. Land, 100 acres, being Lot 38, Con. 2, Huron Tp.

Patterson, John, farmer. Is an Irishman; born 1834. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1859. Owns Lot 35, Con. 6, 108 acres, Huron Tp. P. O. address, Pine River.

Ray, David, farmer. Resides in Huron Tp., where he owns Lot 19, Con. A., 117 acres. Born 1835. He moved to Bruce Co., 1871. P. O. address, Lurgan.

Reavely, D., baker, etc. Is a Canadian; born in Oxford Co., 1858. Moved to the County of Bruce, 1878. Resides in Ripley Village. P. O., Dingwall.

Ross, Robert, stone mason. Property consists of 30 acres of land, being S.E. part Lot 16, Con. 7, Tp. of Huron. Residence, Ripley. P. O. address, Dingwall. Born 1847. Date of settlement in the County of Bruce, 1871.

Smith, John, farmer. P. O. address, Pine River. Owns Lot 34, Con. 8, 100 acres, and Lot 34, Con. 7, 100 acres, Huron Tp. Born in Ireland, 1822. Came to Bruce Co., 1860. Has been J. P.; was also several times elected Deputy Reeve.

Sexsmith, John, farmer. Is a Canadian. Born, 1826. Moved to the County of Bruce, 1874. P. O. address, Pine River. Real estate, 100 acres, Lot 33, Con. 8, Huron Tp.

Snowdon John, farmer. Owns 209 acres of land in the Tp. of Huron, being Lots 37 and 38, Con. A. Born in Ireland, 1815. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1851. P. O. address, Kincardine.

Smeltzer, Joseph, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1832. Came to Bruce Co., 1859. P. O. address, Amberley. Owns Lot 40, Con. 2, 100 acres, Tp. of Huron.

Steele, James, farmer. Real estate consists of 100 acres Huron Tp., being Lot 24, Con. 2. Is a native of Scotland; born 1833. Settled in Bruce Co., 1866. P. O. address, Amberley.

Smith, D. F., Physician and surgeon. Residence, Ripley. P. O. address, Dingwall. Is a Canadian; born in Perth Co., Ont., 1854. Moved to the County of Bruce, 1878.

Sutherland, A., clergyman. Born in Scotland, 1818. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1876. Residence, Ripley. P. O., Dingwall.

Scobie, William, miller. Dingwall P. O. Resides in Ripley Village. Place of birth, Scotland; born 1831. Date of settlement in the Co. of Bruce, 1875.

Stanley, Richard, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land, Tp. of Huron, being Lot 5, Con. 10. Born in Canada, 1839. Moved to Bruce Co., 1853. P. O. address, Purple Grove.

Scott, James, farmer. P. O. address, Purple Grove. Is an Irishman; born 1829. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. Owns 50 acres, being S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 1, Con. 12, Huron Co.; value, \$2,500.

Thompson, Andrew, farmer. Born in Brantford, Ont., 1851. Moved to Bruce Co., 1853. Resides in Huron Tp., where he owns S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 36 and 37, Con. 7, 100 acres. P. O. address, Pine River.

Thompson, R., farmer. Has sat in the Tp. Council for four years. Is an Irishman; born 1840. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1859. Owns Lot 2, Con. 12, 151 acres, Huron Tp. P. O. address, Bervie.

Wilson, John, farmer. Has been Returning Officer during the past 12 years. Was born in Scotland, 1830. Settled in the Co. of Bruce, 1858. Owns Lot 37, Con. 3, 100 acres, Huron Tp. P. O. address, Pine River.

Wilson, William, farmer. P. O. address, Verdun. Was elected a member of the Tp. Council for a number of years, and was Dep. Reeve during three years. Real estate, 150 acres, being N. part Lots 19 and 20, Con. 3, Tp. of Huron. Born in Ireland, 1825. He came to Bruce Co., 1853.

Watt, R. L., farmer. Land consists of Lot 34, Con. 11, and N. part of Lots 34 and 35, Con. 10, 150 acres, Huron Tp. Born in Scotland, 1834. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853. P. O. address, Kincardine.

Walker, James, farmer. Is a Canadian; born 1833. Moved to the County of Bruce, 1866. Farms Lot 35, Con. 12, Bruce Co. P. O. address, Kincardine.

Wall, John, farmer. P. O. address, Dingwall. Born in Canada, 1840. Moved to Bruce Co., 1854. Owns Lot 5, Con. 8, 50 acres, Huron Tp.

## SARGEEN TOWNSHIP.

Angus, A. & P. P. O. address and residence, Southampton. Own sash and door factory, planing mill, &c. Born in Scotland. Settled in Bruce Co., 1851.

Buesch, Geo., house and carriage painter. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin. Born in New York State in 1848. Settled in Bruce Co., 1871.

Busby, W. M., propr. Busby House, livery and stage. Is a Canadian. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. Residence, Southampton.

Briggs, Ezra. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin. Chief Constable in Port Elgin. Born in Co. of Peel, Ont., 1844. Came to Bruce Co., 1853.

Boyd & McDougall, propr. livery stable—the best in Port Elgin. First-class horses and carriages always on hand.

Bonthron, Thomas. Born in Scotland, 1830. Came to Bruce Co., 1874. Resides in Southampton. Is a fisherman.

Biggar, John, farmer. Capt. in 32nd Bat. V. M. Went to Manitoba with the Red River Expedition in 1870. Owns 85 acres, Tp. of Saugeen, being Lot 37, Con. E. R. Born in England. Came to Bruce Co., 1859. P. O. address, Burgoyne.

Bell, Dougald, farmer. P. O. address, Port Elgin. Owns Lot 17, Con. 5, 100 acres, Tp. of Saugeen. Born in Scotland, 1819. Came to Bruce Co., 1852.

Benner, H. J., editor and propr. of the *Free Press* newspaper; published weekly; job printing, &c., &c. Born in Ireland, 1833. Settled in Bruce Co., 1870. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin.

Cress, Philip, of the firm of Zinkan, Cress & Co., tanners; manufacturers of Spanish sole leather. He was born in Prussia, 1846. Came to Bruce Co., 1871. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin. Is Councillor.

Cress, John H. & Co. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin. Manufacturers of whitewash, stove, scrub, shoe, hair, and horse brushes, wholesale. Came from Waterloo Co. Settled in Bruce Co., 1876.

Conaway, J. T., gentleman. Residence and P. O., Southampton. Reeve of the Village and J. P. One of the first settlers in Saugeen Tp. Born in England, 1820. Came to Bruce Co., 1850. Has been Warden of the County.

Campbell, Duncan, propr. Dominion Hotel at Port Elgin. Born in Nova Scotia in 1850. Moved to Bruce Co., 1855.

Christie, Donald, farmer and Postmaster at Aberdour. Owns Lot 26, Con. 4, 100 acres. Tp. of Saugeen. Is a Scotchman; born 1826. Came to Bruce Co., 1855.

Dunbar, A., carpenter. Employed on the G.W.R. Residence and P. O., Southampton. Born in Scotland, 1833. Came to Bruce Co., 1871.

Ducker, W. A., provincial land surveyor. Is at present teaching school. Born in Peel Co. Came to the County of Bruce, 1860. P. O. address, Burgoyne.

Eaton, James, butcher. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin. Born in Manchester, England, 1840. Came to Bruce Co., 1876.

Eby, M. F., druggist. Agent for Montreal Tel. Co. and American Express Co. Birthplace, Berlin, Waterloo Co.; born 1841. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1863. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin.

Eby, S. F., dealer in provisions, groceries, confectionery, etc., also Sewing Machine Agent. Residence, Port Elgin. Born Waterloo Co. Came to Bruce Co., 1873.

Eby, Enoch, farmer. Owns part of Lot 11, Con. 8, 107 acres, Tp. of Saugeen. Is a Canadian; born 1834. Came to Bruce Co., 1859. P. O. address, Port Elgin.

Ewald, Adam, farmer. P. O. address, Port Elgin, or North Bruce. Real estate consists of Lots 6, 7, and 8, Con. 3, 118 acres, Tp. of Saugeen. Born in Germany, 1848. Settled in Co. of Bruce, 1856.

Evans, R. Retired from mercantile business. Is now Treasurer of the Village of Port Elgin. Born in Cavan Tp., Durham Co., Ont., 1844. Moved to Bruce Co., 1862. Owns 80 acres of land, being Lot 9, Con. 6, Tp. of Saugeen. P. O. address and residence, Port Elgin.

Eidt, Jacob, farmer. Land consists of Lot 27, Lake Range, 160 acres, Tp. of Saugeen. Is a German; born 1834. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1873. P. O. address, Port Elgin.

Eby, M. & Son. Dealers in books, stationery, fancy goods, musical instruments, picture frames, etc., etc. A first-class photograph gallery in connection, where work is turned out which in artistic merit is inferior to none in the Province. Born in Waterloo Co. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin.

Fleming, Robert B., farmer. Real estate consists of parts of Lots 29 and 30, Con. 5, 75 acres, Tp. of Saugeen. Is Clerk of the Township and Secy. of North Riding Agricultural Society. Breeder of fine sheep. Born in Scotland in 1830. Came to Bruce Co., 1858. Has been Clerk of the Tp. since 1877. P. O. address, Aberdour.

Foster, Thomas, foreman in shoe factory. Formerly of Tara. Now resides in Port Elgin.

George, William, farmer. P. O. address, North Bruce. Owns Lot 7, Con. 2, Tp. of Saugeen, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 4, Con. 14, 50 acres, Tp. of Bruce. Is a Canadian; born 1849. Came to Bruce Co., 1873.

Gowanlock, James. His father was one of the first settlers. Real estate consists of 200 acres, Tp. of Saugeen, being Lots 20 and 21, Con. 8. Born in Scotland, 1838. Came to Bruce Co., 1851. P. O. address, Burgoyne.

Gowanlock, W., farmer. P. O. address, Dumblane. Is a Scotchman. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1851. Owns 152 acres of land, Tp. of Saugeen.

Hilker, Henry, of the firm of Ruby & Hilker, general merchants and grain buyers. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin, of which he is now Reeve, and has been Reeve and Councilman for 19 years. Born in Germany, 1824. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853.

Heffernan, P. Residence and P. O., Southampton, propr. of Royal Hotel, where he has done business since his settlement in the Co. of Bruce in 1873. Born in Guelph, Ont., 1832.

Hutchison, Andrew, farmer. Owns Lot 10, Con. 4, 100 acres, and 38 acres of another lot, Tp. of Saugeen. Is a Scotchman; born 1850. Came to Bruce Co., 1858. P. O. address, Port Elgin. Is breeder of fine Durham cattle and thoroughbred sheep. Is a Councilman.

Hilker, Adam, farmer. P. O. address, Port Elgin. Real estate consists of 100 acres, Tp. of Saugeen, being Lot 14, Con. 7. Born in Prussia, 1833. Came to Bruce Co., 1853.

Izzard, D. J. & W., builders and contractors. Born in England. Came to Bruce Co., 1862. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin.

Johnston, W. S., proprietor and publisher of the *Busy Times* newspaper. Residence, Port Elgin. Born in Durham Co., Ont. Moved to the County of Bruce in 1877.

Kinsey, D. S., proprietor of sash and door factory, also manufacturer of furniture. P. O. and residence, Port Elgin. Is a native of Waterloo Co. Born, 1829. Came to Bruce Co., 1856.

Kennedy, John C., grain dealer. Has just finished a large hotel. Residence, Port Elgin. Born in Guelph, 1830. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1855. Has been Councillor.

King, John, farmer. Was one of the first settlers in Saugeen Tp., where he owns Lot 15, Con. E. R., 114 acres. Is a Scotchman; born 1820. Came to Bruce Co., 1851. P. O., Dumblane.

Livingston, W. T., proprietor of Masonic Hotel, Southampton. Born in State of New York, 1835. Came to reside in Bruce Co., 1876.

Lamont, John, farmer. Real estate consists of parts of Lots 6, 7, and 8, Con. 3, Tp. of Saugeen, 175 acres. Was elected Councilman. Is a Canadian. Settled in Bruce Co., 1855. P. O., Port Elgin.

Milan, James, proprietor of Queen's Hotel, Port Elgin. Born in Wentworth Co. Moved to Bruce Co., 1875.

McLachlan, Alex., merchant. Is a Canadian. Came to Bruce Co., 1874. P. O. and residence, Port Elgin.

McBride, J. & M., manufacturers of carriages, waggons, buggies, sleighs, &c., &c. Resides at Port Elgin. Born in Ireland. Settled in Bruce Co., 1876.

McLachlan, R. Born in Lanark Co., 1832. Settled in Bruce Co., 1860. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin.

McNabb, A., Crown Land agent since 1857. Born, Province of Quebec, 1809. Settled in Bruce, 1851. Place of residence, Southampton.

Mulvaney, William, commission merchant and county auctioneer; also general merchant, dry goods, groceries, &c., &c. Native place, Toronto. Moved to Bruce Co., 1867. P. O. address, Port Elgin.

McArthur, John, farmer. Born in Scotland in 1818. Came to Bruce Co., 1852. Owns Lot 18, Con. 4, 100 acres, Tp. of Saugeen. P. O. address, Port Elgin.

McEwing, James, farmer and saw miller. Real estate consists of 250 acres, Tp. of Saugeen, being Lot 19, Cons. 1 and 2. Is a Scotchman; born 1823. Came to Bruce Co., 1867. P. O. address, Queen Hill.

Maas, Charles, jr., farmer. Owns Lot 9, Con. 2, Tp. of Saugeen. Born in Waterloo Co., 1857. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1860. P. O. address, North Bruce.

McKechnie, John, farmer and millwright. P. O. address, Aberdour. Owns Lot 26, Con. 6, 61 acres, Tp. of Saugeen. Is a Scotchman; born 1820. Settled in Bruce Co., 1857.

Murcar, John, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1814. Came to Canada, 1855. Moved to Bruce Co., 1862. Owns Lots 31, 32 and 33, Con. 3, 126 acres, Tp. of Saugeen. P. O. address, Aberdour.

Northgrave, R. D., blacksmith. P. O. and residence, Port Elgin. Born in Canada, 1856. Moved to Bruce Co., 1876.

Neelands, Andrew, grain merchant. Born in Co. Tyrone, Ireland, 1815. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1857. Owns Lot 23, Con. 5, and Lot 23, Con. 16, 180 acres, Tp. of Saugeen. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin. Is a Justice of the Peace.

O'Gorman, Constantine, M.B., physician and surgeon, Port Elgin.

Proudfoot, F., barrister-at-law. P. O. address, Port Elgin. Residence, Southampton. Has an office in each place. Is a Canadian; born 1840. Came to Bruce Co., 1866.

Pierson, John, farmer. P. O. address, Burgoyne. Born in Ontario Co., 1839. Came to Bruce Co., 1863. Is Reeve of the township. Real estate, 73 acres, Lot 2, R.R.B., Tp. of Saugeen.

Pollock, A., farmer. One of the first settlers in Saugeen Tp., where he owns Lot 28, Con. 4, 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1828. Came to Bruce Co., 1851. P. O., Aberdour.

Ruby, W. H., merchant, of the firm of Ruby & Hilker. Is Township Treasurer. Born in New Jersey, U.S., 1830. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1854. Residence, Port Elgin.

Stafford, F., proprietor of Royal Hotel. Residence, Port Elgin. Born in Peel Co., 1825. Moved to Bruce Co., 1859.

Sinclair, A. C., M.D., physician and surgeon. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin. Born in Glengarry, Ont., 1830. Moved to Bruce Co., 1868.

Sherlock, S. L., station master. Is an Englishman. Born 1823. Came to Canada and settled in Bruce Co., 1870. Resides in Southampton.

Sibbald, James, farmer. Has been Councillor during six years. Owns 100 acres, being Lot 26, Con. E. R., Tp. Saugeen. Born in Scotland, 1832. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. P. O. address, Burgoyne.

Smith, John, farmer. Real estate consists of 116 acres, Tp. of Saugeen, being Lot 15, Con. 6. Born in Scotland, 1809. Came to Bruce Co., 1851. Has been Councillor for 8 years. P. O. address, Port Elgin.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF BRUCE COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Seibert, Adam, farmer. P. O. address, Port Elgin. Born in France, 1828. Came to Bruce Co., 1869. Owns Lot 9, Con. 3, 100 acres, Tp. of Saugeen.

Seiffert, John. Owns saw mill, dealer in lumber, shingles and lath. Was born in Bruce Co. Real estate, 200 acres in Tp. of Saugeen, being Lots 1 and 2, Con. 2. P. O. address, Port Elgin.

Scott, John, photographer. Born Peel Co., Ont., 1838. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1855. Residence, Port Elgin.

Smith, James. Has just established a waggon shop at Burgoyne, where he is prepared to do first-class work at the shortest notice. Is an Irishman; born 1846. Settled in Bruce Co., 1868.

Teeple, W. R., farmer. Resides in Saugeen Tp., where he owns Lots 7 and 8, Con. 5, 100 acres. Is a Canadian; born 1837. Moved to Bruce Co., 1877. P. O. address, Port Elgin.

Turner, Thos., Jr., farmer and grain merchant, at Aberdour, on the W. G. & B. R. Owns Lot 27, Con. 4, part Lot 11, Con. 4, and part Lot 5, Con. 4, 200 acres, Tp. of Saugeen. Born Grey Co., 1850. Came to Bruce Co., 1852. P. O. address, Port Elgin or Aberdour.

Thede, Charles, farmer. P. O. address, Port Elgin. Born in Germany, 1829. Moved to the Co. of Bruce, 1863. Land consists of 116 acres, Lots 12 and 13, Con. 8, Tp. of Saugeen.

Thede, Henry, farmer. Born in Germany, 1844. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1863. Land, 100 acres, Lot 16, Con. 6, Tp. Saugeen. P. O. address, Port Elgin.

Thede, Frederick, farmer. Born in Germany, 1827. Came to Canada about 30 years ago. Moved to Bruce Co., 1870. Owns 93 acres, Tp. Saugeen, Lot 19, Con. 7. P. O. address, Port Elgin.

Wambold, T. W. Owns saw mill; manufactures lumber, lath, shingles, hand rakes, and tool handles. Real estate consists of part of Lots 18 and 19, Con. 8, Tp. of Saugeen. Birthplace, Waterloo Co., Ont. Moved to Bruce Co., 1874. P. O. address, Port Elgin.

Wilkie, Donald, propr. of "Rob Roy" Hotel, at North Bruce. Born in the Co. of York, 1834. Came to Bruce Co., 1856.

Wagner, Peter, farmer. Born in Waterloo Co. Moved from there to Carrick Tp., and came to Saugeen Tp., Co. of Bruce, 1854. P. O. address, Port Elgin. Real estate, 150 acres, Tp. of Saugeen, being pt. of Lot 11, Con. 3, and Lot 11, Con. 2.

Wallace, Alexander, farmer. Was one of the first settlers in Saugeen, where he owns Lots 32 and 33, E. R., 198 acres. Is a Scotchman; born in 1822. Came to Bruce Co., 1851. P. O. address, Burgoyne.

Zinkan, H. N., of the firm of Zinkan, Cress & Co., who own one of the most extensive tanneries in Canada, where they produce large quantities of sole leather of very fine quality. The greater part of their hides are imported from South America. Mr. Zinkan is a Canadian; born in 1837, and settled in Saugeen Tp., 1874. A view of their fine establishment may be seen in another part of this work. Residence and P. O., Port Elgin.

Zant, John, farmer. Owns 245 acres of land, Tp. of Saugeen, being Lot 12, Con. 6, and Lot 13, Con. 7. Was one of the early settlers. Is School Trustee. Born in Germany, 1829. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Port Elgin.

## BRUCE TOWNSHIP.

Allison, Mathew, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land, Tp. of Bruce, being Lot A., Con. 3; value, \$3,200. P. O. address, Inverhuron. Born in Scotland, 1844. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., July 1st, 1871.

Anderson, John, farmer. Born in the Tp. of Caledon, Co. of Peel. Real estate valued at \$5,000, consisting of Lot 4, Con. 13, 100 acres, Tp. of Bruce. P. O. address, North Bruce.

Bruce, John, propr. of Bruce House, at Underwood. Is a Canadian; settled in Bruce Co., 1856.

Bainton, John H., waggon maker, Tiverton. Born in the United States. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1877.

Begg, Robert, farmer. Born in Glengarry, Ont., 1831. Moved to Bruce Co., 1869. Owns 250 acres of land in Bruce Tp., being S. ½ of Lots 6 and 7, Con. 2, and Lot 7, Con. 1, near Tiverton, which is his Post Office address.

Burwash, Nathaniel, retired farmer. Settled in Bruce Co., 1852. Land, 200 acres, Lot 5, Con. 4. P. O. address, Underwood.

Crowder, S. A., school teacher. Born 1840. Came to Bruce Co., 1877. P. O. address, North Bruce.

Campbell, J. A., agent. Resides at Tiverton. Born in Wentworth Co., 1860. Came to Bruce Co., 1865.

Drummond, James, farmer. Real estate valued at \$5,000, being 100 acres, Tp. of Bruce, Lot J., Con. 6. Born in Sherbrooke, 1835. Moved to Bruce Co., 1863. P. O., Underwood.

Farrell, Wm. James. P. O. address, Tiverton. Farms 100 acres of land, Tp. of Bruce, being Lot E., Con. 4. Born in Durham Co., Ont., 1854. Moved to Bruce Co., 1857.

Graham, Robert, engineer. Residence and P. O., Underwood. Born 1847. Moved to Bruce Co., 1857.

Gibb, Charles, engineer. Native place, York Co., Ont.; born 1854. Came into Bruce Co., 1866. P. O., Inverhuron.

Goodman, Philip, farmer. Resides in Bruce Tp., where he owns 100 acres, being Lot 10, Con. 10; value, \$4,000. Born in Cornwall, 1838. Settled in Bruce Co., 1855. P. O., North Bruce.

Hilker, Amos A., clerk. Residence and P. O., Underwood. Born in Waterloo Co., 1851. Moved to Bruce Co., 1853.

Henderson, John, farmer. Born in Woodstock, Ont., 1850. Real estate consists of 100 acres, Tp. of Huron, being Lot 2, Con. 6. P. O., Underwood.

Harrison, R. W., merchant at Glamis. Owns 50 acres of land in Bruce Tp. Native place, Halton Co., Ont.; born 1836. Moved to Bruce Co., 1856. Has been Postmaster during six years.

Holland, Jas. P., hotel-keeper. P. O. address, box 461, Tiverton. Is a Scotchman. Moved into Bruce Co., May, 1879.

Henders, W., farmer. Owns 100 acres, Tp. of Bruce, being Lot 5, Con. 2, valued at \$3,500. Born in Durham Co., 1855. Moved to Bruce Co., 1877. P. O. address, Tiverton.

Irwin, Richard, boot and shoe maker. P. O. address, Underwood. Owns 18 acres, Lot 7, Con. 7, Tp. of Bruce. Born in Ireland, 1845. Settled in Bruce Co., 1876.

Johnston, William, owns grist and flour mill, and 1½ acres of land, village of Tiverton; value, \$7,000. Born in Ross-shire, Scotland, 1844. Came to Bruce Co., 1874. P. O. address, Tiverton.

Jones, Wm., farmer. Real estate valued at \$6,000, consisting of 100 acres, Lot 10, Con. 11, Tp. of Bruce. Born 1839. Came to Bruce Co., 1862. P. O. address, North Bruce.

Kean, John H., blacksmith. Is an Englishman; born in Liverpool, 1848. Came to Bruce Co., 1869. Owns 2½ acres in Inverhuron, where he resides.

Lowe, C. B., hotel keeper and forwarder. Real estate, 150 acres. Value, \$5,000, being Lot 23, Lake Range, Bruce Tp. Born in Scotland, 1832. Settled in Bruce Co., 1873. Residence and P. O., Inverhuron.

Leeds, George, farmer. Born in England, 1835. Came to the County of Bruce, 1872. P. O. address, Underwood. Owns E. ½ Lot 9, Con. 10, 50 acres, \* Tp. of Bruce; value, \$2,000. Is a Town Councilman.

MacLennan, Rev. George, Presbyterian minister. Was educated at Toronto University and Knox College. Born in Scotland in 1855. Came to Bruce Tp., 1875. P. O. address, Underwood.

McKay, Geo. A., proprietor of Underwood Mills (saw and grist). P. O. address, Underwood. Born in Oxford Co., Ont., in 1836. Came to Bruce Co., 1860.

Matheson, John, blacksmith. Residence, Underwood. Born in Oxford Co., 1838. Moved to Bruce Co., 1865.

McDonald, Kenneth, carriage maker. Resides in Tiverton; where he owns one town lot. Is a Nova Scotian. Settled in Bruce Tp., 1854.

McKay, Malcolm, proprietor of livery stable, and agent for agricultural implements. Born in Nova Scotia in 1838. Has been Division Court Bailiff. P. O. and residence, Tiverton.

McDonald, Daniel, hotel-keeper and farmer. Owns 50 acres, Bruce Tp., being Lot 10, Con. 8. Born in Canada, 1853. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address and residence, Tiverton.

MacKay, A. J., apiarist. Born in West Zorra, Oxford Co. Is also a Millwright and Engineer. P. O. address, Underwood.

McFarlane, D., blacksmith. Residence and P. O. Tiverton. Born in Grey Co., 1852. Moved to Bruce Co., 1876.

McLaurin, D., blacksmith. Born in Glengarry, 1843. Came to Bruce Co., 1876. P. O. address, Tiverton.

McLaren, Alexander, farmer. Owns Lot 6, Con. 1, Tp. of Bruce, 100 acres. P. O. address, Tiverton. Is a Canadian; born in Glengarry in 1827. Settled in Bruce Co., December, 1853.

McLaren, P. S., farmer and contractor. Residence and P. O., Tiverton. Real estate valued at \$7,000; consisting of 100 acres, being Lot 1, Con. 1. Born in Prescott Co. Moved to Bruce Co., 1863.

Mustard, John, grist and flour miller. Owns 1½ acres within the Corporation of Tiverton; value, \$7,000. Is a Scotchman; born in Ross-shire in 1844. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1874. P. O. address, Tiverton.

McClary, Aaron, blacksmith. Residence and P. O., Glamis. Born in the Tp. of Reach, Co. of Ontario, in 1856. Moved to Bruce Co., 1878.

McLean, Neil, retired from business. Owns hotel and 50 acres of land, value \$5,000, being part of Lot 35, Con. 1, Tp. of Bruce. Residence and P. O., Glamis. Is a native of Scotland; born 1837. Settled in Bruce Co., 1862.

McPhail, John, farmer. Real estate valued at \$5,000, consisting of 100 acres, Tp. of Bruce, Lot H, Con. 3. Born in Scotland, 1833. Came to the County of Bruce, 1851. P. O. address, Tiverton.

Munro, John, farmer, and captain of vessel on Lake Huron. Owns land valued at \$2,000, 50 acres, Tp. of Bruce, Lot 10, Con. 2. Is a Scotchman; born in 1843. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1857. P. O. address, Tiverton.

McDougall, Allan, forwarder and wharfinger. Owns Village Lots, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Con. 1, 40 acres, Tp. of Bruce. Born in Scotland. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853. P. O. address, Inverhuron.

McKinnon, Neil D. P. O. address, Queen Hill. Is a school teacher. Born in Victoria Co., 1856. Moved to Bruce Co., 1865.

McLeod, Mrs., hotel-keeper. Residence, Underwood. Born in Scotland, 1827. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1864.

Murray, Hugh, Postmaster, Clerk in Division Court, Montreal Telegraph Office, Commissioner in B. R., Conveyancer; Township Clerk and Treasurer during the past ten years. Born in Scotland, 1833. Came to Bruce Co., 1859.

Nicholson, William, farmer. Real estate valued at \$5,000, Lot 4, Con. 13, Tp. of Bruce. P. O. address, North Bruce. Born in England in 1826. Came to Bruce Co., 1856.

Pollard, John, printer and publisher. Editor of the *Watchman*. Native place, Sussex, England; born 1843. Came to Canada, 1873. Settled in Bruce Co., 1878. P. O. address, Tiverton.

Pomeroy, Richard S., farmer. Land consists of 150 acres, Tp. of Bruce, being Lots F. and G., Con. 2. P. O. address, Tiverton. Is an Englishman; born 1851. Settled in Bruce Co., 1875.

Robertson, Joseph, merchant tailor, and superintendent of Sabbath School (Baptist Church). Owns 2 acres of land in Tiverton, value \$2,000. Is a Nova Scotian; born 1833. Came to Bruce Co., 1863. Is Councilman. P. O. address, Tiverton.

Ross, William, joiner. Born in Canada. Settled in Bruce Co., 1877. P. O. address, Glamis.

Richardson, Ezekiel, farmer. P. O. address, North Bruce. Land valued at \$2,000, being Lot 1, Con. 14, 50 acres, Tp. of Bruce. Born in Toronto, 1822. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1858.

Schultz, David L., miller. Residence, Rockwood. P. O. address, Underwood. Born in Rockwood, Co. of Wellington, 1853.

Stewart, James, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land, Tp. of Bruce, being Lot G., Con. 9. Born in Scotland, 1828. Came to Bruce Co., 1874. P. O. address, Underwood.

Struthers, John, farmer. Is a Scotchman. Settled in the Co. of Bruce, 1859. Owns Lot E., Con. 8, Tp. of Bruce, 106 acres. P. O. address, Underwood.

Smith, Francis, farmer and lime burner. Born in Yorkshire. Settled in Bruce Tp., 1872. Real estate, Lot 18, Lake Range, 50 acres, Tp. of Bruce. P. O. address, Inverhuron.

Semple, William, farmer. Real estate valued at \$4,000, being Lot B., Con. 3, 100 acres, Bruce Tp. Is Postmaster at Inverhuron, and telegraph operator. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854.

Scott, Rev. John, Presbyterian minister. Born in Stirling, Scotland, in 1817. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1874. Owns 5 acres of land, being part of Lot 15, Con. 14. P. O. address, Queen Hill.

Webb, Jos. G., farmer. Owns Park Lots Nos. 1 and 2, Argyle St., Inverhuron. Born in Nova Scotia, 1832. Came to Bruce Co., 1857. P. O. address, Inverhuron.

## GREENOCK TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Joseph, farmer and stock breeder. Owns Lot 1, Con. 2, 100 acres, Tp. Greenock. Born in England, 1835. P. O. address, Greenock.

Armstrong, J. W., school teacher, Commissioner in B. R., issuer of marriage licenses, &c., &c. Born in Ireland, 1841. Came to Bruce Co., 1876. P. O. and residence, Glamis. Owns one village lot, being part of Lot 24, Con. 13.

Bradley, William, farmer. P. O. address, Paisley. Owns Lots 2 and 3, Con. 17; Lot 4, Con. 18, and Lot 33, Con. A., Tp. of Greenock. Born in 1842. Settled in Bruce Co., 1858.

Brookie, William, farmer and general breeder of fine cattle. Raises the best grades of Durham cattle. Land consists of Lots 1 and 2, Con. 16, Tp. Greenock, 150 acres. Is a native of Scotland; born 1826. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Paisley.

Brookie, John, farmer and general stock breeder. P. O. address, Paisley. Real estate consists of W. ½ Lots 39 and 40, Con. A., Tp. of Greenock, 90 acres. Born in Scotland, 1830. Came to Bruce Co., 1854.

Brookie, George, farmer and general stock breeder. Owns 140 acres of land in Greenock Tp. Situated on Con. A., Lots 43 and 44. Is a native of Scotland; born 1828. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. Has been Councilman. P. O. address, Paisley.

Buckley, John, general stock raiser and farmer. Born in Ireland, 1828. Settled in Bruce Co., 1868. P. O. address, Paisley. Land 150 acres, being Lot 4, and N. ½ Lot 6, Con. 17.

Black, William, farmer and stock breeder. P. O. address, Riversdale. Born in Toronto, Canada, 1839. Moved to Bruce Co., 1856. Owns Lot 16, Con. 3, 100 acres, Tp. of Greenock.

Beninger, Louis. P. O. address, Riversdale. Is a farmer and stock breeder. Land consists of 50 acres, being Lot 8, Con. 1, S. D. R., Tp. of Greenock. Native of Canada; born in 1843. Came to Bruce Co. in 1861.

Cameron, John, farmer. Has been Councilman for two years. Born in Canada in 1837. Moved to Bruce Co., 1855. Real estate consists of 200 acres of land, being Lots 19 and 20, Con. 12, Greenock Tp. P. O. address, Pinkerton.

Coumans, John. Has saw mill and planing factory, Tp. Greenock; also owns Lot 6, Con. 6, 215 acres. Born in St. John, N. B., in 1832. Came to Bruce Co. in 1850. Has been Deputy Reeve. P. O. address, Chepstowe.

Clark, William, farmer and general stock breeder. Has the finest short-horn Durham cattle and well bred hogs. Has been Treasurer of Tp., and Clerk for ten years. Land, 390 acres, being Lot 3, Con. 10, Tp. of Greenock. Born in Scotland, 1834. Settled in Bruce Co., 1856. P. O. address, Pinkerton.

Cruikshank, William, farmer and stock breeder. Real estate, Lot 2, Con. 15, 50 acres, Greenock Tp. A native of Scotland; born 1836. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. P. O. address, Pinkerton.

Colter, James, farmer and general stock raiser. Born in Ireland, and came to Huron Co., 1853. Owns 200 acres, Lots 48, 49 and 50, Con. 1, Tp. of Greenock. P. O. address, Greenock.

Chambers, Robert, farmer. Raises very fine stock. P. O. address, Greenock. Born in Canada, 1845. Moved to Bruce Co. in 1867. Land, Lots 6 and 7, Con. 2, Tp. of Greenock. Has been Assessor.

Caskette, Joseph. P. O. address, Riversdale. Farmer and stock breeder. Real estate consists of Lot 31, Con. 1, N. D. R., Greenock Tp., and 35 acres in Tp. Culross. Is a native of Canada; born in 1835. Moved to Bruce Co., 1867.

Cromar, James, farmer. Breeds stock. Owns 98 acres, being S. ½ Lots 21 and 22, Con. 2, Tp. of Greenock. P. O. address, Riversdale. Native place, London, England. Came to Bruce Co., 1854.

Davie, James, Jr., farmer, Paisley P. O. Resides in Greenock Tp., where he owns 100 acres of land, being Lot 5, Con. 16. Is a Scotchman; born in 1837. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854.

Daniel, Richard, stock breeder and general farmer. Born in England in 1818. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. Land, 97 acres, being Lot 4, Con. 22, Tp. Greenock. P. O. address, Paisley.

Elphick, George, farmer. Owns Lot 3, Con. 12, Tp. Greenock, 250 acres. Born in England in 1832. Settled in Bruce Co., 1858. P. O. address, Pinkerton.

Garland, Richard, farmer. Resides in Greenock Tp. P. O. address, Pinkerton. Owns Lots 3 and 4, Con. 13, 200 acres. Is a native of Canada; born in 1828. Moved to Bruce Co. in 1855.

Gransden, George, farmer and general stock raiser. Owns S. ½ Lots 1 and 2, Con. 16, 50 acres, Tp. Greenock. P. O. address, Pinkerton. Is an Irishman; born in 1839. Came to Bruce Co., 1868. Is fence viewer and arbitrator.

Grundy, Wm. N., general merchant, dry goods, groceries, &c., &c. Residence and P. O. address, Greenock. Born Halton Co., Ont., 1840. Moved to Bruce Co., 1861.

Gordon, Alexander, farmer. Owns 200 acres, Tp. of Greenock, being Lots 21, 22, 23 N. and 23 S., Con. 1. Born in Scotland, 1810. P. O. address, Riversdale.

Hawthorn, Samuel. Owns saw mill and farms. P. O. and residence, Greenock. Is a native of Scotland; born in 1841. Came to Bruce Co., 1851. Owns Lot 61, Con. 1, 100 acres, Tp. Greenock.

Hay, Robert, stock breeder and farmer. Land consists of 100 acres, Tp. Greenock, being Lot 6, Con. 15. Born in Scotland, 1821. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. P. O. address, Pinkerton.

Hawthorn, Hans, farmer. Resides in Greenock Tp. Owns 166 acres of good land, part of which is situated in Culross Tp. Was born on the sea between Ireland and Scotland in 1837. Came to Bruce Co., 1851. P. O. address, Greenock.

Hergott, John, proprietor Hawthorn Hotel (stabling good). P. O. address, Greenock. A native of Canada; born 1841. Moved to Bruce Co., 1865.

Heidmuller, John, farmer and general stock raiser. Born in Germany in 1808. Settled in Bruce Co., 1851. Real estate consists of 100 acres, Tp. Greenock, being Lot 39, Con. 1, N. D. road. P. O. address, Riversdale.

Hardy, George, farmer. Owns 150 acres of land in Greenock Tp., where he was born, and now resides.

Halliday, James, farmer. Born in Scotland in 1815. Settled in Bruce Co., 1864. P. O. address, Greenock. Land owned, 100 acres, Tp. of Greenock, being Lot 14, Con. 3.

King, S. A., general merchant, dry goods, groceries, &c., &c. Postmaster at Pinkerton for 11 years. Is a native of Canada; born in 1841. Moved to Bruce Co., 1858.

Leask, George, farmer, and general stock raiser. Owns 150 acres in Greenock Tp., being Lots 1 and 2, Con. 15. P. O. address, Pinkerton. Born in Scotland in 1824. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854.

Lamb, Lewis, farmer and stock raiser. Real estate consists of W. ½ Lots 36 and 37, Con. A., 90 acres, Greenock Tp. Born in Scotland, 1822. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. Has been Assessor, Councilman, and Deputy Reeve. P. O. address, Paisley.

Lamb, William, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lots 35 and 37, Con. A. Is a native of Scotland; born 1839. Came to Bruce Co., 1864. P. O., Paisley.

Lang, Thomas. P. O. address, Greenock. Residence, Enniskillen. Born in Canada, 1846. Moved to Bruce Co., 1855.

Lees, W. F., farmer. Native place, Canada; born 1847. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. Owns Lot 26, Con. 3, 100 acres, Tp. of Greenock. P. O. address, Riversdale.

Mair, James, farmer. Lots 48 and 49, Con. A., Tp. of Greenock, being 100 acres. P. O. address, Paisley. Has been Reeve. Came to Bruce Co. from Scotland in 1854; born in 1820.

McDonald, Alexander, farmer. Owns 98 acres, Tp. of Greenock, being N. ½ Lots 4 and 5, Con. 5. Is a Nova Scotian; born in 1827. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1853. P. O. address, Chepstowe.

McIntosh, Alexander. Residence and P. O., Pinkerton. Is a schoolmaster. Born in Glengarry Co., 1845. Moved to Bruce Co. in 1869.

McTavish, Donald, farmer. Real estate consists of 100 acres, being Lot 1, Con. 18, Tp. of Greenock. P. O. address, Paisley. Is a Canadian; born in 1839. Moved to Bruce Co. in 1866.

Megraw, John, farmer. Owns Lot 1, Con. 22, 100 acres, Greenock Tp. Born in Ireland, 1819. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1852. Paisley P. O.

Millar, James, saw miller and manufacturer of lumber. Has been Reeve and Deputy Reeve. Born in Scotland, 1834. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. Owns 200 acres of land, Greenock Tp. Residence and P. O., Riversdale.

McMorrin, George, farmer. P. O. address, Paisley. Was born in Tp. of Greenock, 1855. Land consists of N. ½ Lot 1, Con. 21, 50 acres, Tp. of Greenock.

McCallum, Duncan. Farms Lot 7, Con. 18, Tp. of Greenock, 100 acres. Is a native of Scotland; born in 1814. Came to the Co. of Bruce, 1854. P. O. address, Paisley.

McKinnon, Donald, farmer. Resides in the Tp. of Greenock, where he owns Lots 42, 43 and 44, N. D. R., Con. 1, 150 acres. P. O. address, Greenock. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1828. Came to Bruce Co., 1852. Was Councilman for 3 years.

McCue, John, propr. of Commercial Hotel. First-class stables attached. P. O. address, Riversdale. Is a Canadian; born in 1833. Moved to Bruce Co. in 1853.

Marshall, James J., farmer. P. O. address, Riversdale. Born in Scotland in 1852. Settled in Bruce Co., 1859. Real estate, 150 acres, Lots 34, 35 and 36, Con. 1, S. D. R., Tp. of Greenock.

McFadden, Hector, blacksmith. P. O. address, Greenock. Born in Canada. Moved to Bruce Co., 1853.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF BRUCE COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Briggs, Joseph, farmer. Born in England, 1822. Came to Canada, 1837. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854. Real estate, 100 acres, being Lot 11, Con. 2, Arran Tp. P. O. address, Arkwright. Sat in the Tp. Council for five years.

Bulger, James, cabinet-maker. Resides in Tara.

Brown, John M., cabinet-maker. Invermay.

Brown, James, waggon and carriage builder. Tara village, where he owns 34 acres of land. Born in England, 1824. Came to Canada, 1852. Settled in Bruce Co., 1856.

Broadfoot, James, farmer. Born in Vermont, U. S., 1824. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1851. P. O. address, Tara. Land, 100 acres, Lot 31, Con. 10, Arran Tp.

Barber, James, Jr., farmer. Arran Tp., Co. of Bruce. P. O. address, Tara.

Boothem, J. F., carpenter and joiner. P. O. address, Invermay.

Bannerman, Andrew, farmer. Born in Scotland, 1816. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1872. Owns Lot 30, Con. 4, Arran Tp., 100 acres. P. O. address, Invermay.

Burnes, John, farmer. Owns Lot 16, Con. 9, Tp. Arran. P. O. address, Arkwright.

Brown, Archibald, farmer. Resides in Arran Tp., where he owns 150 acres of land, being S. 1/2 Lots 9, and 8 Con. A. His father, Angus Brown, was one of the first settlers in Bruce Co.; he died 1877, at the advanced age of 87. Archibald was born in Scotland; settled in Bruce Co., 1852. P. O. address, Burgoyne.

Beaton, James, plasterer. P. O. address, Invermay.

Crawford, William, farmer. Has been in the Tp. Council for 15 years. Is an Irishman; born 1828. Came to Canada, 1847. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854. Owns 200 acres, Arran Tp., being Lots 17 and 18, Con. 8. P. O. address, Arkwright.

Cummer, S., farmer, and proprietor of saw and grist mills. P. O. address, Invermay. Land owned, part of Lot 29, Cons. 5 and 6, Tp. Arran. Born in York Tp., York Co., 1837. Came to Bruce Co., 1863.

Cummer, Eli, farm pump manufacturer. Born in York Tp., York Co., 1841. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1863. Owns part of Lots 28 and 29, Con. 5, Township of Arran. P. O. address, Invermay.

Cunningham, A. P., P. O. address, Invermay. Born in Ireland, 1822. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. Owns 100 acres of land, Arran Tp., being Lot 32, Con. 5.

Cairns, Thomas, farmer. P. O. address, Tara. Owns 50 acres E. 1/2 Lot 33, Con. 8, Tp. of Arran. Born in Scotland, 1810. Came to Bruce Co., 1858. Married Jane Shaw 1839, by whom he had 10 children.

Chesterfield, Peter, cabinetmaker and undertaker. Resides in Tara Village. Is an Englishman. Born in 1830. Came to Canada, 1853. Settled in Bruce Co., 1855.

Cooper, Richard S., B.D., clergyman of the Church of England. P. O. address, Invermay. Born in England. Came to Bruce Co., 1862.

Carveth, J. D., merchant. Village of Tara.

Collard, William, farmer. Owns part of Lot 13, Con. 5, and N. 1/2 Lot 14, Con. 5, Arran Tp. P. O. address, Arkwright. Born in England, 1823. Came to Canada, 1839. Settled in Bruce Co., 1856.

Campbell, John, farmer, also minister of the Congregational Church; has been connected with the Bible and Tract Society. P. O. address, Arkwright. Owns 102 acres of land Township of Arran, being Lot 8, Con. 2. Born in Scotland, 1818. Came to Bruce Co., 1863.

Dyer, Frank, cabinetmaker. P. O. address, Tara, where he resides. Is an Englishman. Born 1850. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1859.

Dunn, James, proprietor of saw mill and lumber merchant. Owns 5 acres of land, being part of Lot 33, Con. 7, Tp. of Arran. P. O. address, Invermay. Is a Canadian. Born 1850. Came to Bruce Co., 1878.

Douglass, John, farmer. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1833. Came to the County of Bruce, 1852. Is Treasurer of Agricultural Society, and Lieutenant of V.M. Real estate valued at \$5,000, being Lot 29, Con. 9, 100 acres, Tp. of Arran.

Douglass, Robert, farmer. Agent for agricultural machinery. Owns Lot 37, Con. 8, Tp. of Arran. P. O. address, Tara.

Dalgarno, A. W., farmer. Owns 66 acres of land in Arran Tp., being Lot 37, Con. 9. P. O. address, Tara.

Dorman, Thomas, farmer. Resides in Arran Tp., where he owns 135 acres of land, being Lot 26, Con. 13. Is a Canadian, born in Gaspé, Province of Quebec, 1834. Moved to Bruce Co., 1857. P. O. address, Allenford.

Danard, A. W., farmer. P. O. address, Arkwright.

Dick, Henry, farmer. Owns Lot 14, Con. B., Arran Township. P. O. address, Burgoyne.

Esplen, James, farmer, breeder of fine stock. P. O. address, Dumblane. Is a Scotchman; born 1829. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1853. Owns Lots 1, 2, and 3, Con. 3, Tp. of Arran, and Lot 18, Con. A., Township of Elderslie.

Esplen, William, farmer. Land consists of Lots 4 and 5, Con. 4, Arran Tp. Is a Canadian; born in Peterboro' Co., Ont., 1834. Came to Bruce Co., 1857. Has sat in the Tp. Council both as Councillor and Deputy Reeve. P. O. address, Burgoyne.

Esplen, Malcolm, farmer. P. O. address, Burgoyne. Real estate is Lot 5, Con. 7, Tp. of Arran.

Esplen, Henry, farmer. Has been a member of the Tp. Council. Born in Scotland, 1827. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1853. P. O. address, Burgoyne. Owns Lots 4 and 5, Con. 5.

Esplen, Adam, farmer. P. O. address, Burgoyne. Owns Lot 3, Con. 6, 100 acres, Arran Tp. Born in Canada, 1840. Came to Bruce Co., 1858. P. O. address, Burgoyne.

Foster, William, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1826. Came to Canada, 1847. Moved to Bruce Co., 1853.

Resides in Arran Tp., where he owns 150 acres of land, being Lots 7 and 8, Con. 10. P. O. address, Arkwright.

Follis, James and Robert, farmers. P. O. address, Arkwright. Real estate, 100 acres, being Lot 16, Con. 10, Tp. of Arran. Born in Ireland. Came to Bruce Co., 1853.

Gerolmay, W. A., of the firm of Gerolmay & Williamson, manufacturers of agricultural implements of all kinds. Has since 1868 taken six first prizes and diplomas at the Ontario Provincial Exhibitions, and was awarded last year the medal and diploma at the World's Fair at Sydney, New South Wales. W. A. Gerolmay was born in Prince Edward Co., 1831. Came to Bruce Co., 1858. Residence and P. O., Tara.

Geddes, John, Jr., farmer. Was in the Tp. Council in 1878. P. O. address, Elsinore. Owns Lot 9, Con. 12, Arran Tp.

Gardner, Luke, farmer. Is an Englishman, born 1819. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. Was a member of the Tp. Council for four years. Real estate consists of 336 acres Arran Tp., being Lot 31, Con. 6, and other lands. P. O. address, Invermay.

Gardner, J. N., farmer, Invermay P. O.

Glover, William, builder. Owns a number of park lots, about 18 acres in all. P. O. address, Invermay. Birthplace, Devonshire, England, born 1813. Came to Bruce Co., 1858.

Gainor, Samuel, farmer. Real estate owned in Arran Tp., Lot 33, Con. 7. P. O. address, Invermay.

Galagher, Francis, farmer. Owns Lot 22, Con. 2, Tp. of Arran.

Graham, David, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land in Arran Tp., being Lot 21, Con. 2. P. O. address, Invermay. Is an Irishman, born 1821. Came to Bruce Co., 1854.

Graham, John, retired farmer. Owns Lot 16, Con. 2, Arran Tp. P. O. address, Arkwright.

Grange, William, farmer. Born in England, 1825. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. Owns 200 acres of land in Arran Tp., being Lots 11 and 12, Con. 1. P. O. address, Arkwright.

Here, W. H. Cavendish, reporter. P. O. and residence, Invermay.

Hicks, H. W., school teacher. Residence and P. O., Invermay.

Hall, William, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land in Tp. of Arran, being Lot 31, Con. 11. Born in Scotland, 1821. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1853. P. O. address, Tara.

Hammond, Matthew, farmer. Resides in Arran Tp., where he owns 100 acres of land, Lot 23, Con. 11. P. O. address, Tara. Has been a member of the Township Council for several years. Born in the Province of Quebec, 1832.

Hanbridge, John, farmer. Manufacturer of cheese. Is an Irishman; born 1827. Came to Canada in 1833, and moved to Bruce Co. in 1853. Married Ann Crow, by whom he had seven children. Owns 400 acres of good land, being Lots 8, Con. 1, and Lots 1, 2, and 7, Con. 2, Tp. of Arran. P. O. address, Dumblane.

Hutchison, Geo., farmer, and proprietor of saw mill. Residence and P. O., Tara. Land consists of 250 acres in Arran Tp., being Lots 33 and 55, Con. 13, and N. 1/2 Lot 30, Con. 11. Is an Irishman; born 1837. Came to Bruce Co. in 1859.

Hamilton, John, farmer. Was the first settler in Arran Tp., where he owns part of Lots 29 and 30, Con. 8; 100 acres. Born in Ireland, 1817. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1851. P. O., Tara.

Hunt, William, farmer. Born in England, 1822. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. Was Tp. Councillor in 1854-55. Owns Lots 2, 3, 7, and 8, Con. 1, Tp. of Arran, 400 acres. Is proprietor of a large cheese factory. P. O. address, Dumblane.

Hudson, Bros., carriage builders. P. O. address, Arkwright. Owns 95 acres of land, being Lot 15, Con. 7, Arran Tp.

Holmes, William, farmer. P. O. address, Invermay. Owns Lots 24 and 25, Con. 7. Arran Tp.

Johnson, Henry, merchant at Invermay. Born in Port Hope, 1820. Moved to Bruce Co., 1853.

Kilburn, J. M., barrister-at-law. Residence and P. O., Invermay. Born in Canada, 1841. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1860.

Keogh, Thomas A., gentleman. P. O. address, Invermay.

Lunn, Edward, Township Clerk of Arran. P. O. address, Arkwright. Has held the office of Tp. Clerk during the past five years. Born in Cobourg, 1843. Came to Bruce Co., 1856.

Livingston, John. Owns Lots 24 and 25, Con. 3, Tp. of Arran, 200 acres. Is an Irishman; born in 1825. Date of settlement in Canada, 1842. Came to Bruce Co., 1856. Has been Assessor and Collector for 15 years of Arran Tp. P. O. address, Invermay.

Legg, Moses, farmer. P. O. address, Invermay. Real estate consists of Lot 25, Con. 1, Arran Tp.

Lowes, James, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1796. Married Catherine Buckle, 1834. Had 11 children. They came to Canada, 1849. Settled in Bruce Co., 1852. Land consists of 200 acres, being Lots 11 and 12, Con. 5, Tp. of Arran. P. O. address, Arkwright.

Legg, Aaron, farmer. Real estate situated in Arran Tp., where he resides, consisting of Lot 26, Con. 1, 100 acres.

Legg, William, stone-mason. P. O. address, Invermay.

McInnes, John, millwright and pattern maker. Born in Markham, Co. of York, 1830. Settled in Bruce Co., 1850. Residence and P. O., Tara.

McRae, Arch., farmer. Born in the Prov. of Quebec, 1822. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1853. Owns 195 acres of land, being Lot 30, Con. 10, Arran Tp. Was one of the first settlers in the township. P. O. address, Tara.

McDonald, M., farmer. Real estate consists of 195 acres of good land. Situated in the Township of Arran, being Lots 36 and 37, Con. 10. P. O. address, Tara. Born in Scotland, 1815. Settled in Bruce Co., 1855.

Mackinnon, D. C., school teacher. Owns Lot 25, Con. 13, Tp. of Arran. P. O. address, Allenford.

Mollett, John, farmer. Born in Jersey, 1812. Came to Canada, 1862. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1871, before which he resided in London Tp., Co. of Middlesex. Owns 200 acres of land in Arran Tp., being Lots 19 and 20, Con. 12. P. O. address, Allenford.

Miller, James, farmer. P. O. address, Arkwright. Owns 100 acres of land, Tp. Arran, being Lot 13, Con. 8.

Monkman, James, farmer. P. O. address, Arkwright. Owns Lots 16 and 17, Con. 3, 200 acres, Tp. of Arran. Is an Englishman; born 1808. Settled in Bruce Co., 1857. Was Councillor in 1859, and Reeve in 1860 and 1861.

McCurdy, Daniel, farmer. Owns 100 acres of land. Situated in Arran Tp., being Lot 31, Con. 3. P. O. address, Invermay.

Monkman, James M., farmer and school-teacher. Owns Lot 12, Con. B., Arran Tp. P. O. address, Burgoyne.

Murton, Mathew T., farmer. P. O. address, Arkwright. Born in Frontenac Co., Ontario, 1830. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853. Real estate, 100 acres, being Lot 9, Con. 4, Tp. of Arran.

McFaul, William John. P. O. address, Dumblane. Owns and farms S. 1/2 Lot 1, Con. 1, Arran Tp. Is an Irishman; born 1833. Came to Bruce Co., 1857.

Monkman, Robert, farmer. Real estate consists of 150 acres, being Lot 10, Con. 1, Tp. of Arran. Born in Canada, 1832. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Willscroft.

McLachlan, Donald. P. O. address, Burgoyne. Is a Canadian; born 1826. Moved to Bruce Co., 1852. Owns 154 acres of land, being W. 1/2 Lots 21 and 22, Con. B. Has been Justice of the Peace for the past 18 years.

Mackintosh, William, farmer. Is a Scotchman; born 1852. Settled in Bruce Co., 1873. Owns Lot 5, Con. 9, 96 acres Tp. of Arran. P. O. address, Burgoyne.

McLeod, Norman, farmer. Was one of the early pioneers in Arran Tp., where he owns 100 acres of land, being Lot 5, Con. 10. Born in Scotland. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. P. O. address, Burgoyne.

Macnab, Alexander, farmer. Real estate consists of 152 acres, being Lot 10, Con. 12, Arran Tp., and other land. P. O. address, Saugeen. Born in Scotland, 1804. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1853.

Potts, H. T., farmer. Born King's Co., Ireland. Came to Bruce Co., 1864. Was Councillor, 1875, Deputy Reeve, 1876-77, and Reeve, 1878. Land owned, 100 acres, being Lot 2, Con. B.

Robertson, J. C., agent. Residence and P. O., Tara. Is a Scotchman; born 1850. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1876. Is agent for the "Hamilton Provident Loan Society."

Roberts, James, farmer. P. O. address, Burgoyne. Owns Lot 7, Con. 4, 100 acres, Arran Tp. Born in England, 1830. Settled in Bruce Co., 1852. Was Township Assessor for 2 years; Collector, 7 years; Auditor, 2 years.

Smith, Thomas, farmer. Born in Ireland, 1827. Married Christina McKinnon, 1851. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853. Has eight children. Is Deputy Reeve of Arran. Owns Lot 34 and 1/2 35, Con. 8, Tp. of Arran. P. O. address, Tara.

Sithes, W. F., merchant and postmaster at Arkwright. Born in Dublin, Ireland, 1837. Came to Bruce Co., 1866. Married Jessie Sinclair in Scotland, 1874.

Strong, Alexander, waggon and carriage maker. Residence and P. O., Tara. Born in Durham County, 1854. Moved to Bruce Co., 1855.

Speer, Alexander, farmer. Real estate, 50 acres, being W. 1/2 Lot 35, Con. 9, Tp. of Arran. Is an Irishman. Came to Bruce Co., 1853. P. O. address, Tara.

Stirke, Geo., merchant, and Division Court Clerk. P. O. address, Invermay. Born in Ireland. Settled in Bruce Co., 1864. Owns Lot 35, Con. 6, Tp. of Arran.

Simmons, William. Born in Leeds Co., Ont., 1828. Settled in Bruce Co., 1852. Real estate consists of Lots 28 and 33, Con. 2, Tp. of Arran. P. O. address, Invermay.

Schell, Alfred, farmer, proprietor of saw mill. Land owned, Lot 16, Con. A., Tp. of Arran, 100 acres. P. O. address, Burgoyne.

Stephenson, John, farmer. P. O. address, Invermay. Resides in the Tp. of Arran, where he owns 100 acres of land, Lot 22, Con. 1.

Thompson, Charles, Sr., farmer. Owns 150 acres of land, being part Lot 35, Con. 4, and S. part Lots 33 and 34, Con. 4. Born in England, 1820. Came to Bruce Co., 1856. Has been Councillor. P. O. address, Invermay.

Taylor, James, medical practitioner. Is a Canadian; born in Durham Co. Settled in Bruce Co., 1865. Owns Lots 36 and 37, Con. 12, Tp. of Arran. Is coroner of the county.

Tobey, W. B., photographer. Residence and P. O., Tara. Is a native of Prince Edward Co., Ont. Came to Bruce Co., 1876.

Thomas, James E., builder. P. O. address, Invermay.

Tomlinson, George H., proprietor of livery stable. Residence and P. O., Tara. Born in York Co., 1843; came to Bruce Co., 1877.

Thompson, E. C., farmer. P. O. address, Tara. Real estate consists of Lot 30, Con. 11, and other land, Arran Tp.

Van Dusen, W., merchant. Residence and P. O. address, Tara. Born in Prince Edward Co., Ont., 1837. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1864.

Washington, N., medical practitioner. Born in Middlesex Co., Ont., 1843. Came to Bruce Co., 1872. P. O. address, Tara.

Wilkinson, William, hotelkeeper. Residence and P. O., Invermay, Arran Tp. Is an Englishman. Came to Bruce Co., 1871.

Wilson, Thomas, proprietor of hotel at Tara Village. Is an Englishman; born 1827. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1871.

Williamson, Zenas, machinist. P. O. address, Tara.

Woodside, William C., general blacksmith. Residence and P. O. address, Tara. Born in Durham Co., Ont., 1852. Moved to Bruce Co., 1853.

Wilson, Archibald, farmer. Owns 500 acres of land, Tp. of Arran. Resides upon Lot 23, Con. 8. P. O. address, Tara. Born in the north of Ireland, 1821. Came to Canada, 1844. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853.

White, James Day, waggon and carriage maker. Residence and P. O., Invermay. Is an Englishman; born 1828. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1858.

Wallace, Samuel A., butcher. Was the first white male child born in Saugeen Tp., 1851. Resides in Tara.

Wardell, P., hotel and stage proprietor. P. O. and residence, Arkwright.

Wark, Thomas, farmer. Real estate consists of 100 acres of land, being Lot 23, Con. 3, Tp. of Arran. P. O. address, Invermay.

Worth, John, hotelkeeper at Burgoyne.

Young, William, merchant and postmaster at Tara. Born in King Tp., York Co. Settled in Bruce Co., 1853. Was appointed Postmaster, 1878.

Young, Joseph, proprietor of grist mill at Tara, where he resides.

## KINCARDINE TOWNSHIP.

Adair, Margaret, teacher in the Central or Model School, Kincardine. Born in Canada.

Anderson, J., Presbyterian minister, Village of Tiverton.

Alexander, Sanson, propr. lime kiln, Inverhuron. Born in London, Ont., 1852. Came to Bruce Co., 1878.

Barker, Joseph, Division Court Clerk at Kincardine. Born in England. Settled in the County of Bruce, 1850.

Barker, C. R., merchant. Is an Englishman. Came to Bruce Co., 1849. Residence and P. O., Kincardine.

Baird, Robert, general grain merchant at Kincardine. Owns 900 acres of land, situated in the Tps. of Huron, Kincardine, and Greenock. Born in Picton, Ont. Has been Reeve of the Co. of Bruce, where he settled in 1855.

Brown, W. P., barrister-at-law, Town of Kincardine. Owns 150 acres of land, being Lot 30, Con. 8, and Lot 31, Con. 9, Kincardine Tp. Born in Canada, 1837. Came to Co. of Bruce, 1862. Was Mayor of the Town of Kincardine during the years 1875-6 and 1879.

Brownell, John H., collector of customs, Town of Kincardine. Is a Canadian; born 1849. Moved to the Co. of Bruce, 1875.

Boyd, G. M., agent for musical instruments. Resides in the Town of Kincardine. Is a Canadian; born 1851. Settled in Bruce Co., 1872. Owns land in Grey Co., being Lot 37, Con. 7, St. Vincent Tp.

Baird, John, farmer. Real estate, 100 acres, being Lots 39 and 40, Con. A., Tp. of Kincardine. Is a Scotchman; born 1814. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1852. P. O. address, Kincardine.

Bissit, Geo., farmer. P. O. address, Lorne. Real estate, 157 acres, Kincardine Tp., Lot 4, Con. A. Born in Scotland, 1811. Came to Bruce Co., 1858.

Bradley, Thomas, physician and surgeon. Graduated in Philadelphia. Member Col. Phys. and Surg., Ont. Residence, Kincardine Tp., where he owns Lots 49 and 50, Con. 1 S., 100 acres. P. O. address, Bervie. Is a native of Carleton Co., Ont.; born 17th Aug., 1842. Settled in Bruce Co., 1861. Has held office as Deputy Reeve for two years.

Blair, Thomas, farmer. Born in Sligo, Ireland, 1827. Came to Canada, 1832. Settled in Bruce Co., 1848. Has been Reeve and Councillor. Real estate, Lots 32 and 33, Con. 1, N., 100 acres, Tp. of Kincardine.

Brown, Hugh, farmer. P. O. address, Bervie. Owns Lot 27, Con. 5, Kincardine Tp., 100 acres. Is a Scotchman; born in 1821. Date of settlement in Canada, 1831. Came to Bruce Co., 1878.

Cooke, Joseph, merchant, Town of Kincardine. Born in Ireland, 1829. Came to Bruce Co., 1856.

Culbert, John, retired farmer. Owns 42 acres of land in Brant Tp. Resides in Kincardine. Born in London, Ont., 1825. Settled in Bruce Co., 1854.

Cameron, D., general merchant. Residence, Town of Kincardine. Is License Commissioner. Has been Councillor and School Trustee. Is by birth a Scotchman; born 1834. Date of settlement in Bruce Co., 1860.

Campbell, A., school inspector. Resides in the Town of Kincardine.

Callender, Charles. P. O. address, Glammis. Farms land in the Tp. of Kincardine.

Chapman, S. P., notary public. Born in Northamptonshire, England, 1826. P. O. address, Tiverton.

Clark, Donald, farmer. Resides in Kincardine Tp., where he owns Lot 9, Con. 11, and W. 1/2 of S.E. 1/4 of Lot 4, Con. 10, 200 acres. Born in Scotland, 1821. Came to Bruce Co., 1855. Has been in the Tp. Council. P. O. address, Tiverton.

Coutts, John, farmer. P. O. address, Tiverton. Is a Scotchman; born 1806. Came to Canada, 1836. Settled in Bruce Co., 1870. Has been Tp. Assessor. Was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Owns Lot 11, Con. 12, 100 acres, Kincardine Tp.

Cameron, Donald, farmer. Owns Lot 55, Con. 6, Lots 20 and 10, Con. 12, and other land in Kincardine Tp. Born in Scotland, 1822. Has been Postmaster and School Trustee. Came to Bruce Co., 1854. P. O. address, Eskdale.

Conley, Robert, travelling agent. P. O. address, Bervie. Is a native of Livingston Co., N.Y., U.S.; born 1841. Settled in Canada, 1842. Moved to Bruce Co., 1868.

Collins, Edward, farmer. Is an Irishman; born 1825. Became a settler in Bruce Co., 1855. P. O. address, Kincardine. Resides in Kincardine Tp., where he





DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.  
(WESTERN BLOCK)

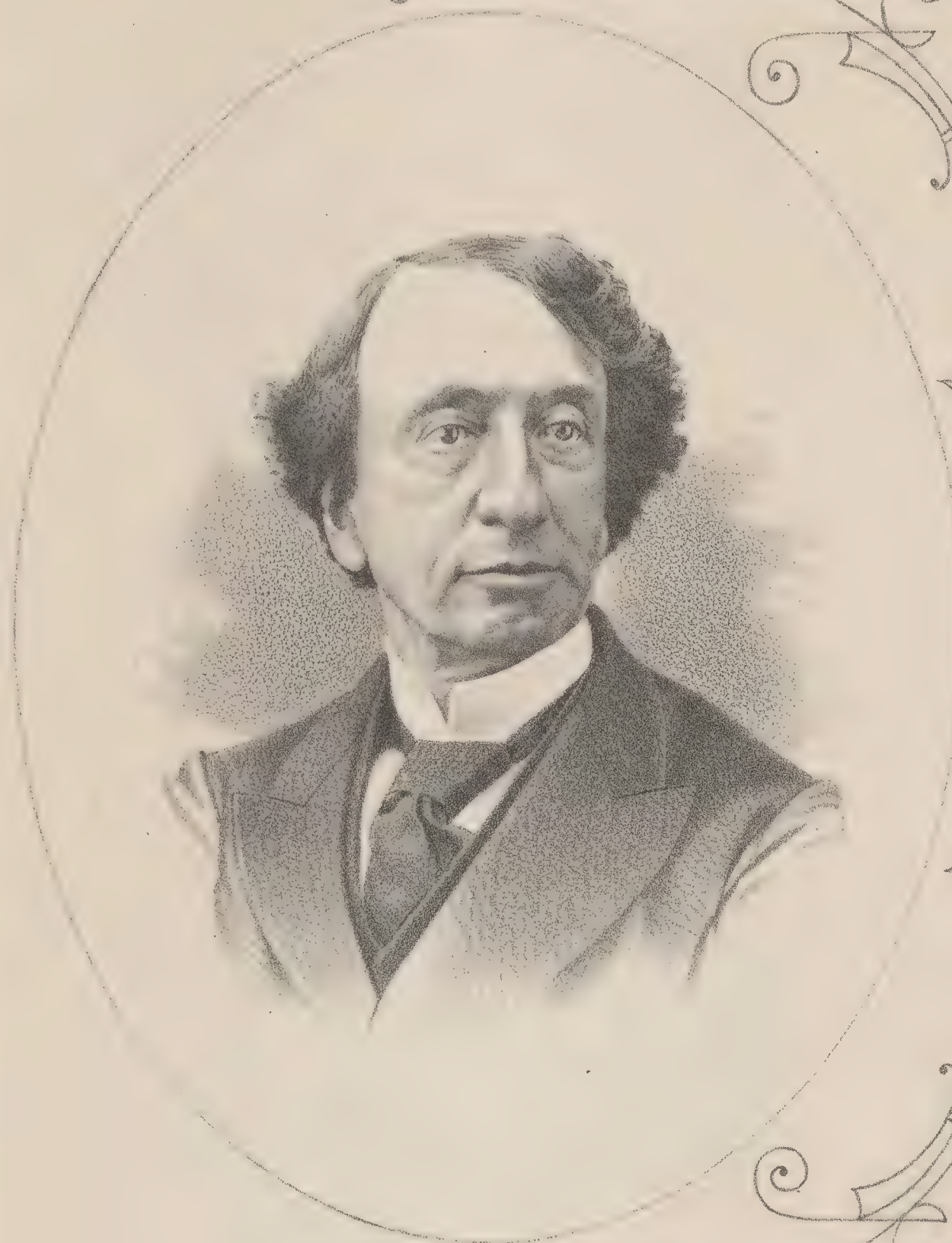
*Entered According to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Nine by H. Belden & Co. in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.*

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.  
(EASTERN BLOCK)

PARLIAMENT SQUARE,  
OTTAWA, ONT.



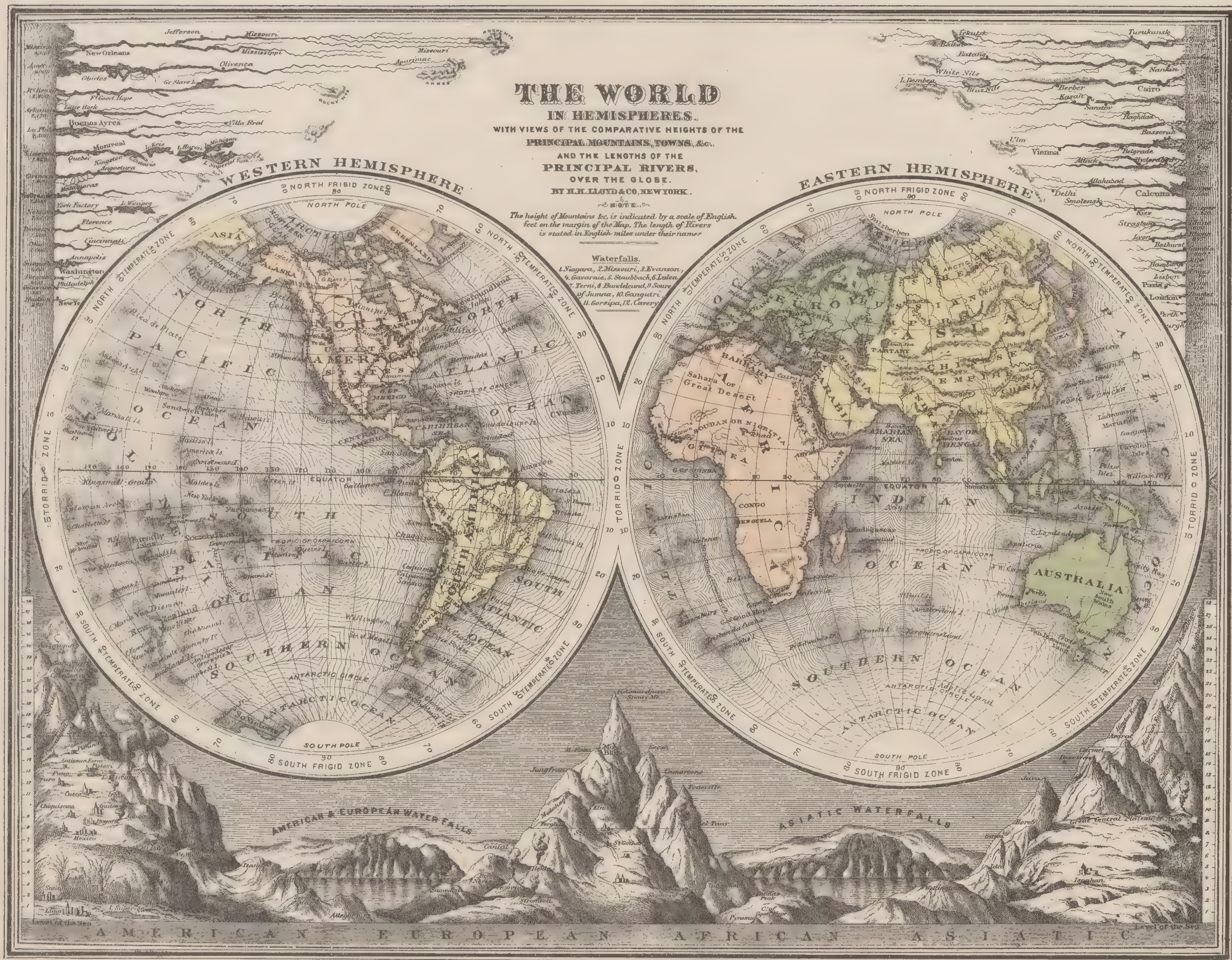


RT HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD K.C.B., K.G.C.I.



HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER K.C.M.G., C.B.









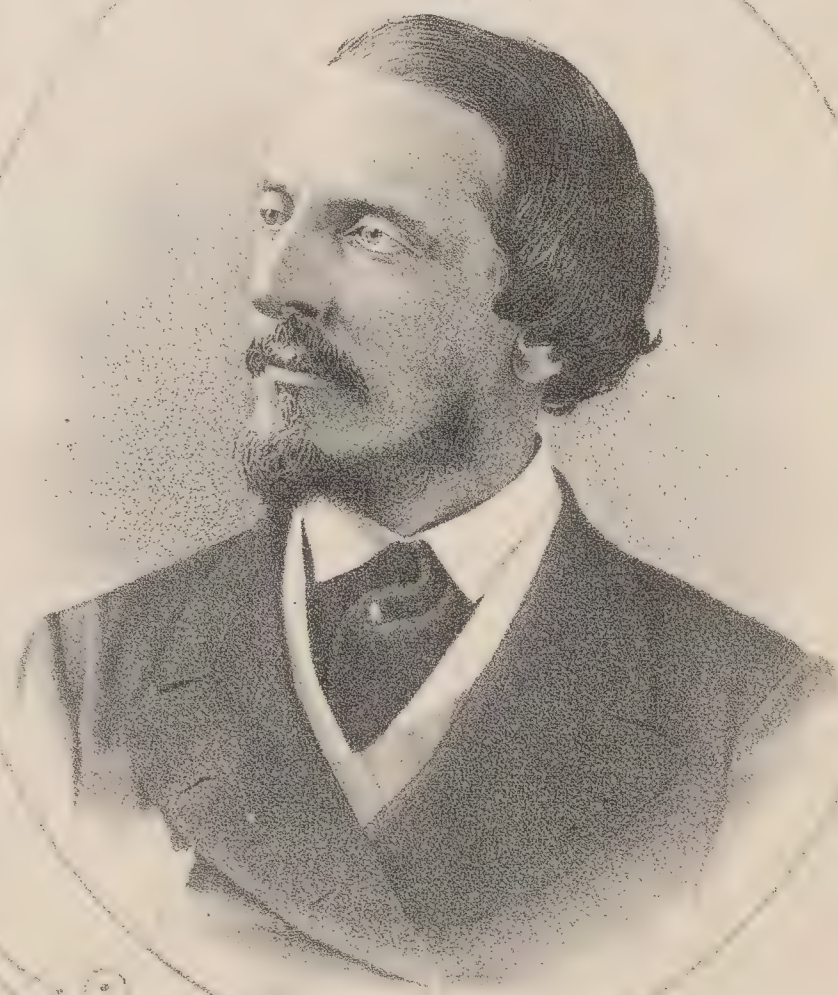
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCESS LOUISE.



HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.



THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.

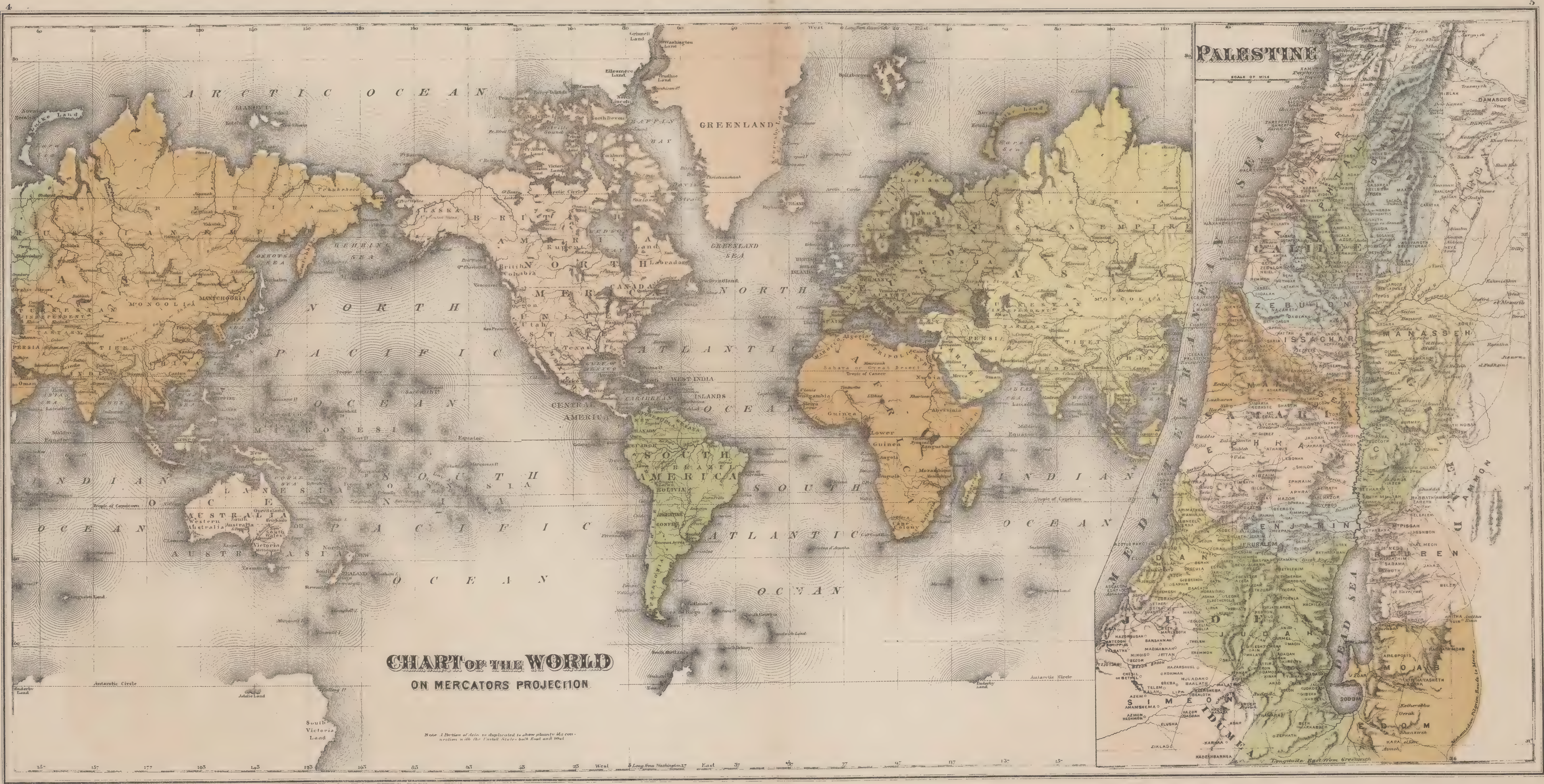


THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.













HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

















HON. SIR. SAM<sup>L</sup> LEONARD TILLEY, C.B. (C.M.G.)

HON. SIR RICH<sup>D</sup> J. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G.



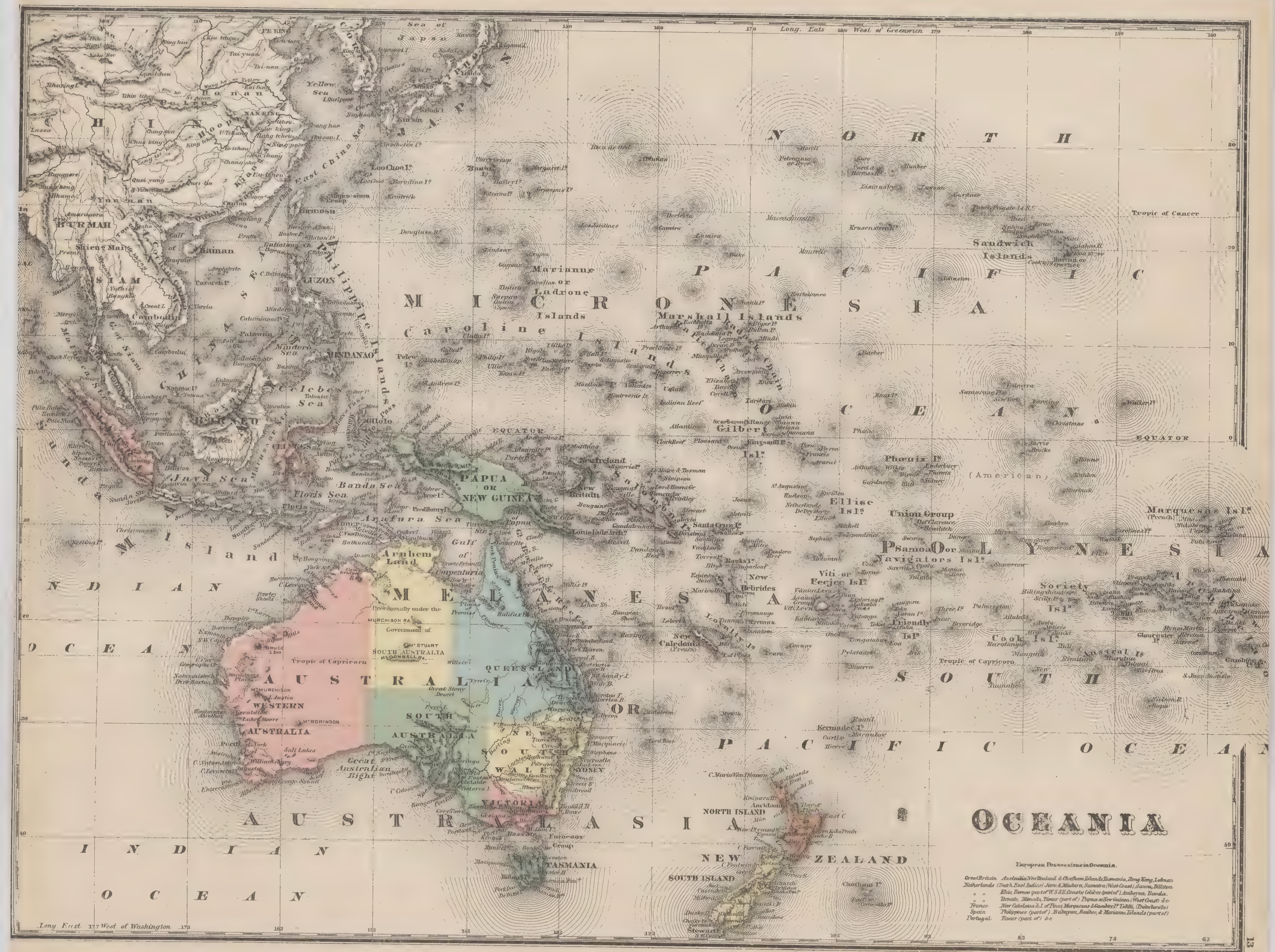






RESIDENCE OF **MRS. T. LEE TERRILL**, STANSTEAD VILLAGE, STANSTEAD CO. P. Q.











SCALES.

*Geographical & Nautical Miles. 60 = 1 deg.*

*English Statute Miles. 68.1 = 1 degree.*

*Brazilian & Portuguese Leagues. 18 = 1 d.*

*Railroads shown thus: .....*

*Heights in English Ft*

Louis E. Newman, esq. 95 Maiden

N O R T H  
A T L A N T I C  
O C E A N

EQUATOR

S O U T H

*S O U T H*

PACIFI C

Miguel Rivas  
(Fellini)

Juan Rivas  
(C. C. C.)

MOCKING

OCEAN

ATLANTIC  
OCEAN

Ô C E A N

O C E A N

This is a detailed historical map of the South Atlantic Ocean, showing the Atlantic Ocean, the Strait of Magellan, the Drake Passage, and the Falkland Islands. The map includes latitude and longitude markings, with latitude ranging from 50 to 55 degrees South and longitude from 60 to 70 degrees West. Key geographical features labeled include the Strait of Magellan, the Drake Passage, the Falkland Islands, and the Atlantic Ocean. The map also shows the southern tip of South America and the Antarctic Peninsula. The map is titled 'ATLANTIC OCEAN' and 'STRAIT OF MAGELLAN'.





"FERNCLIFF" THE RESIDENCE OF W. G. MURRAY, ESQ., MASSAWIPPI, STANSTEAD CO., QUEBEC.





REV. P. J. MADDIGAN, PASTOR



ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, WALKERTON, ONT

RES. OF PASTOR





RESIDENCE OF MRS I. BUTTERS , STANSTEAD PLAIN , STANSTEAD CO , P. Q.

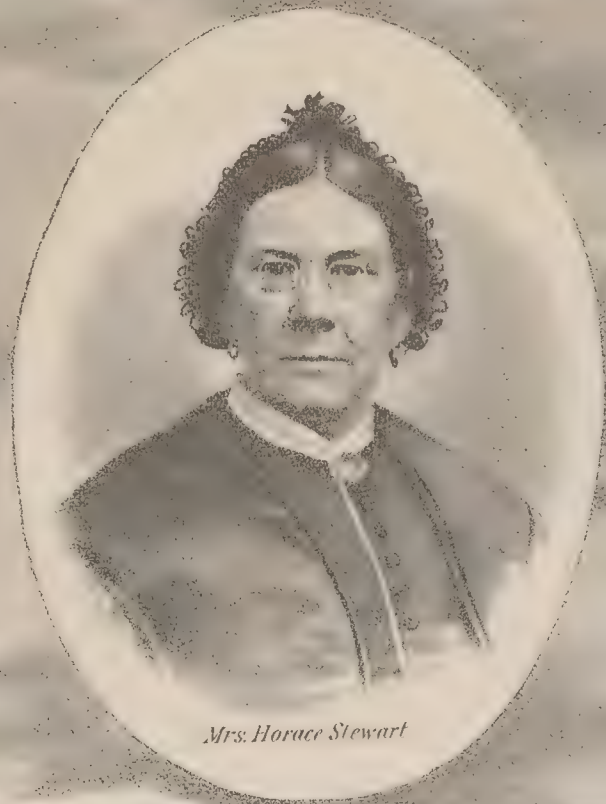




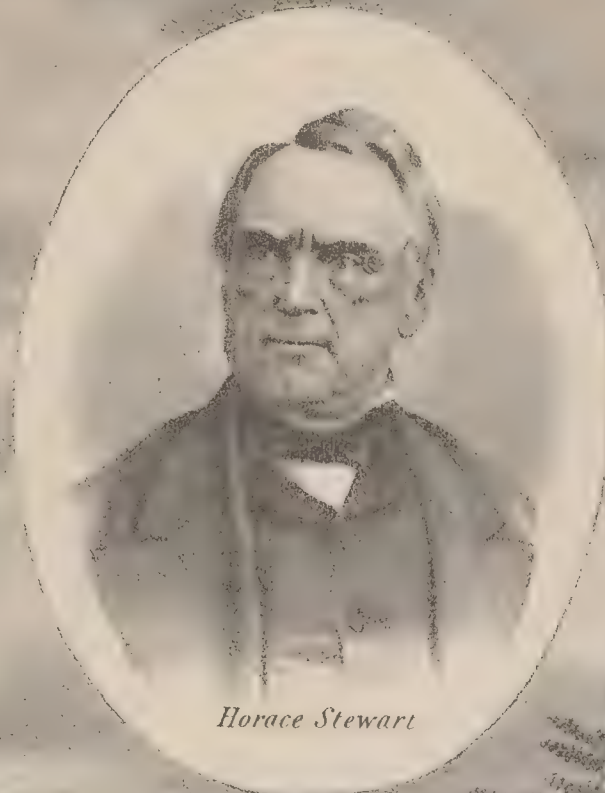








*Mrs. Horace Stewart*



*Horace Stewart*



RESIDENCE OF MR. H. STEWART . BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP. STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.





INTERIOR VIEW



THE BEEBE PLAIN ADVENT CAMP GROUNDS - INSTITUTED, 1874 - INCORPORATED, 1875.









MAP OF THE  
**UNITED STATES**  
OF AMERICA

PONY EXPRESS MAIL & TELEGRAPH ROUTE  
Table of Distances

St. Joseph	0	0
Fort Kearney	262	282
Fort Laramie	358	641
Fort Bridger	401	1,042
Salt Lake	47	1,159
Hay Valley	256	1,415





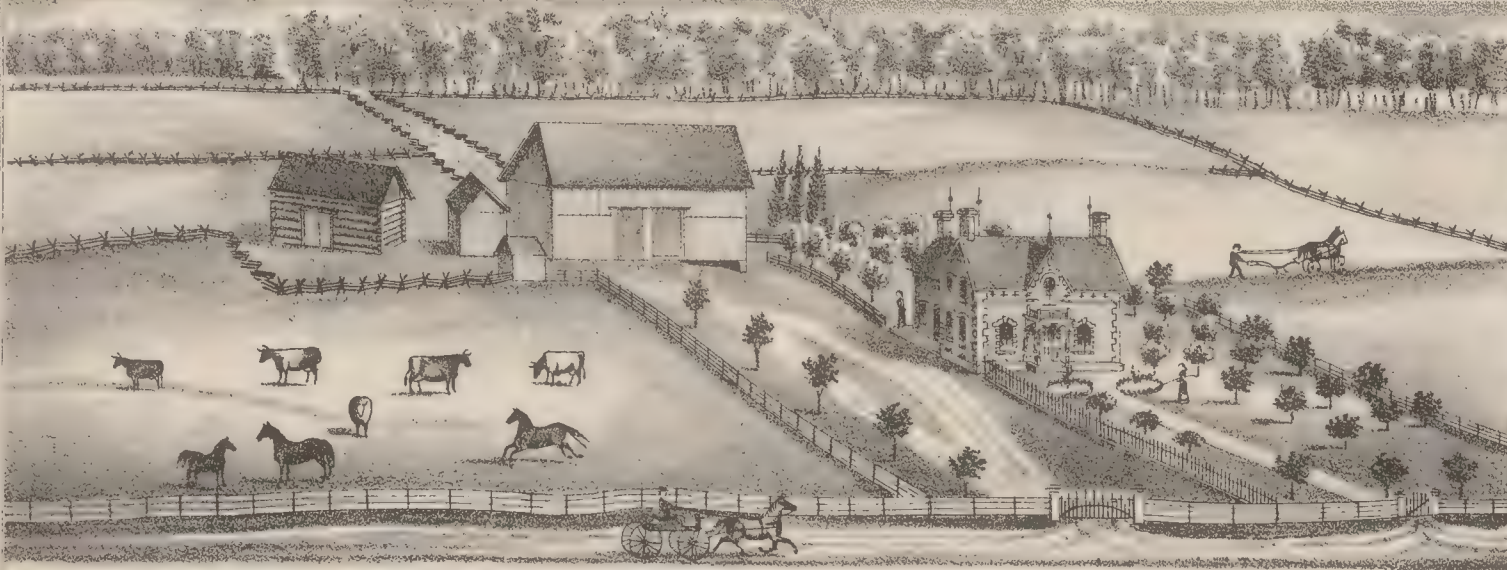
**R. B. CLEMENT'S** BLUE SPRING FARM-3 MILES EAST OF WALKERTON, BRUCE CO. ONT



**CHESLEY MILLS, RAMAGE & VEITCH PROP<sup>RS</sup> CHESLEY, BRUCE CO.**



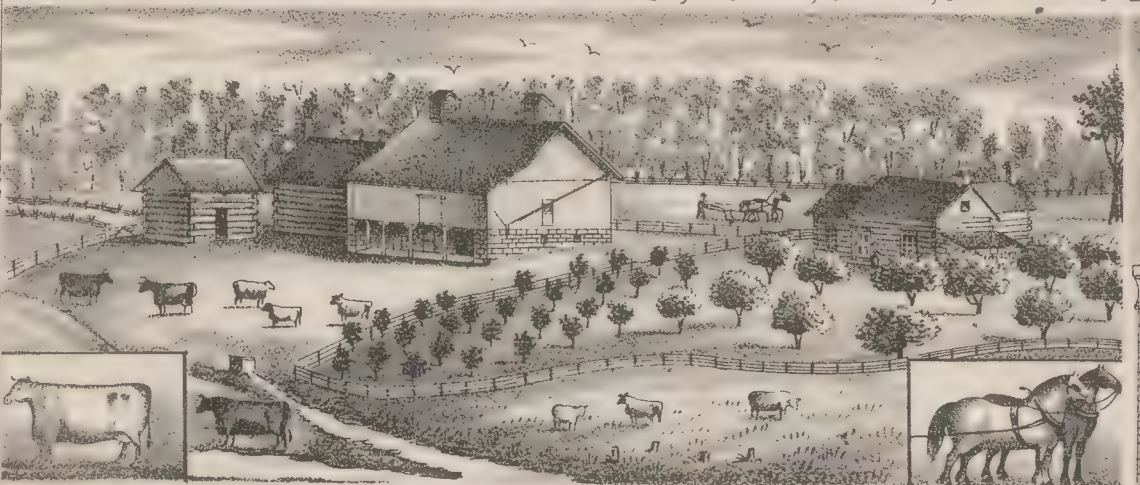
**FOUNDRY OF WILLIAM ELLIOT, CHESLEY, ONT.**  
MANUFACTURER OF ELLIOT'S DIRECT ACTION MILLSTONE GEAR AND SMUT MILLS.



**HOME OF JOHN WARD, CON 12, LOT 30, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO.**



**RES. OF WILL<sup>M</sup> C. FURSMAN, CON 2, LOT 24, BENTINCK TP. GREY CO.**



**RES. OF GEO. LEASK, CON 15, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE COUNTY.**

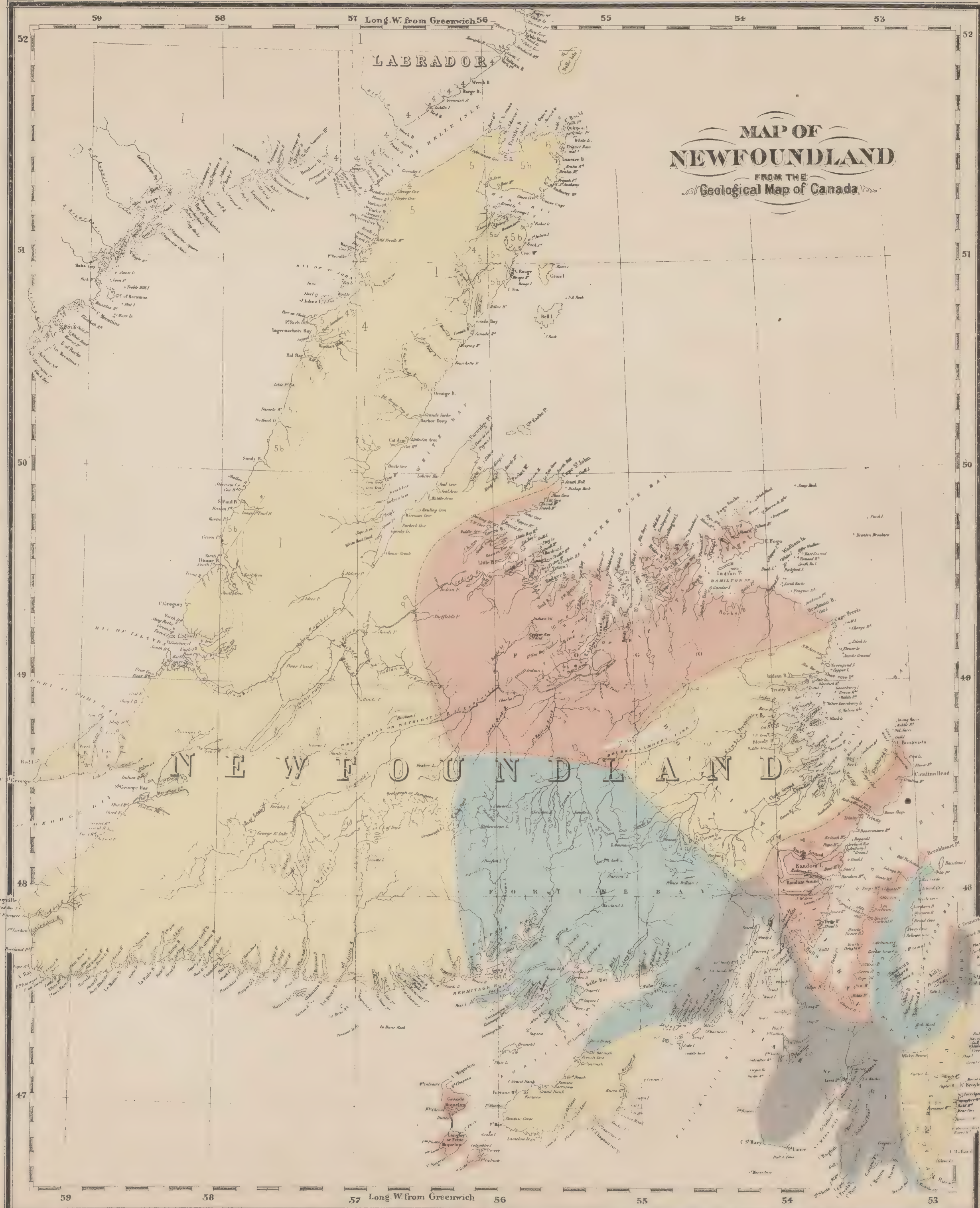


**RES. OF JNO. KING, CON 10, LOT 13, CULROSS TP, BRUCE COUNTY. ONT**



**RUBY & HILKER. GENERAL STORE. PORT ELGIN, ONT**

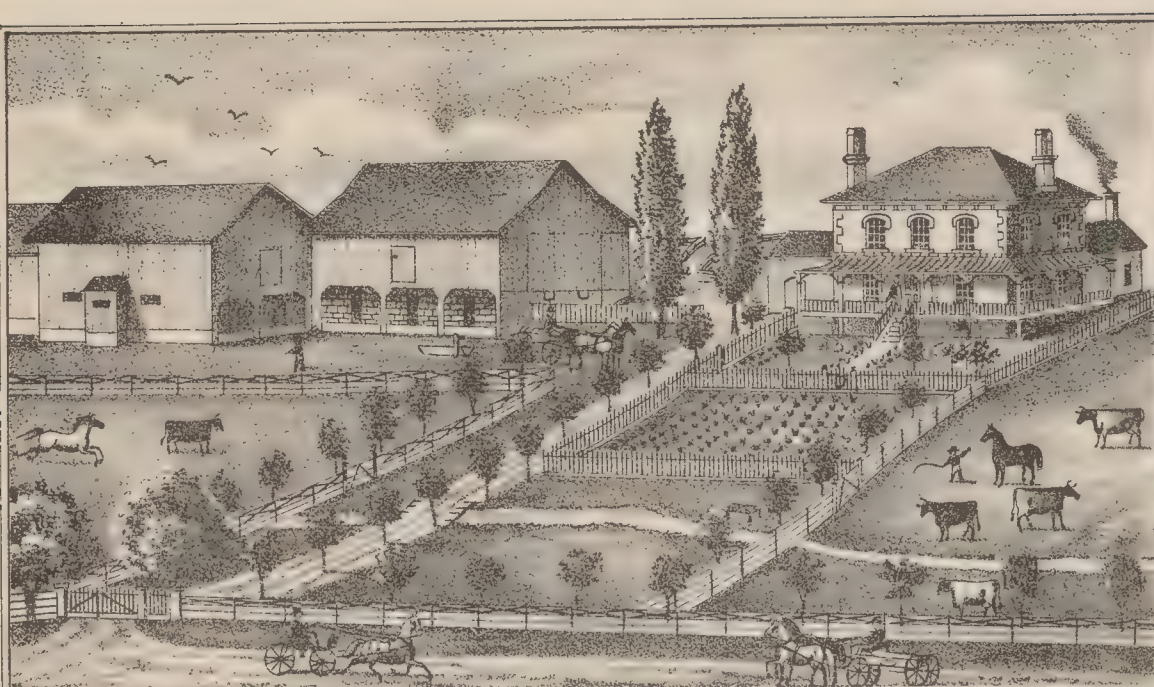




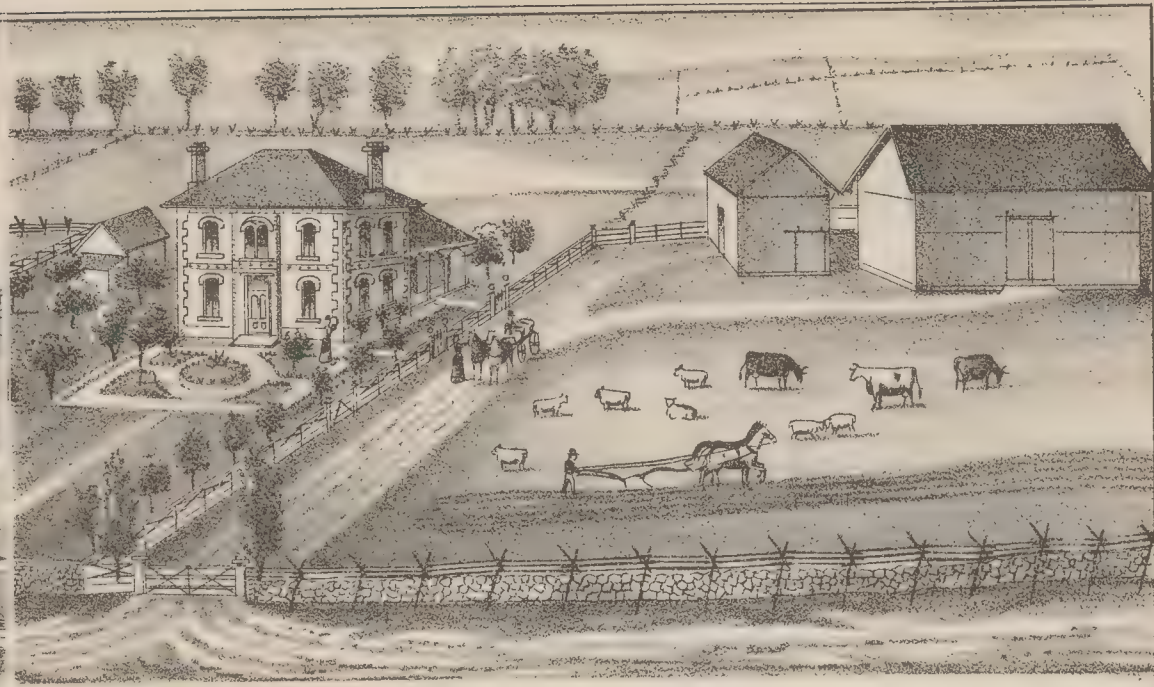








RES. OF **WM ESPLAN**, CON 4, LOT 5, ARRAN TP BRUCE CO. ONT.



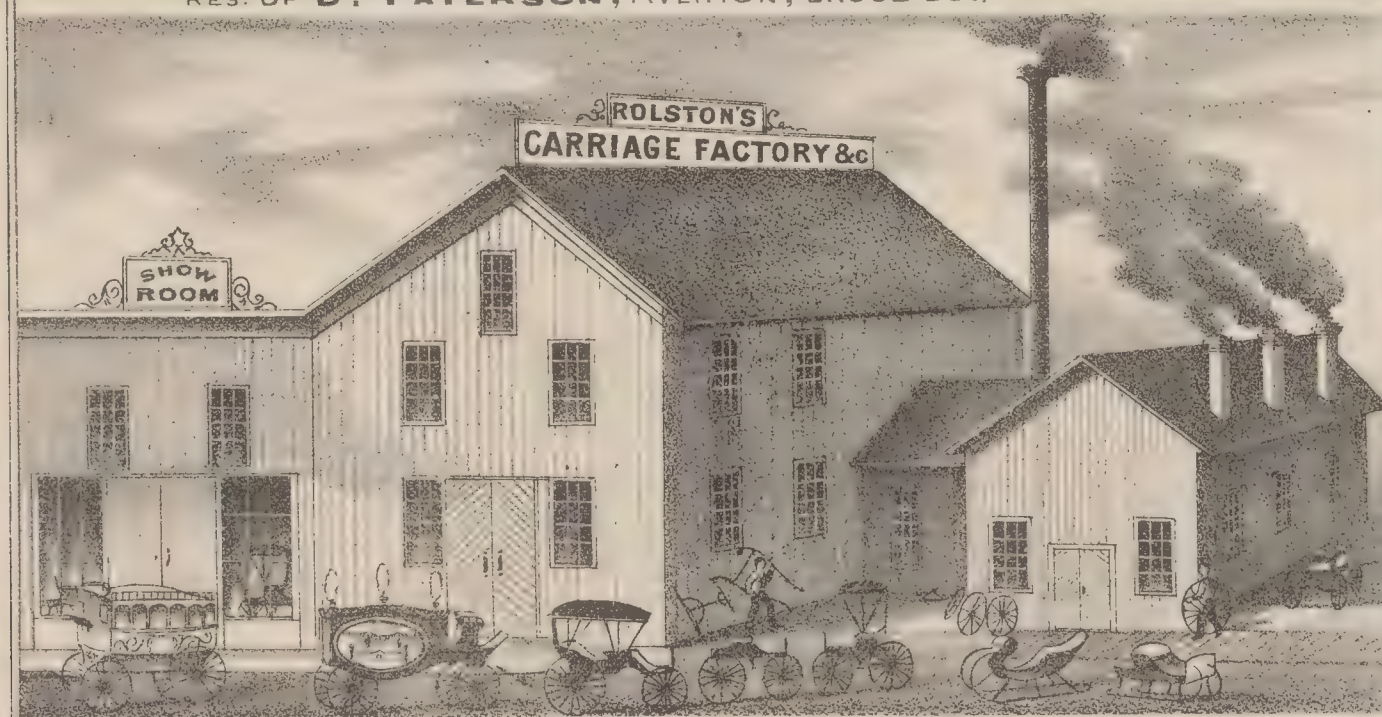
RES. OF **WM GRANGE**, CON 1, LOT 11, ARRAN TP BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF **DR PATERSON**, TIVERTON, BRUCE CO. ONT.



COMMERCIAL HOTEL, **E. SALTERS**, PROP. MILD MAY, ONT.

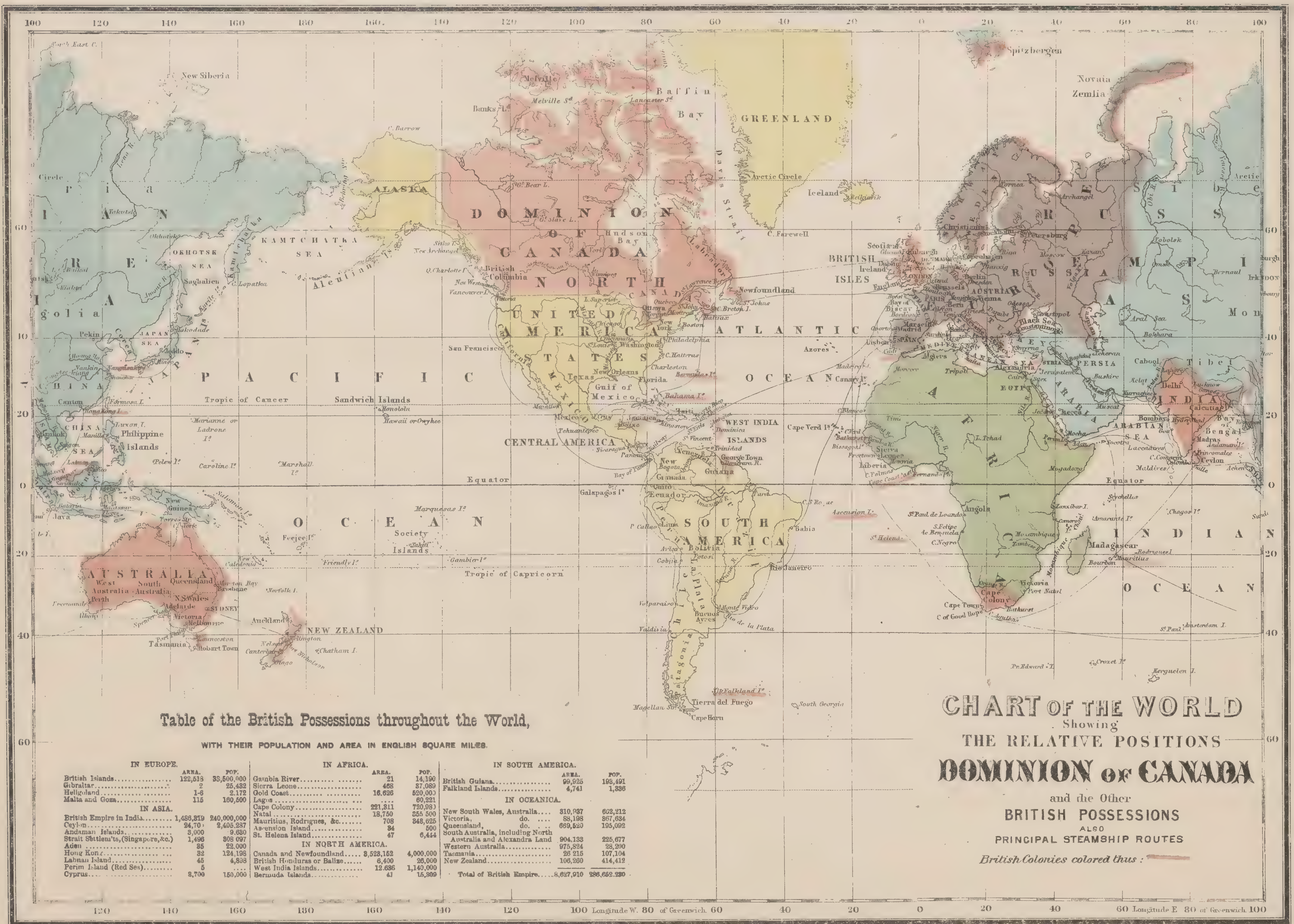


CARRIAGE WORKS AND RESIDENCE OF **JOHN ROLSTON**, WALKERTON, ONT.

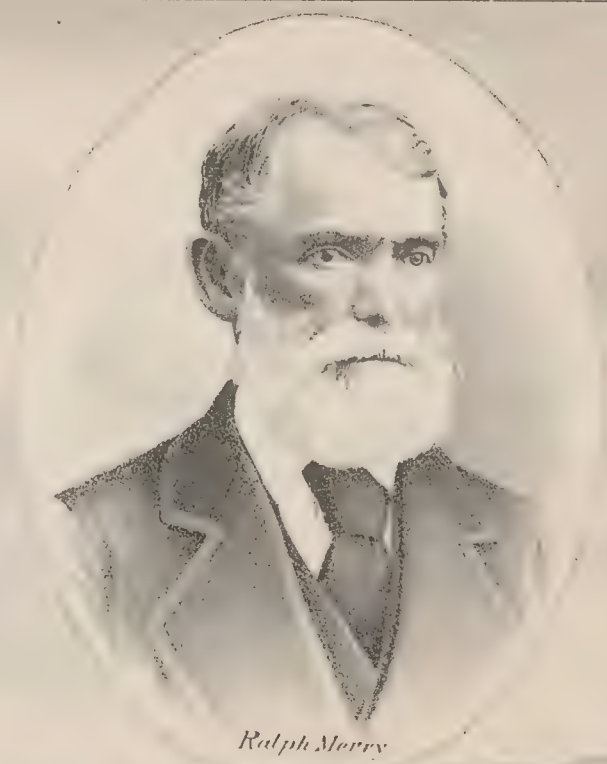


MILLS AND RESIDENCE OF **ANDREW MCLEAN**, CON 14, LOTS 18, 20 & 21, CULROSS TP BRUCE CO. ONT.  
FARM CONTAINING 300 ACRES









THE RESIDENCE OF **RALPH MERRY ESQ.**, MAGOG, ON LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.





Mrs. O. H. Martin.



Osen H. Martin

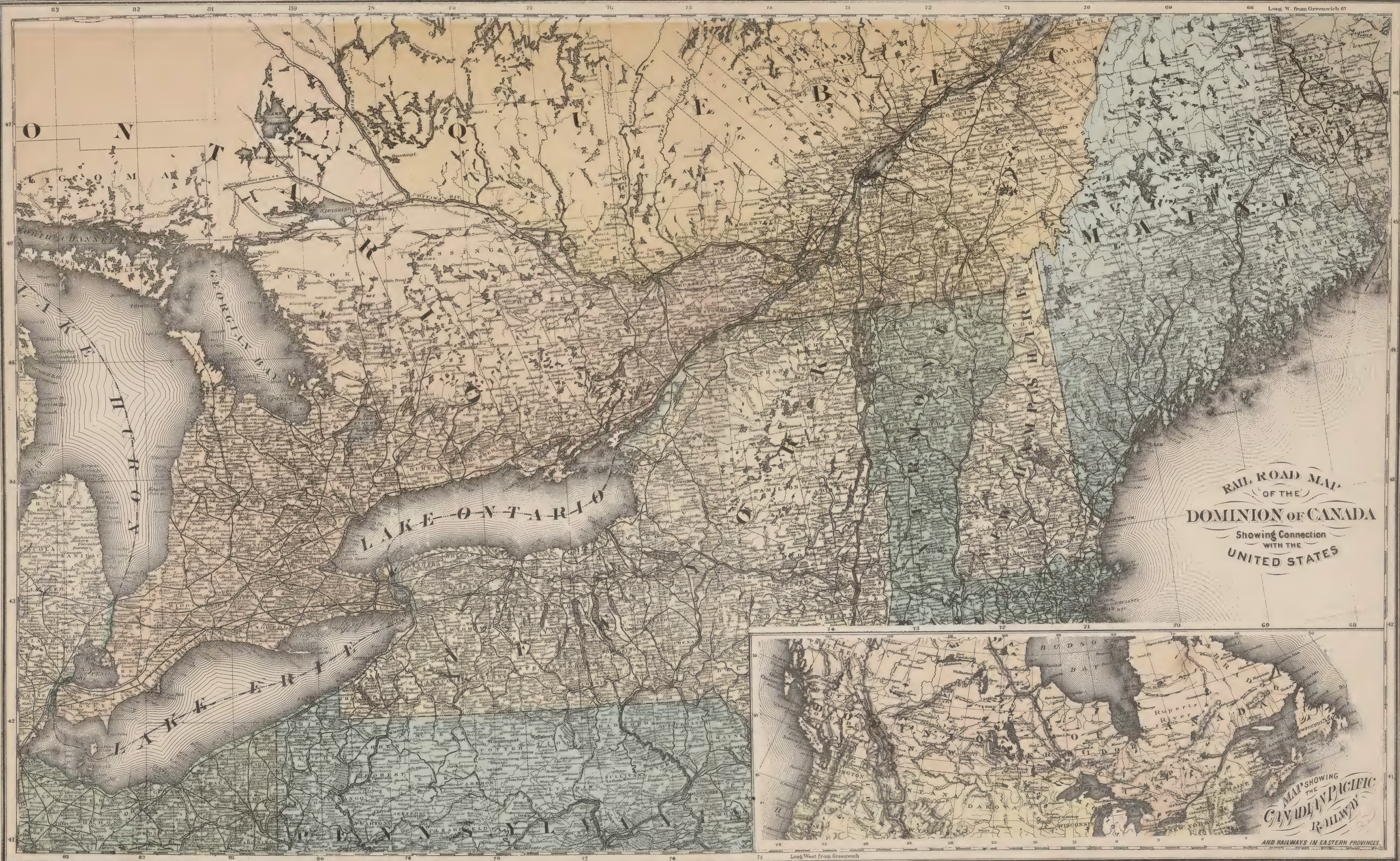


THE RESIDENCE OF O. H. MARTIN ESQ. BARNSTON TP. STANSTEAD CO. QUEBEC.

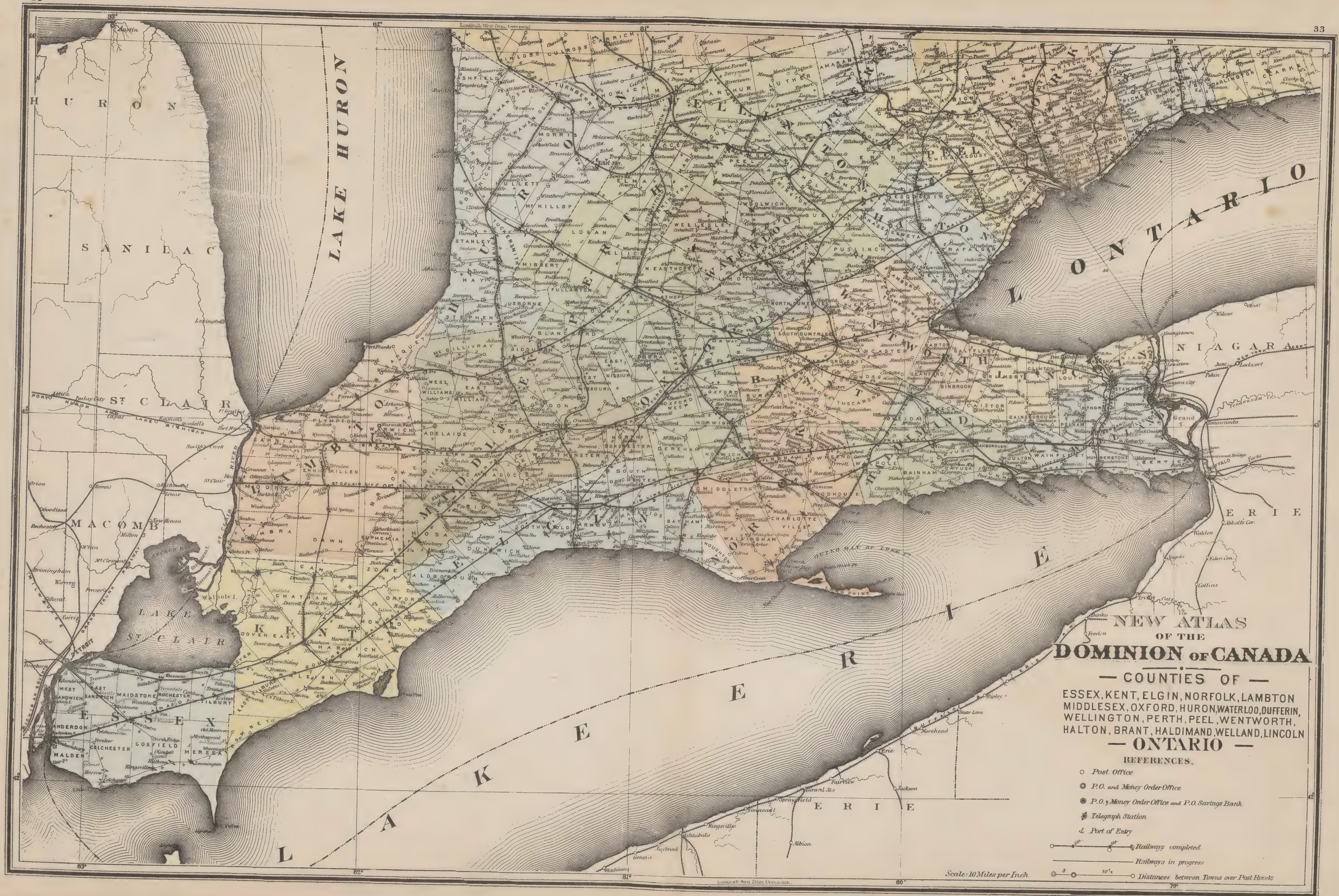
















THE RESIDENCE & BANK OF J. C. BAKER ESQ, STANBRIDGE EAST, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE





THE RES. OF T. D. WHITCHER ESQ., M. D., BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP., QUE.



THE RES. OF J. H. IVES, ESQ., NEAR STANSTEAD PLAINS, QUE.



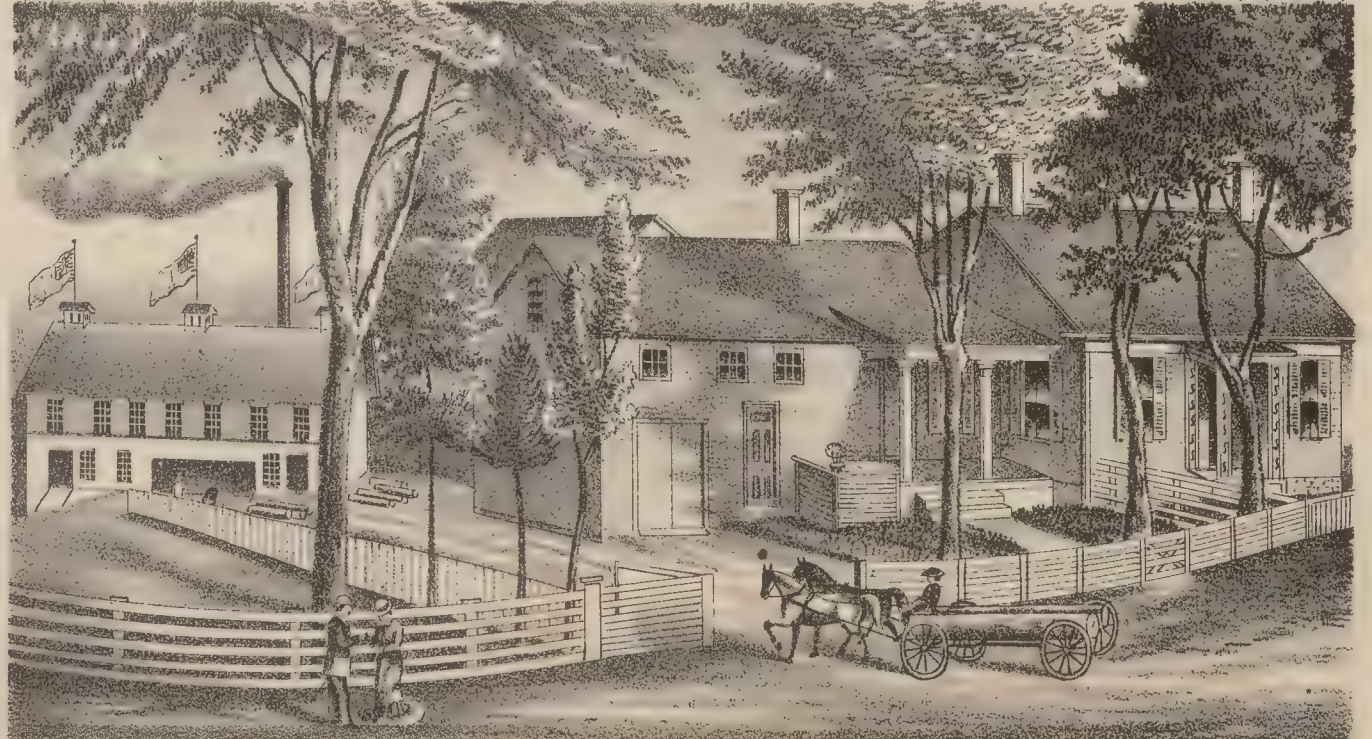
BEDFORD HOUSE, BEDFORD, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE. J. H. MARTIN PROP.



RESIDENCE AND STORES OF J. W. DEAN, PARISH ST THOMAS, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.



RES. OF J. D. JOHNSON, MAYOR OF ST THOMAS, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.



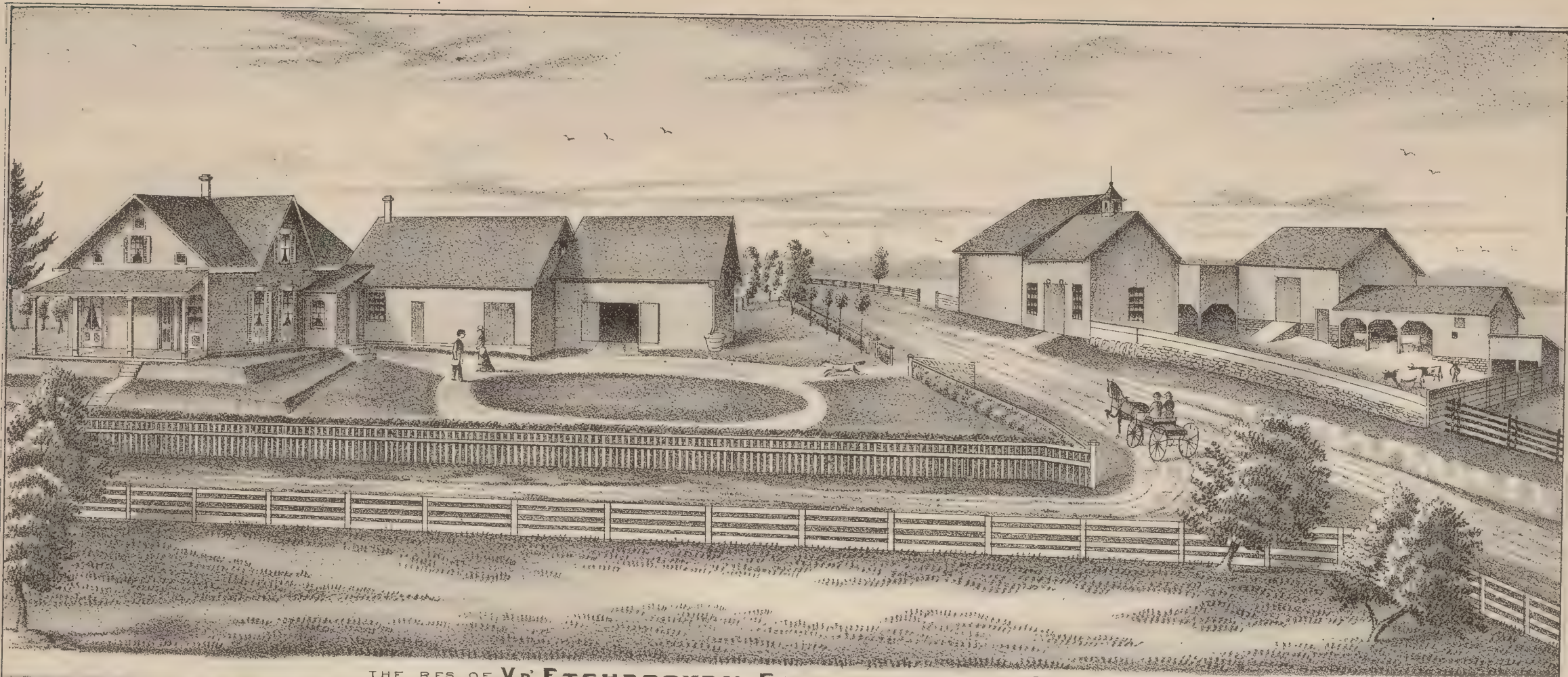
THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN B. F. FREGEAU, BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP., QUE.





NEW ATLAS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
— COUNTIES OF —  
BRUCE, GREY, SIMCOE, YORK,  
ONTARIO, VICTORIA, NORTHUMBERLAND  
DURHAM, PETERBOROUGH, HASTINGS,  
& DISTRICTS OF MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND,  
— ONTARIO —  
Scale 10 Miles per Inch.

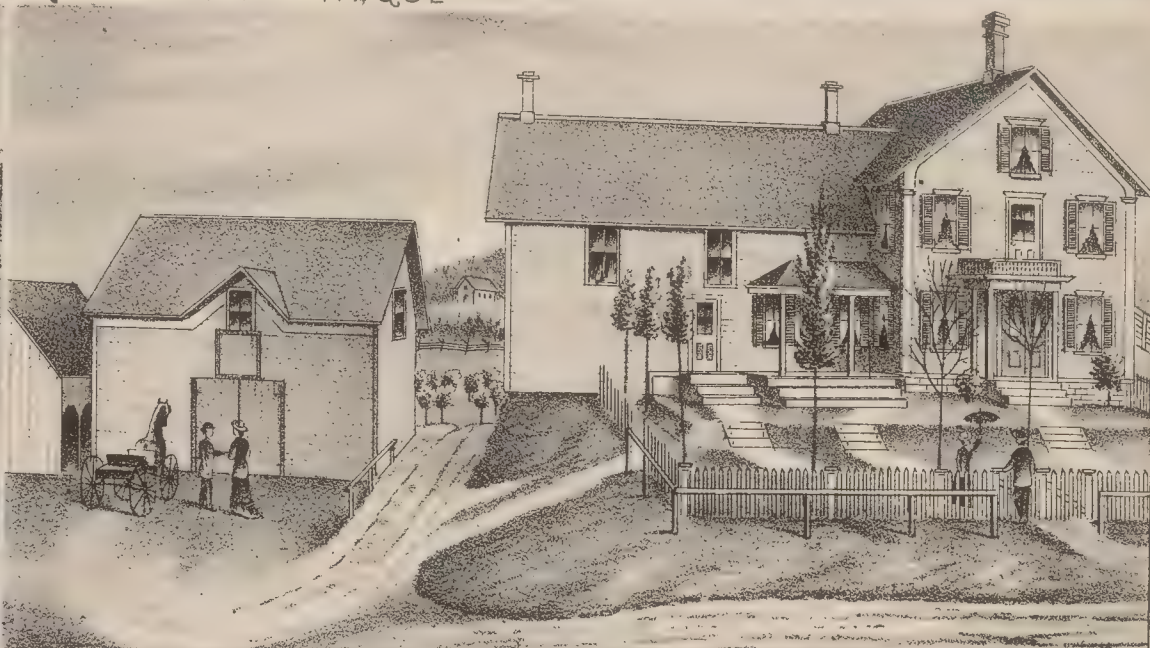




THE RES. OF V. D' ETCHEGOYEN ESQ. STANSTEAD TP., QUE.



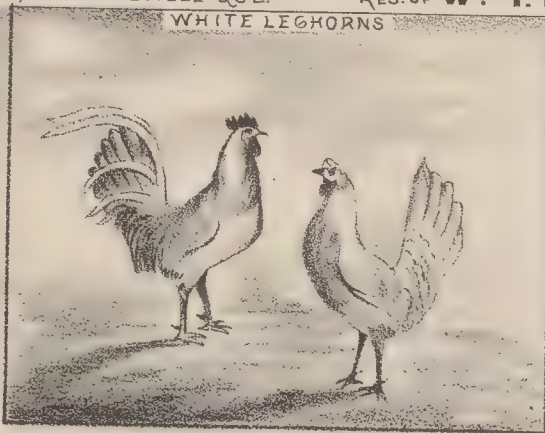
RES. OF WM MEAD PATTISON ESQ., COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, CLARENCEVILLE QUE.



RES. OF WM T. KNIGHT ESQ., SMITH'S MILLS, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



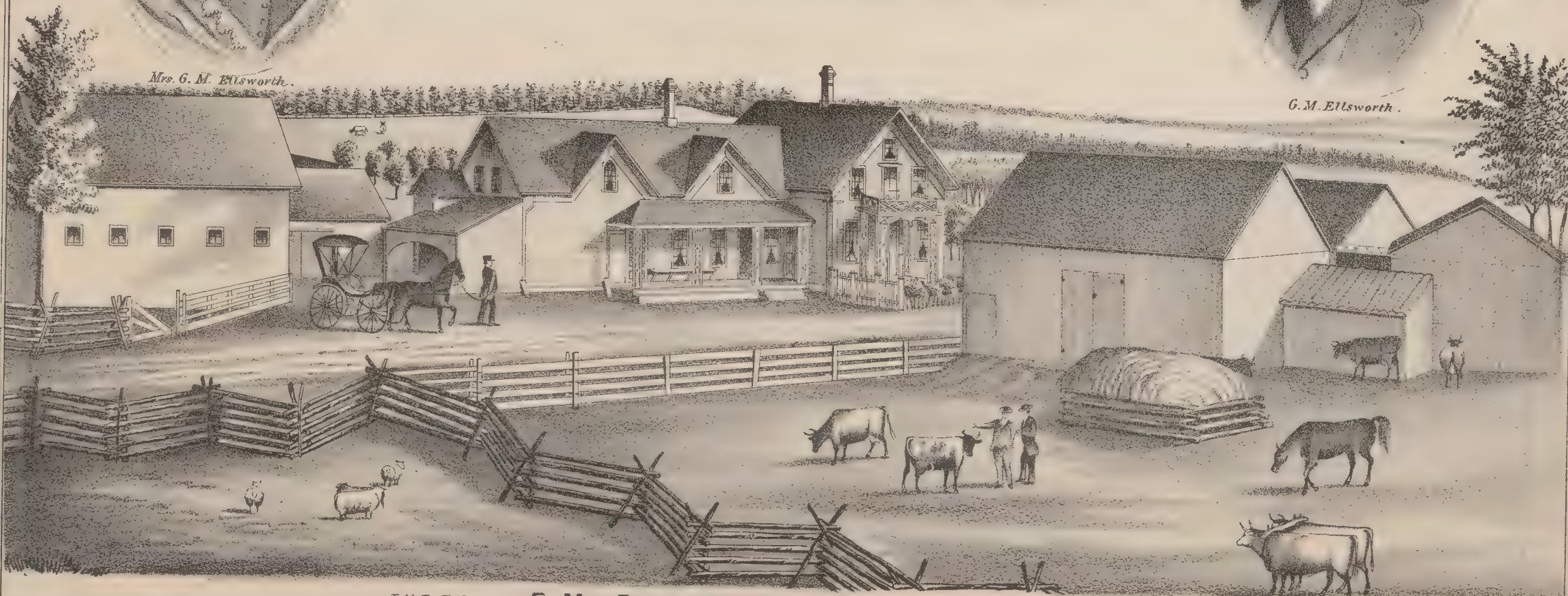
Mrs. G. M. Ellsworth.



WHITE LEGHORNS

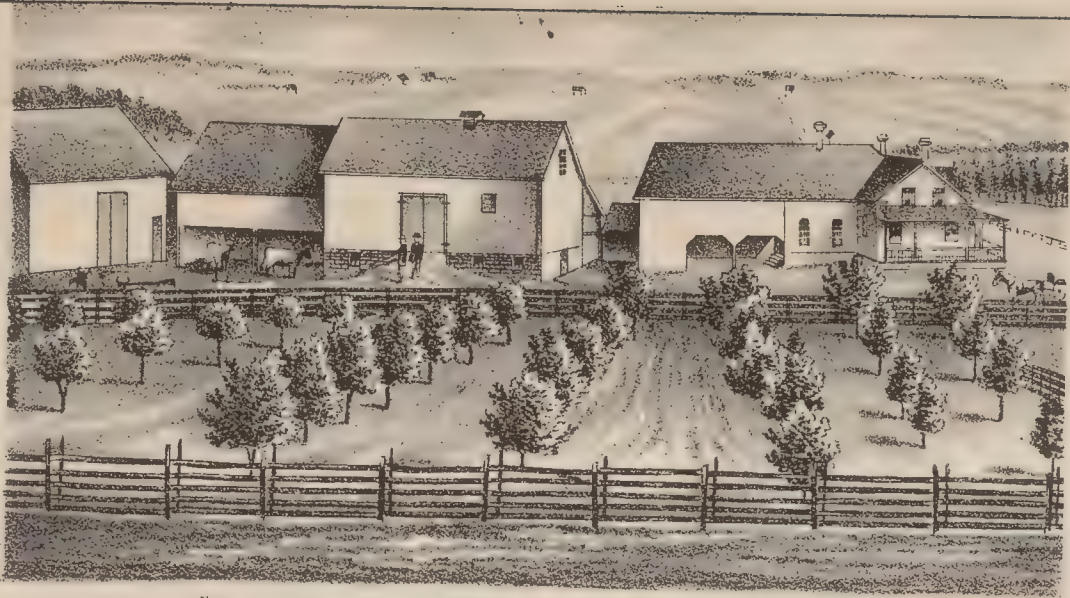


G. M. Ellsworth.

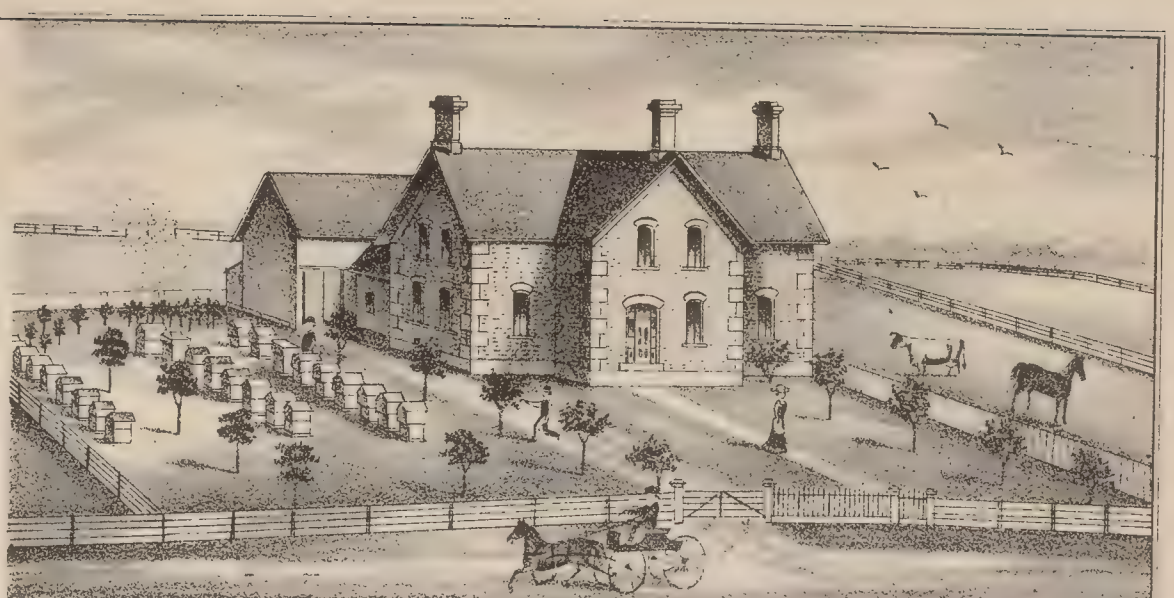


THE RES. OF G. M. ELLSWORTH ESQ., HATLEY TP., STANSTEAD CO., QUE.





RES. OF **CHARLES POWELL**, STANSTEAD TP., QUE.



RES. OF **GEORGE MAC LENNAN**, UNDERWOOD BRUCE TP., ONT.



RES. OF **STEPHEN FOSTER ESQ.**, ROCK ISLAND, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



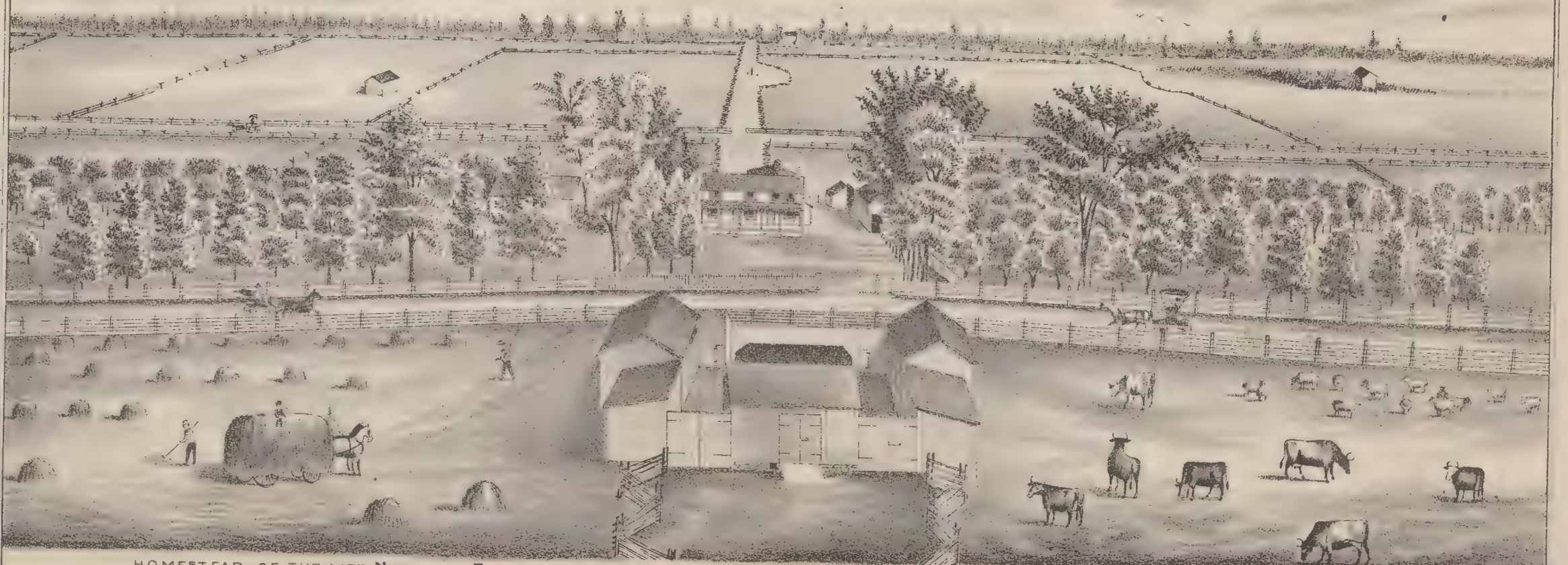
RES. OF **JAS. TOLTON** "BREEDER OF SHORT HORN CATTLE & COTSWOLD SHEEP" CON 2, LOT A, BRANT TP., ONT.



THE RES. OF **GALUSHA W. CLARK & SON** STANSTEAD TP., STANSTEAD CO., QUE.

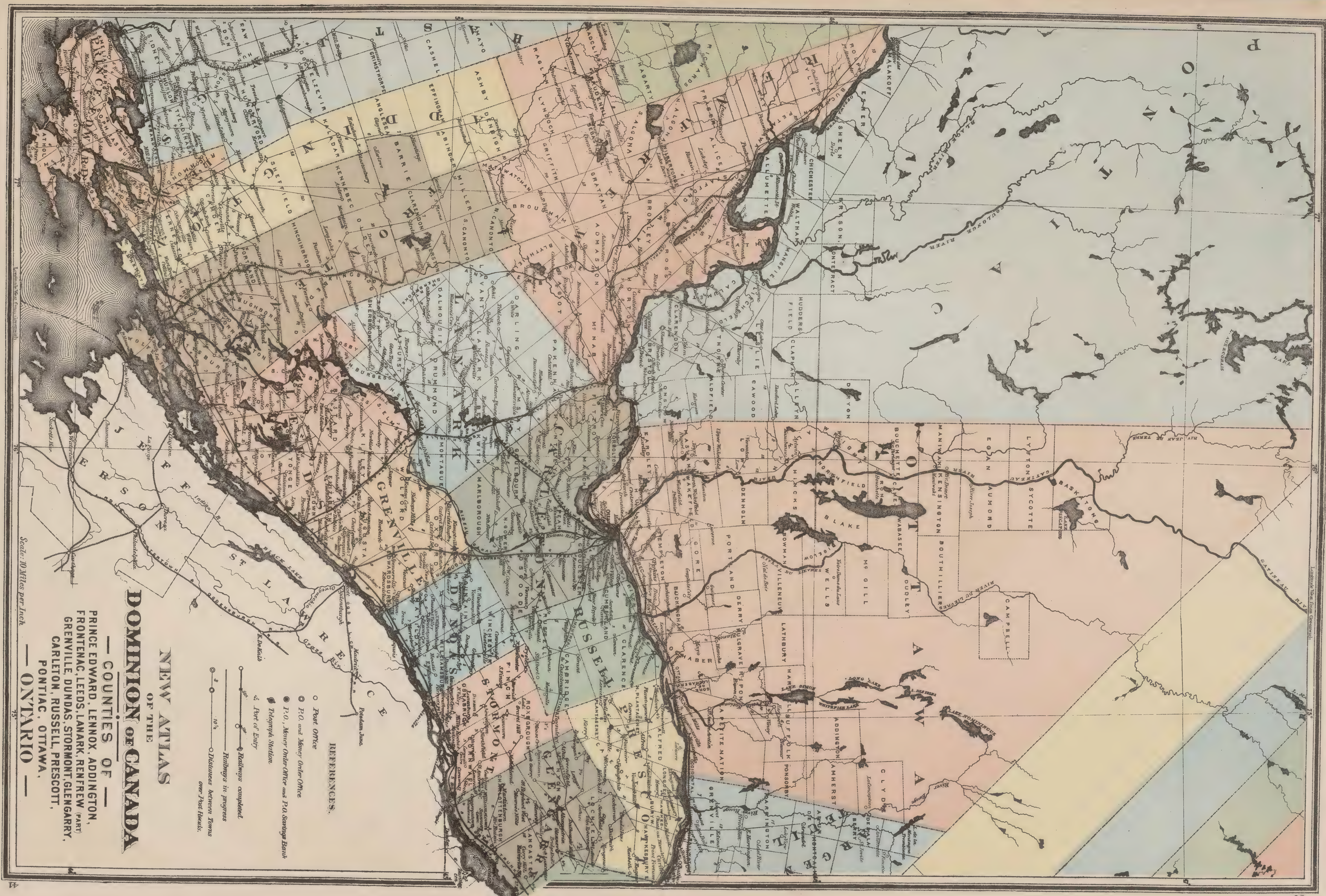


**G.W. CLARK'S** COTTON BATTING MANUFACTORY



HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE **NEWBURY EDY**, NOW THE RES. OF HIS SON **PETER H. EDY**, PARISH ST GEORGE, CLARENCEVILLE, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.





# DOMINION OF CANADA

## NEW ATLAS OF THE

### COUNTIES OF —

PRINCE EDWARD, LENNOX, ADDINGTON,  
FRONTENAC, LEEDS, LANARK, RENFREW (PART),  
GRENVILLE, DUNDAS, STORMONT, GLENGARRY,  
CARLETON, RUSSELL, PRESCOTT,  
PONTIAC, OTTAWA, —

Scale: 10 Miles per Inch

#### REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- ⦿ Telegraph Station
- ⚓ Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads





*David Gairdner,*  
(DECEASED)  
Late Cde. of Kincardine Tp.  
ONT.



*Charles Wickham*  
Kincardine Tp- ONT.



*William Hunt.*  
Arran Tp.- ONT.  
One of the first Municipal Council.



*Ira Fildford,*  
One of the 1<sup>st</sup> Settlers of Teeswater,  
ONT.



*John Douglass*  
Arran Tp- ONT.



*Luke Gardner*  
Arran Tp.- ONT.



*James Reekie,*  
(DECEASED)  
Settled in Kincardine Tp, 1854  
ONT.  
Formerly in British Navy.



*Yours Truly*  
*Thomas Beaman*  
Kincardine Tp. ONT.

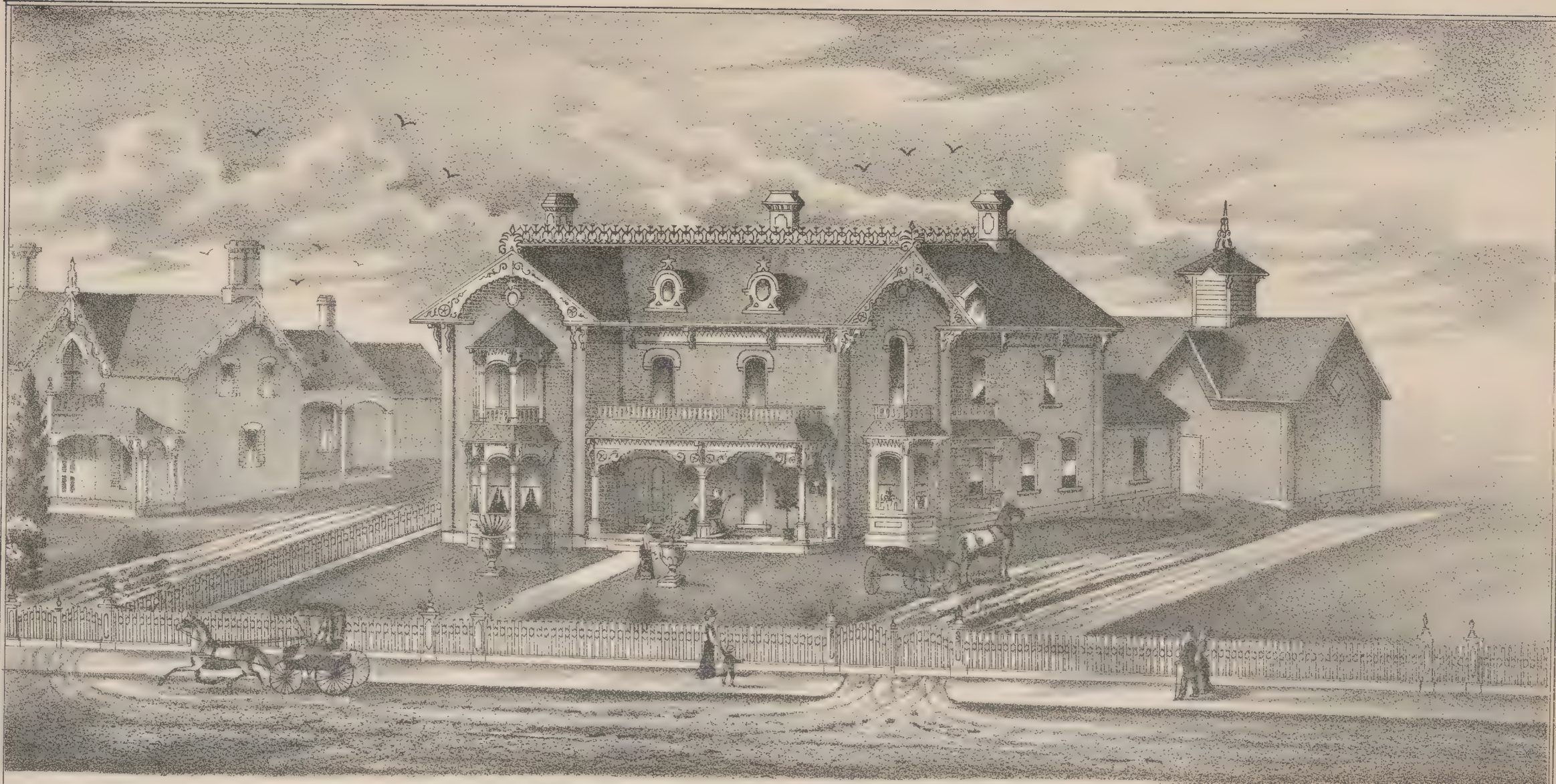


*Yours Truly*  
*John W. W. W.*  
Hanover, Ont.



*William Millar,*  
Ex Reeve of Kincardine Tp.  
ONT.

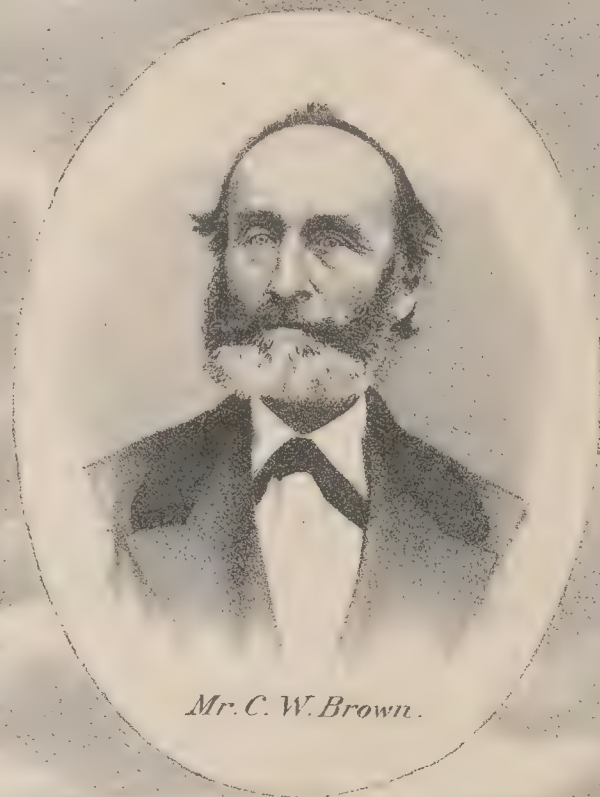




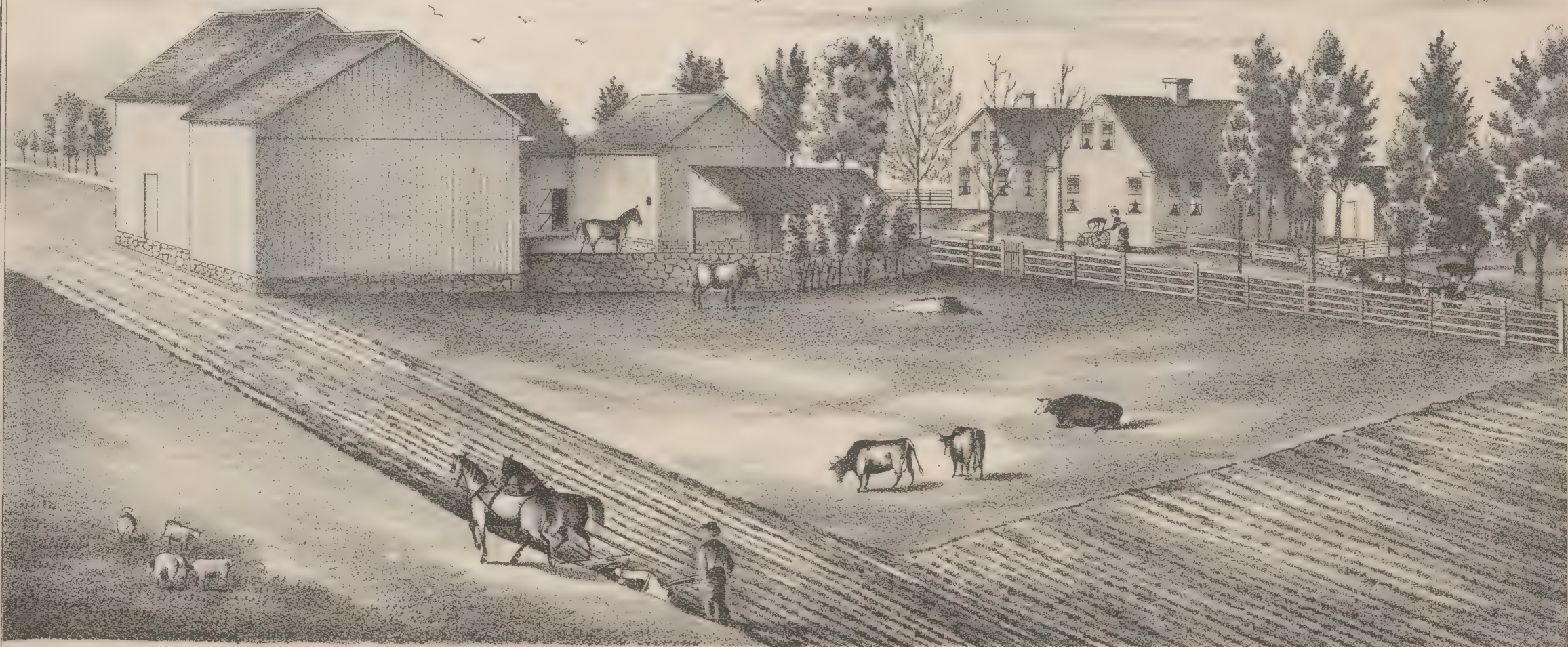
RES. OF CHAS, PEMBERTON, ESQ, KINCARDINE, ONT.



Mrs. C. W. Brown.

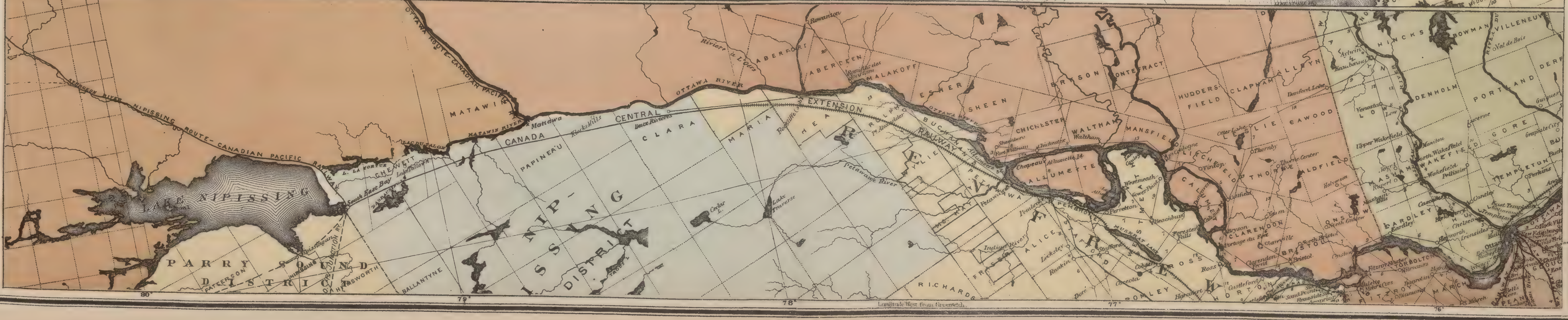


Mr. C. W. Brown.

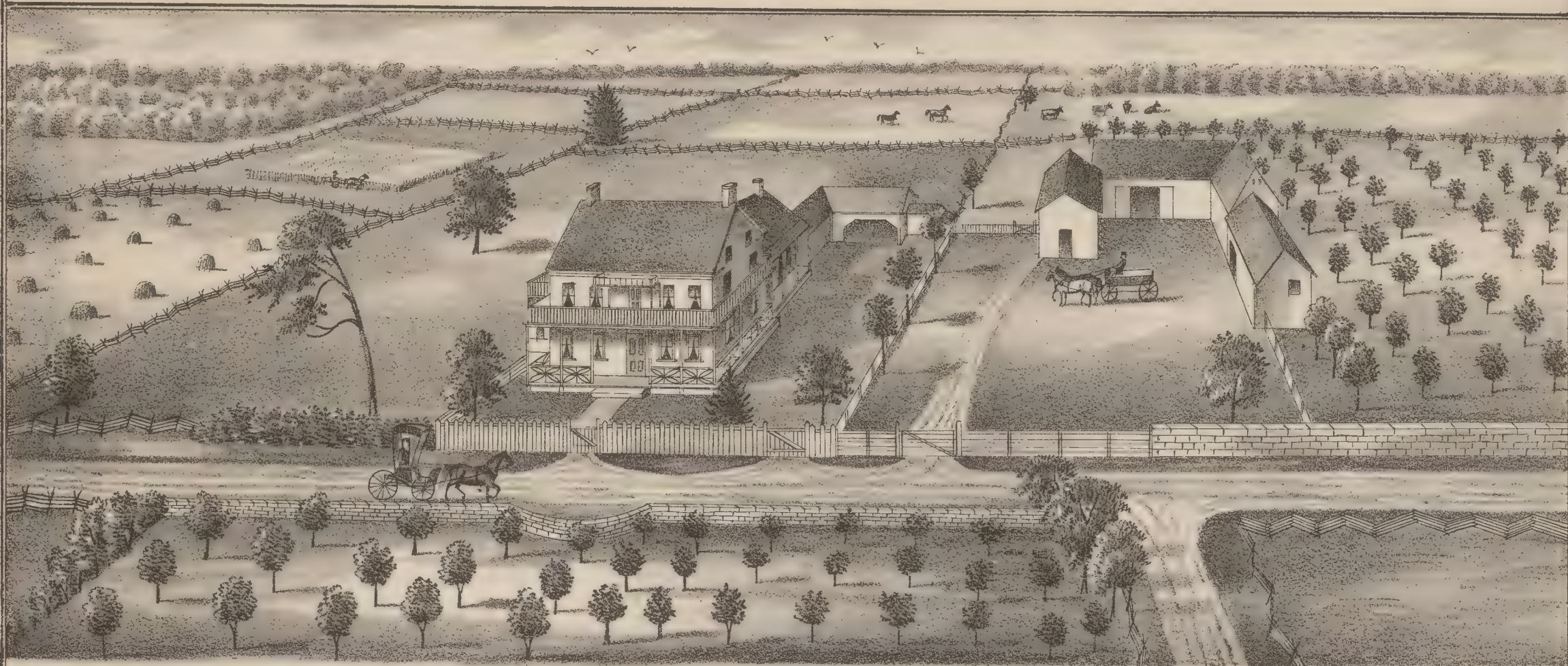


THE RES. OF C. W. BROWN ESQ, STANSTEAD TP, STANSTEAD CO, P. Q. CON 8, LOT 17.

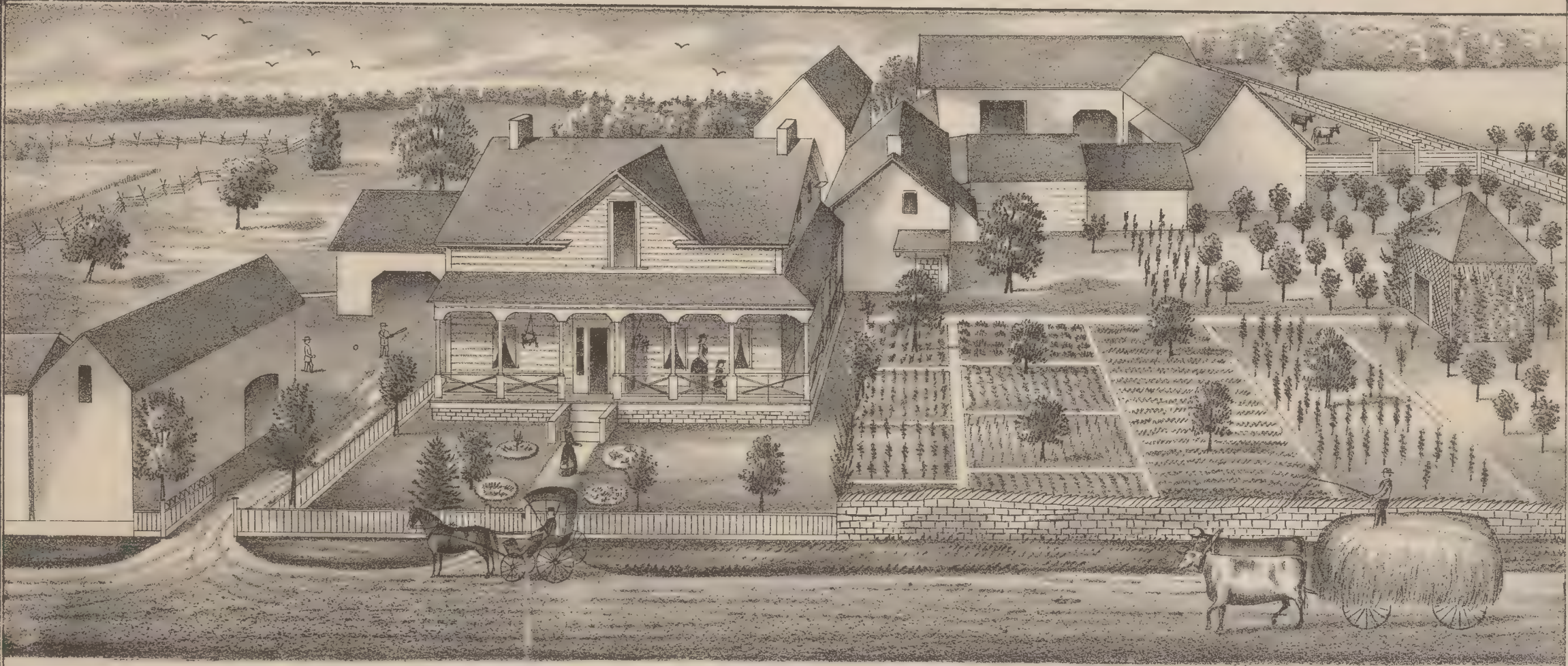








FARM RES. OF D.A. McPHERSON LANCASTER TP, GLENGARRY CO. ONT.

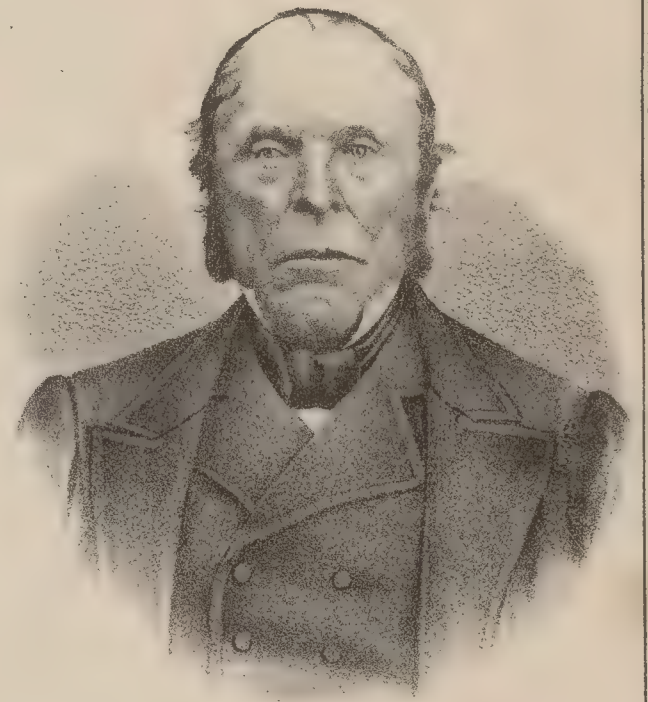


FARM RES OF BENJAMIN CLARK CON. 5, LOT 8, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP, GLENGARRY CO. ONT.





*I. R. Ault, J.P.*  
*Reeve of Osnabruk*  
*Aultsville, Stormont Co.*



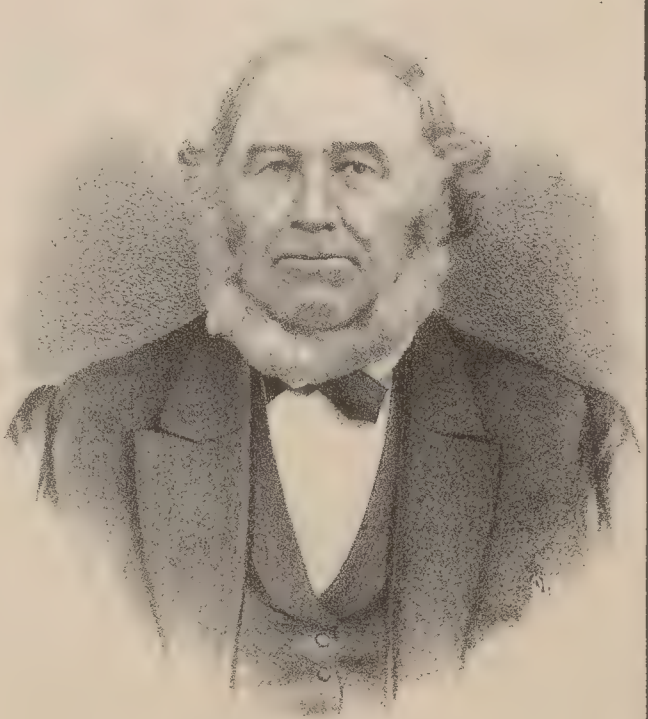
*Joseph Hyndman*  
*Ex-Reeve of Mountain T.P.,*  
*Dundas Co.*



*John R. Wood*  
*Osnabruk, Stormont Co.*

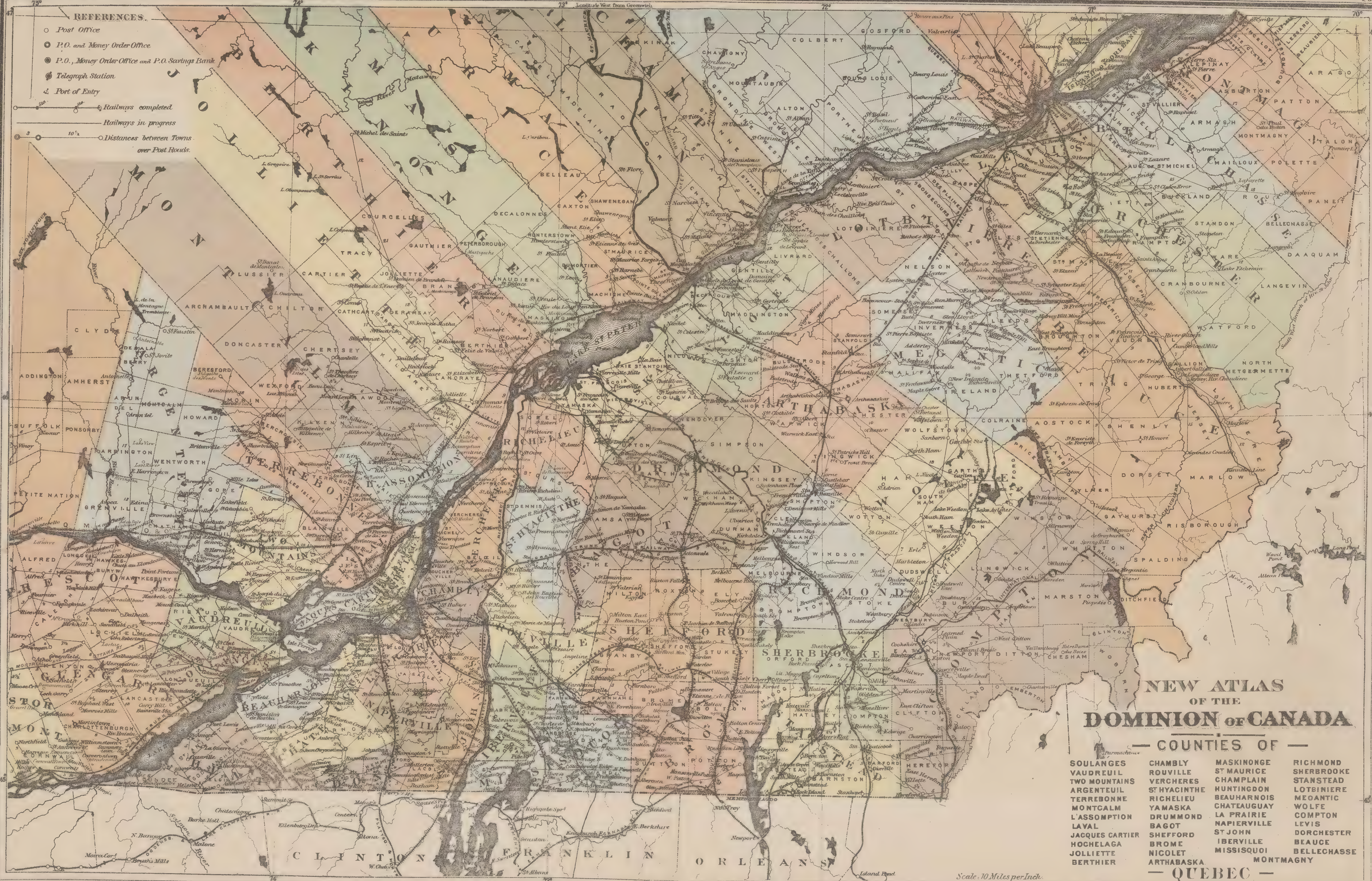


*Andrew Hodge*  
*(deceased) Cornwall.*



*William Binions*  
*(deceased)*  
*Matilda T.P., Dundas Co.*





REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- ⊠ Telegraph Station
- ⚓ Port of Entry

— Railways completed —  
— Railways in progress —  
— Distances between Towns over Post Roads —

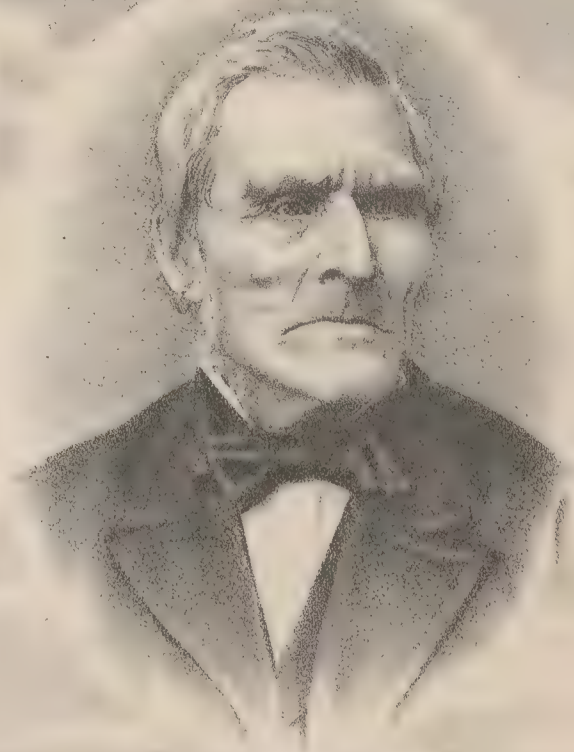
NEW ATLAS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
— COUNTIES OF —  
SOULANGES  
VAUDREUIL  
TWO MOUNTAINS  
ARGENTEUIL  
TERREBONNE  
MONTCALM  
L'ASSOMPTION  
LAVAL  
JACQUES CARTIER  
HOCHELAGA  
JOLLIETTE  
BERTHIER  
CHAMBLY  
ROUVILLE  
VERCHERES  
ST HYACINTHE  
RICHELIEU  
YAMASKA  
DRUMMOND  
BAGOT  
SHEFFORD  
BROME  
NICOLET  
ARTHBASKA  
MASKINONGE  
ST MAURICE  
CHAMPLAIN  
HUNTINGDON  
BEAUFORT  
CHATEAUGUAY  
LA PRAIRIE  
NAPIERVILLE  
ST JOHN  
IBERVILLE  
MISSISSQUI  
MONTMAGNY  
RICHMOND  
SHERBROOKE  
STANSTEAD  
LOTEBRIERE  
MEGANTIC  
WOLFE  
COMPTON  
LEVIS  
DORCHESTER  
BEAUCHE  
BELLECHASSE

Scale: 10 Miles per Inch.

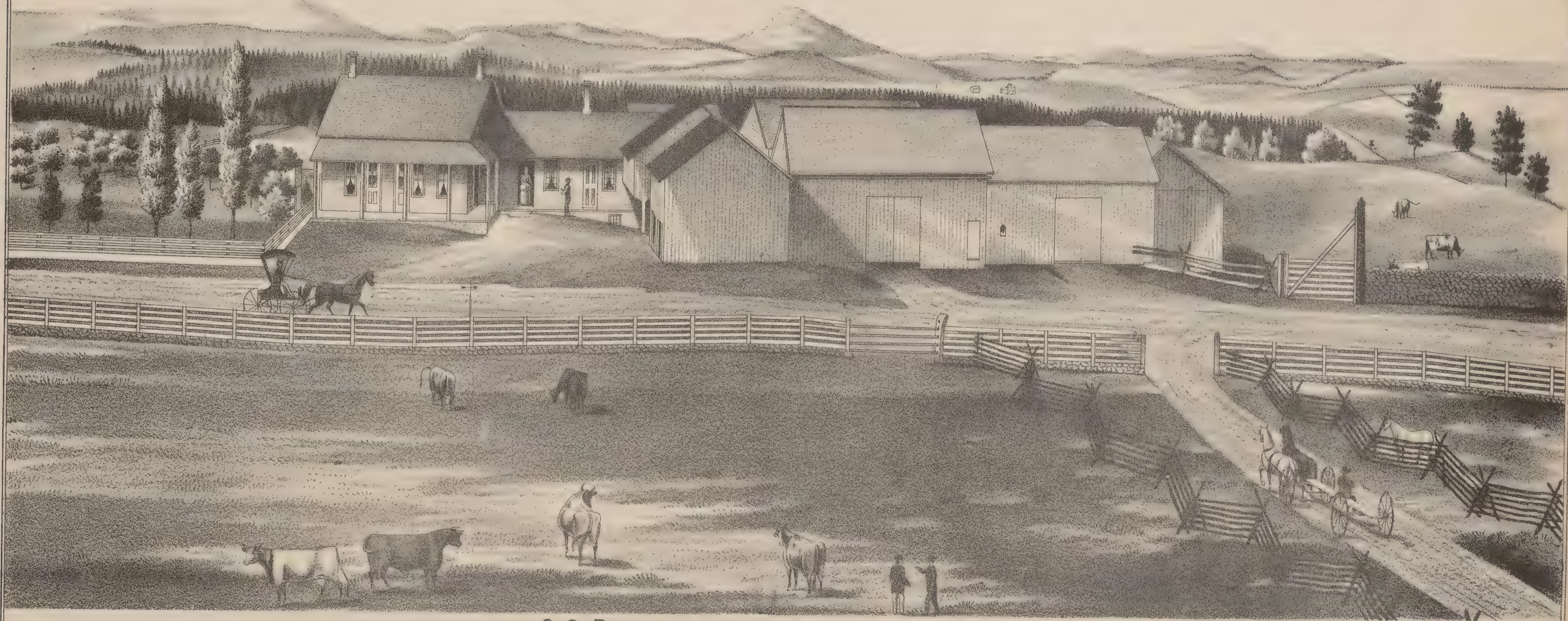




*Mrs. O. G. Brown.*



*Mr. O. G. Brown.*



THE RESIDENCE OF O. G. BROWN, STANSTEAD TP, STANSTEAD CO, PQ, CON 8, LOT 18





*John Little,*  
(DECEASED)  
*One of the first Settlers of Brant Tp.*  
ONT.



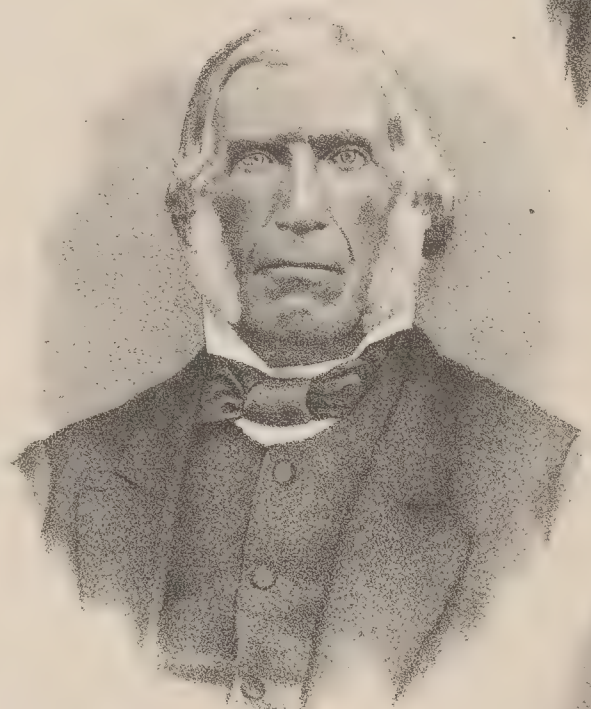
*A. S. Elliot,*  
*Chesley — ONT.*



*Duncan Kerr,*  
*of*  
*Brant Tp, ONT.*



*Thomas Todd,*  
*One of the first Settlers in*  
*Brant Tp, ONT.*



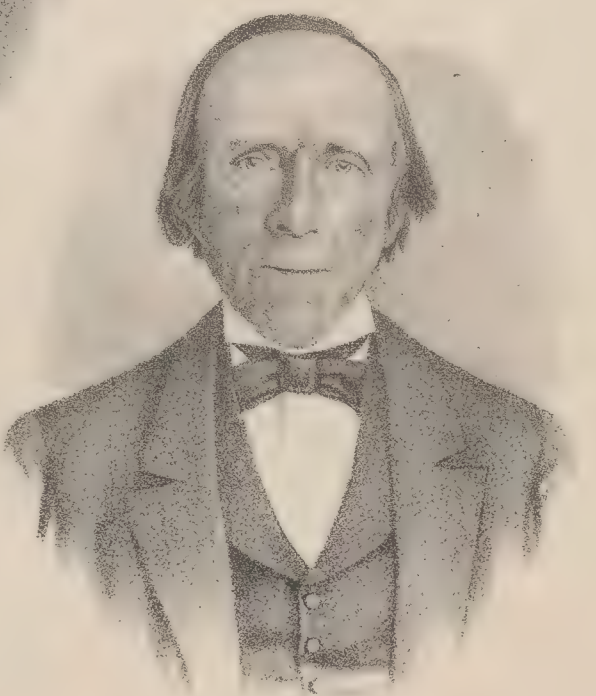
*William Johnston*  
*or "King Johnston"*  
*1st Settler in Brant Tp,*  
ONT.



*William Millar, J.P.*  
*of Kincardine Tp.*  
ONT.



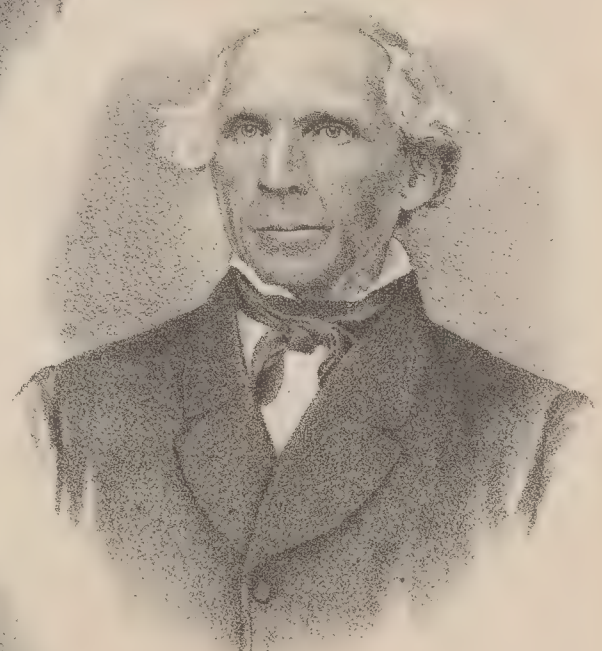
*Christian Hassenjager.*  
*2nd Settler in Hanover*  
ONT.



*Richard Guinn*  
DECEASED  
*One of the 1st Settlers of Brant Tp,*  
ONT.

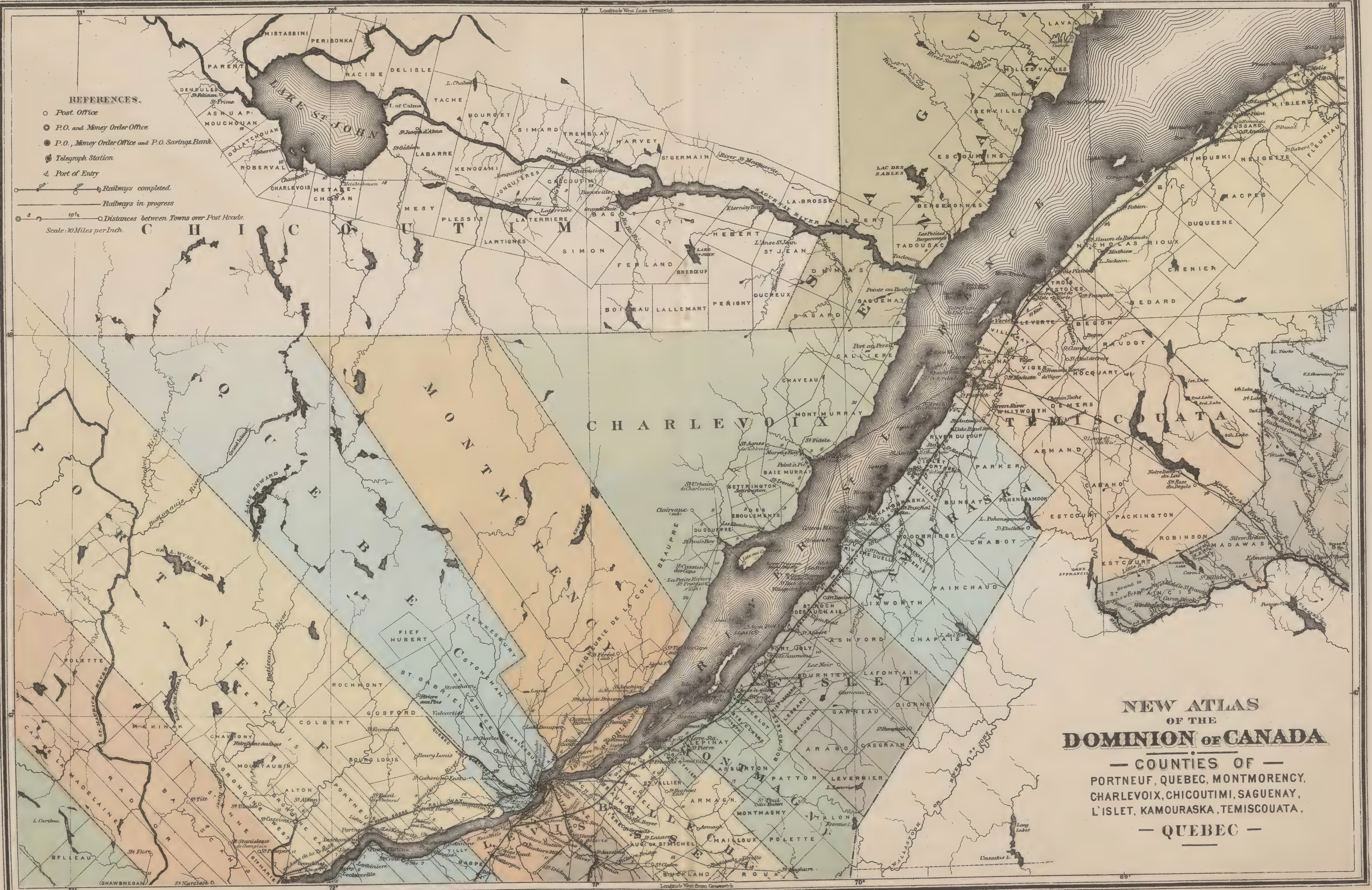


*John Grainger,*  
BRANT TP, ONT.

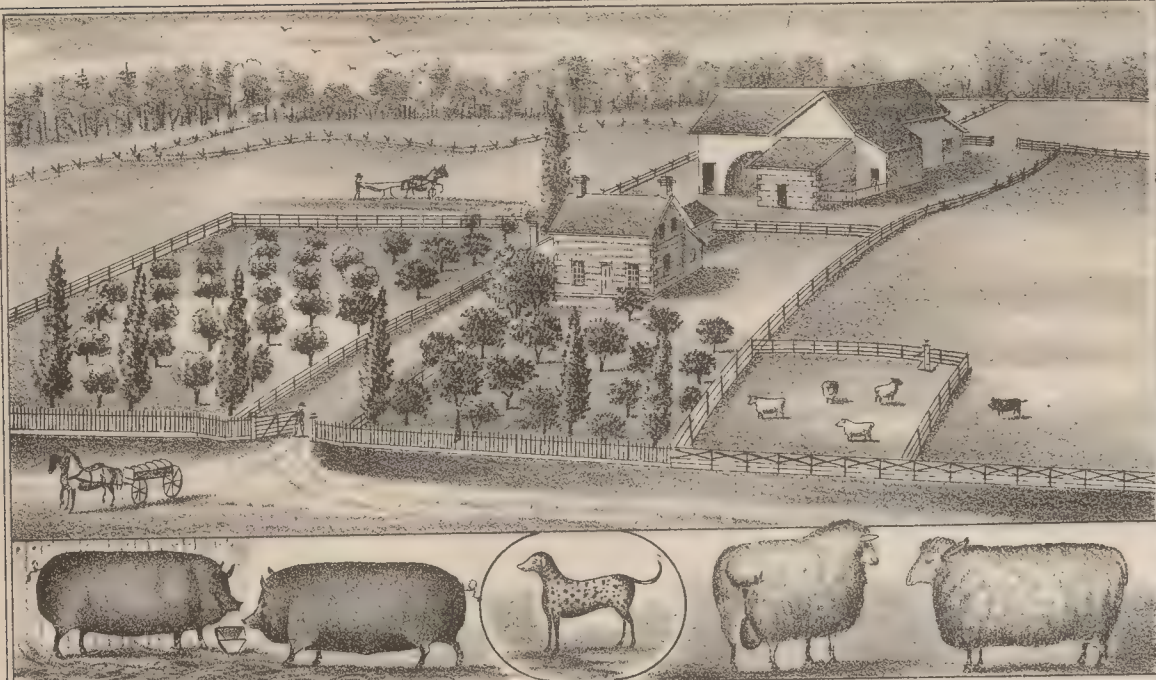


*Andrew Bingham,*  
*Pioneer of Carrick Tp,*  
ONT.





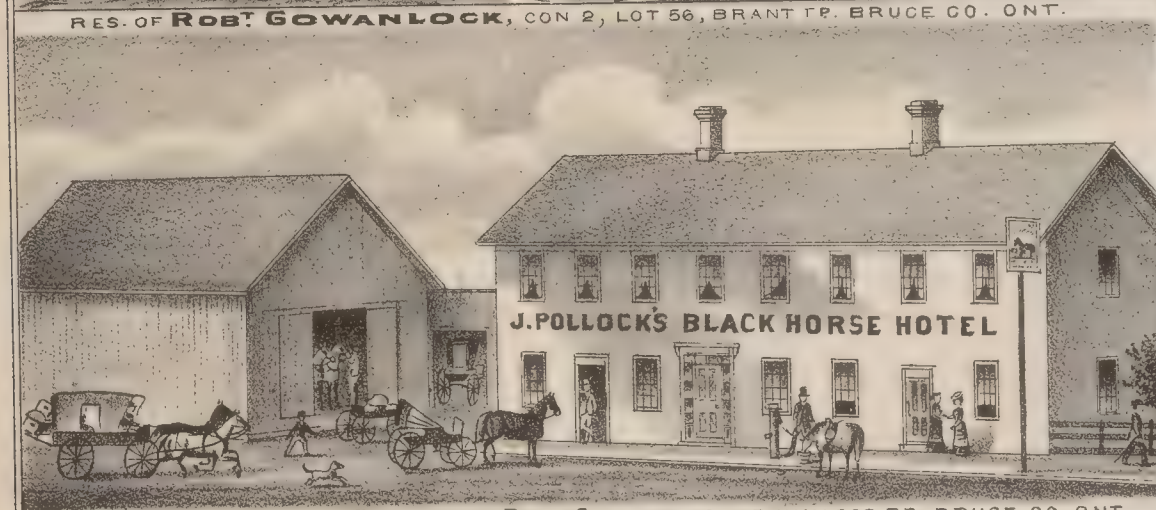




RES. OF **ROBT. GOWANLOCK**, CON 2, LOT 56, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



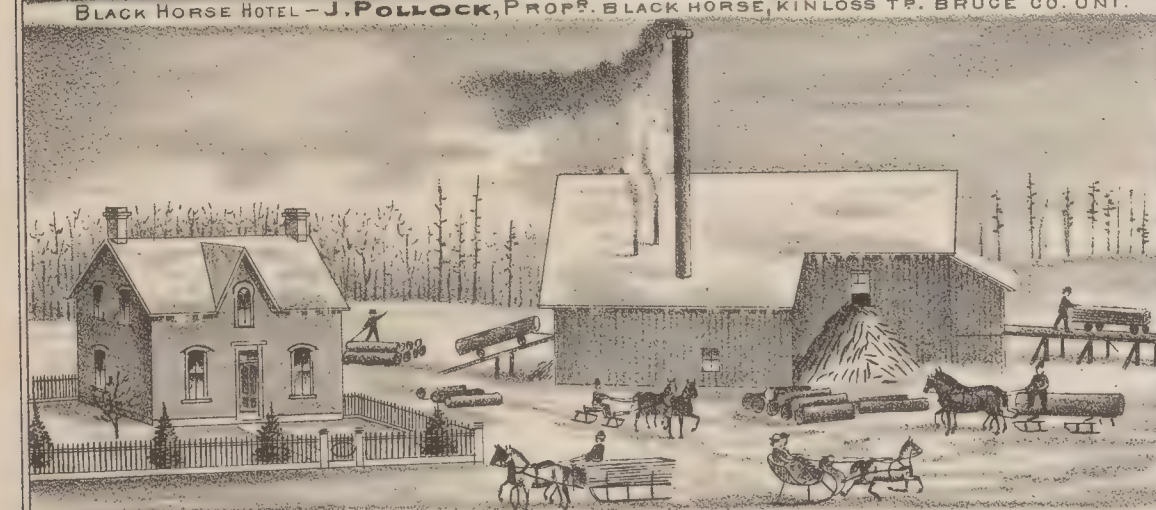
RES. OF **P. S. M. LAREN**, CON 1, LOT 1, BRUCE TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



BLACK HORSE HOTEL - **J. POLLOCK**, PROP. BLACK HORSE, KINLOSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF **GEORGE BROCKIE** CON. A, LOT 44, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. AND MILL OF **SIMON CORRIGAN**, CON 11, LOT 11, KINLOSS, BRUCE CO. ONT.



**COPELAND'S HOTEL**, LUCKNOW, ONT. - THE ONLY FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN TOWN. PROPERTY FOR SALE.

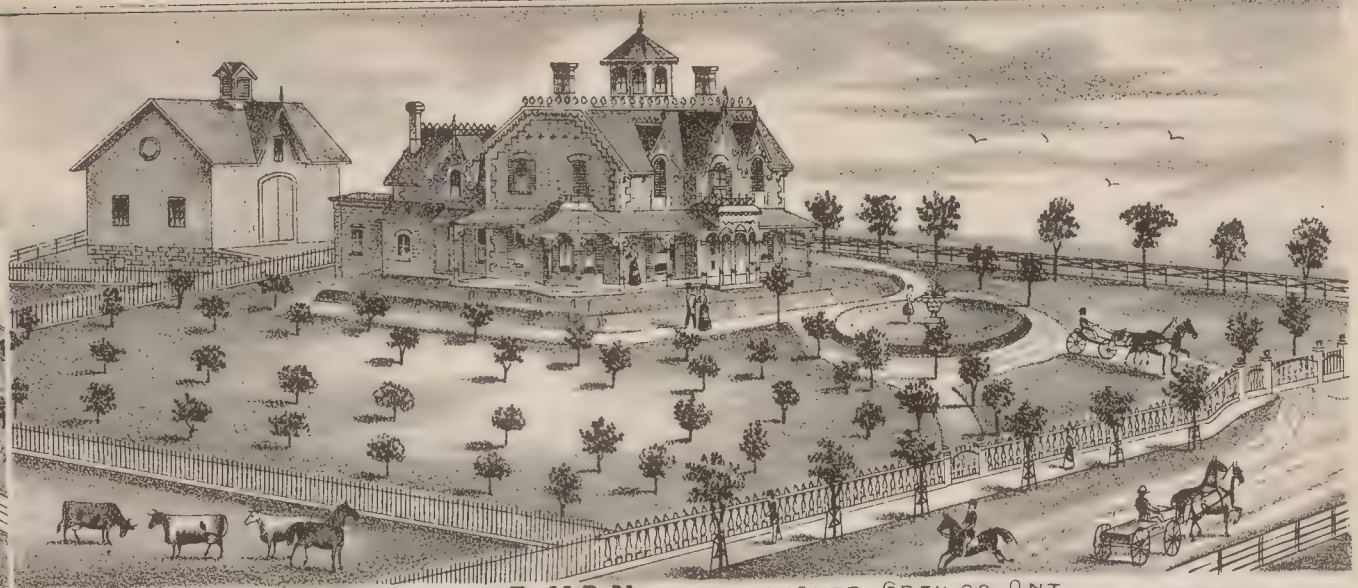


RESIDENCE OF **JAMES FLEMING ESQ**, CON. 5, LOT 9, DERBY TP, GREY CO, ONT.





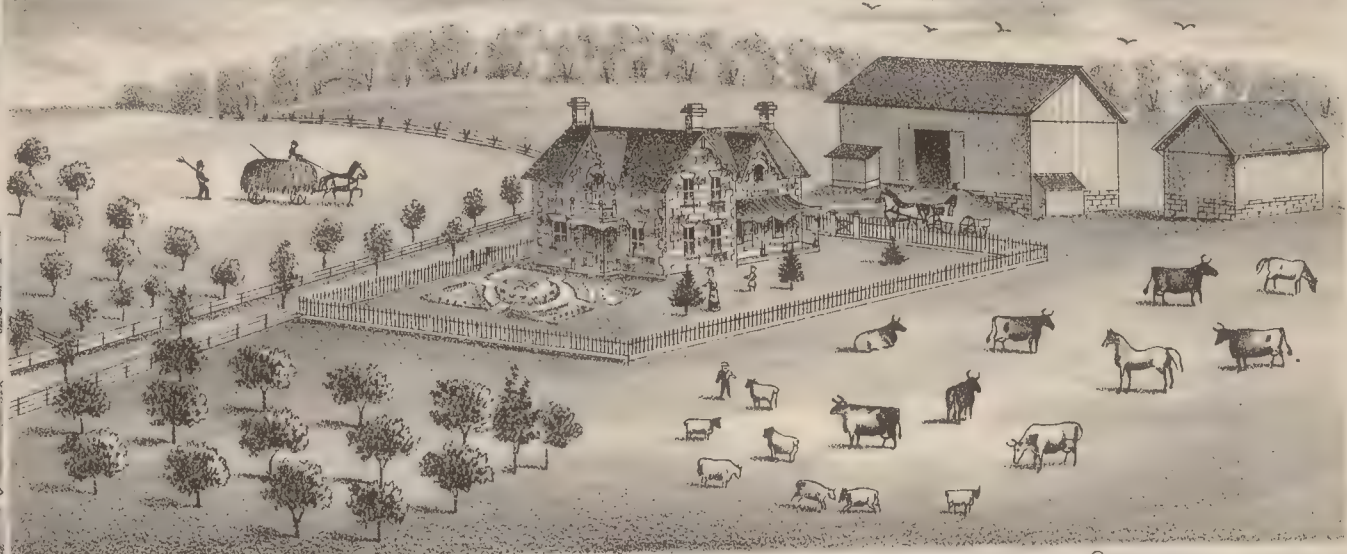
PUMP FACTORY SAW MILL FLOUR MILL  
ARRAN VALE MILLS-S. CUMMER PROP. ARRAN TP. BRUCE CO. ONT. RESIDENCE



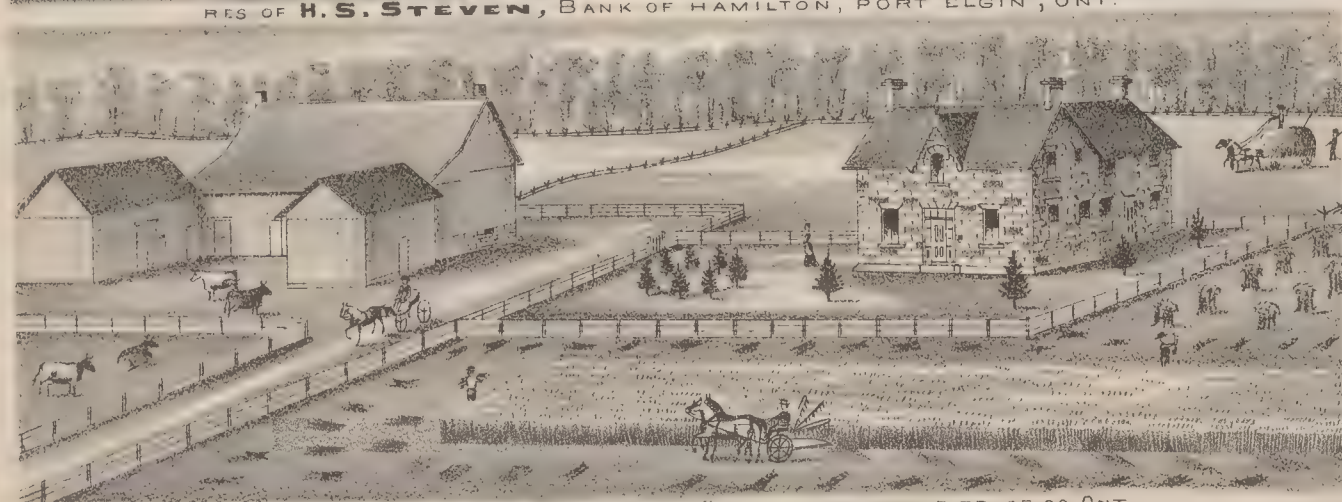
"SUNNY HOME" - RES. OF S. Mc NALLY, HANOVER, GREY CO. ONT.



RES. OF H. S. STEVEN, BANK OF HAMILTON, PORT ELGIN, ONT.



RES. OF RODERICK GOLLAN, CON. 1, LOT 53, KINLOSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



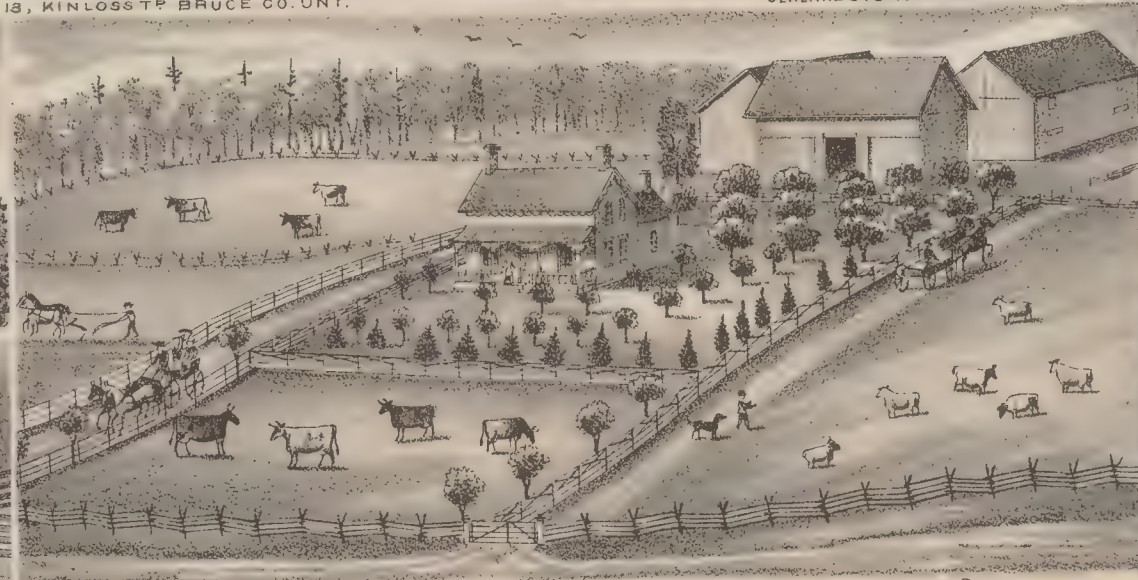
RES. OF CHARLES MILNE, CON. 2, LOT 13, KINLOSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



GENERAL STORE & RES. OF R. PAXTON, P. M. & CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER IN B. R. & C. KINLOUGH, KINLOSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF J. MURPHY, M. D. MILDWAY, ONT.

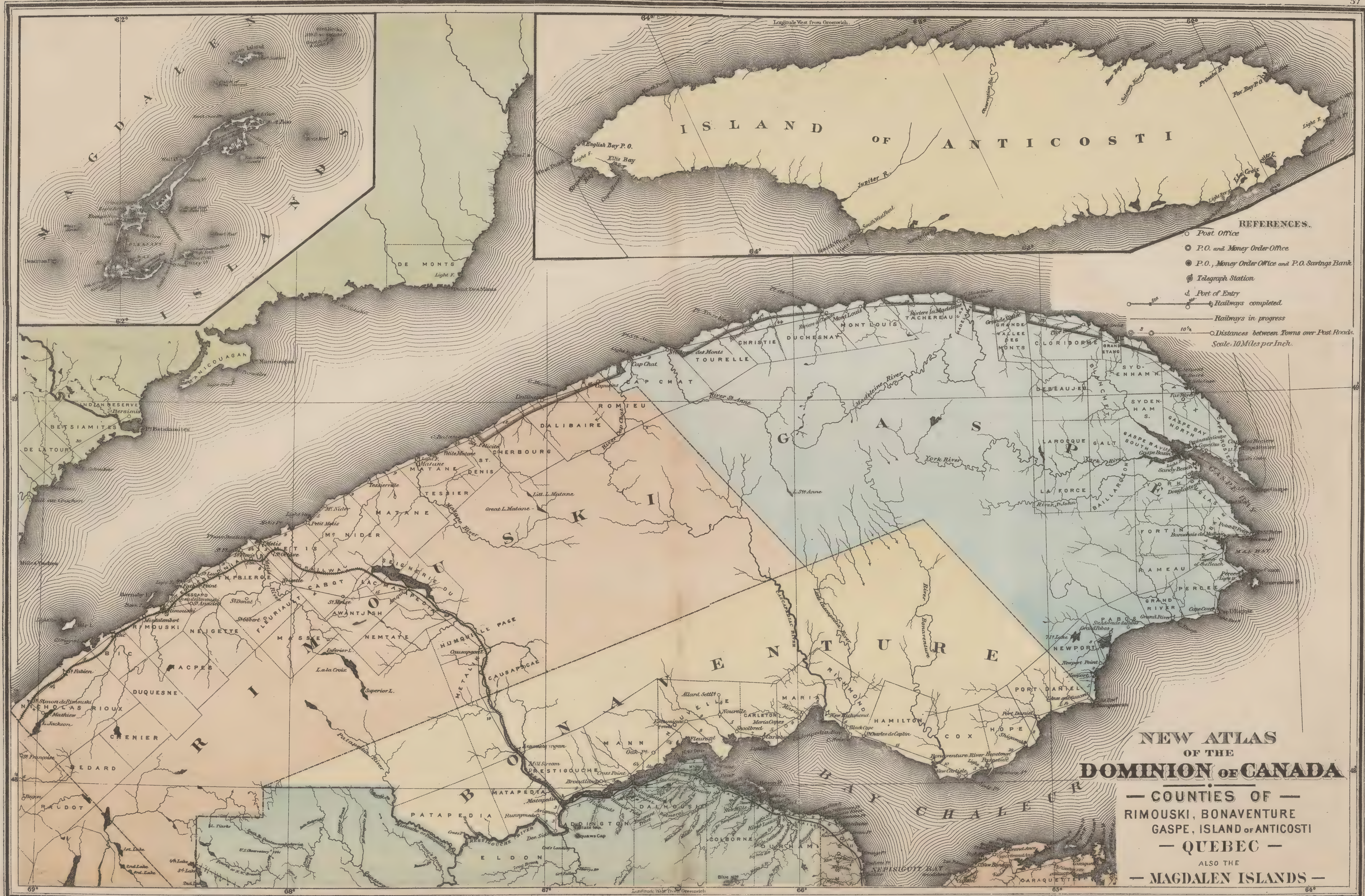


RES. OF THO. WILSON, CON. 2, LOT 32, CULROSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



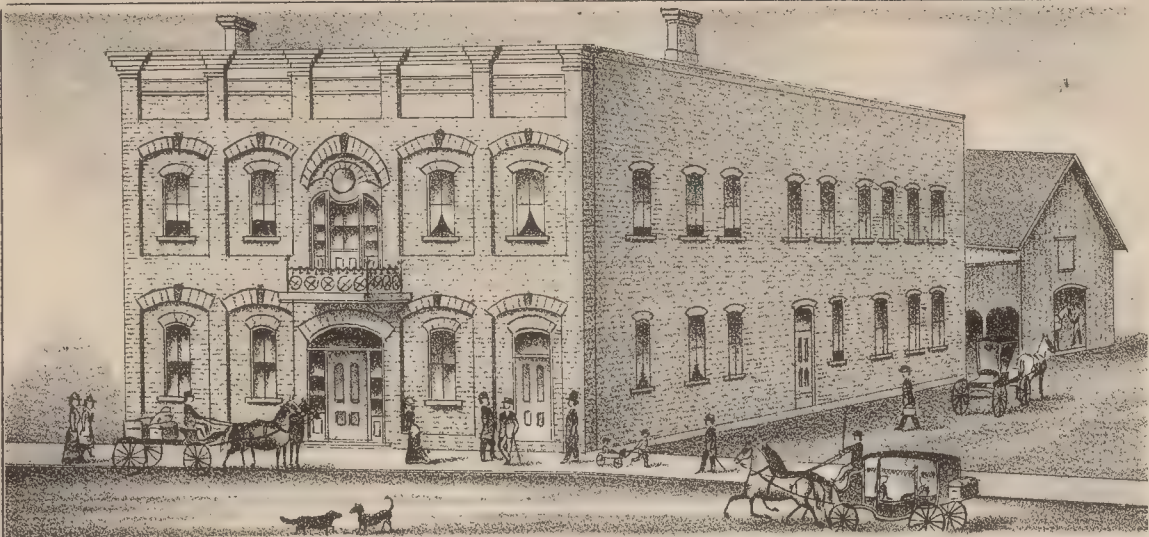
RES. OF W. VANDUSEN, TARA, ARRAN TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



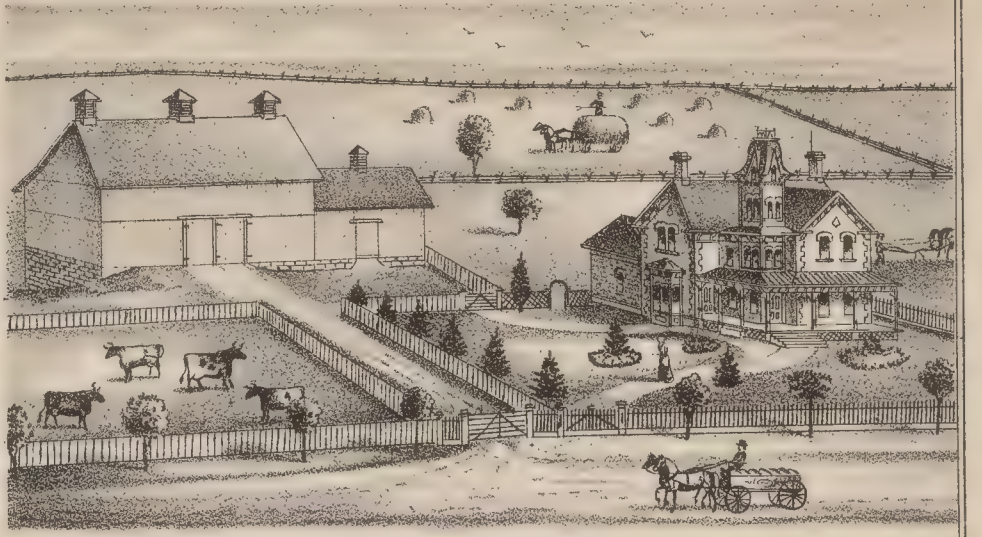


NEW ATLAS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
— COUNTIES OF —  
RIMOUSKI, BONAVENTURE  
GASPE, ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI  
— QUEBEC —  
ALSO THE  
— MAGDALEN ISLANDS —





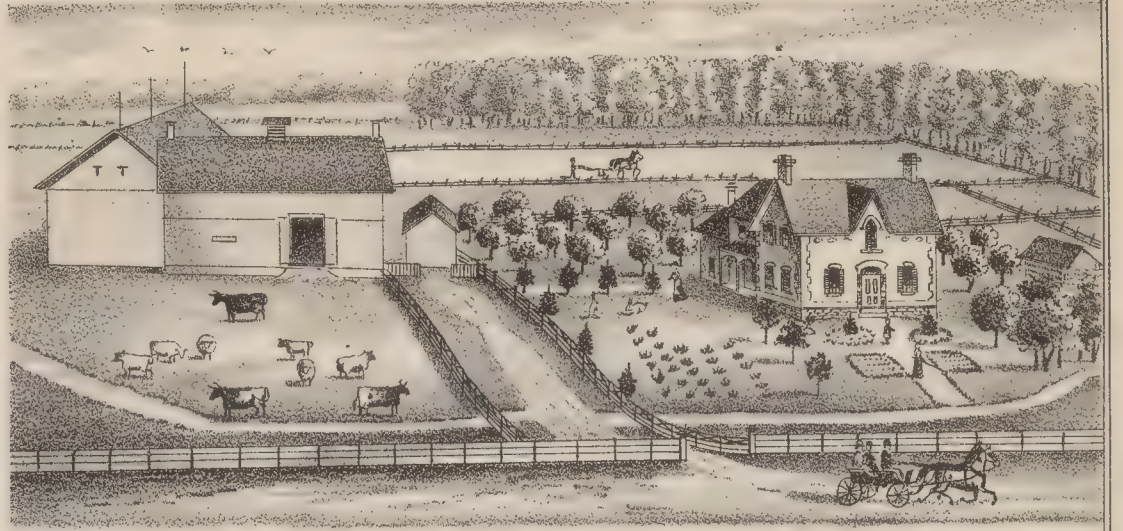
"SCARBOROUGH HOUSE" CHAS. SCARBOROUGH, PROP. HANOVER ONT.



RES. OF SAMUEL HAWTHORN, CON. S.D.P., LOT 61, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



CHAMPION FANNING MILL WORKS, BENNETT & HUNTER, LUCKNOW, ONT. — SEND FOR CIRCULAR —



RES. OF THO<sup>S</sup> TINDALE, CON. 6, LOT 26, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. & SAW MILL OF D & D. ROSS, CON. 1, LOTS 25, 26, 27 & 28, KINLOSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.

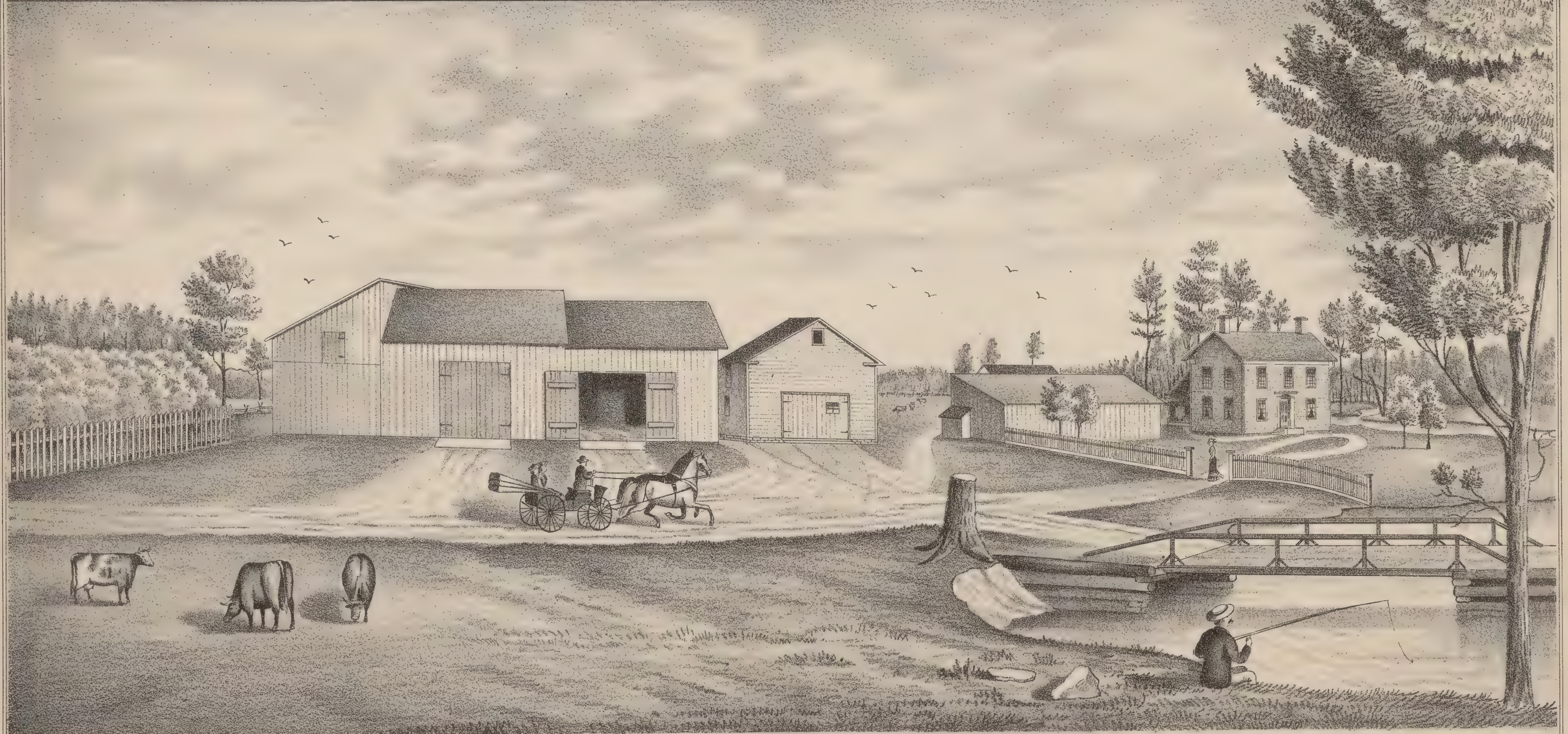
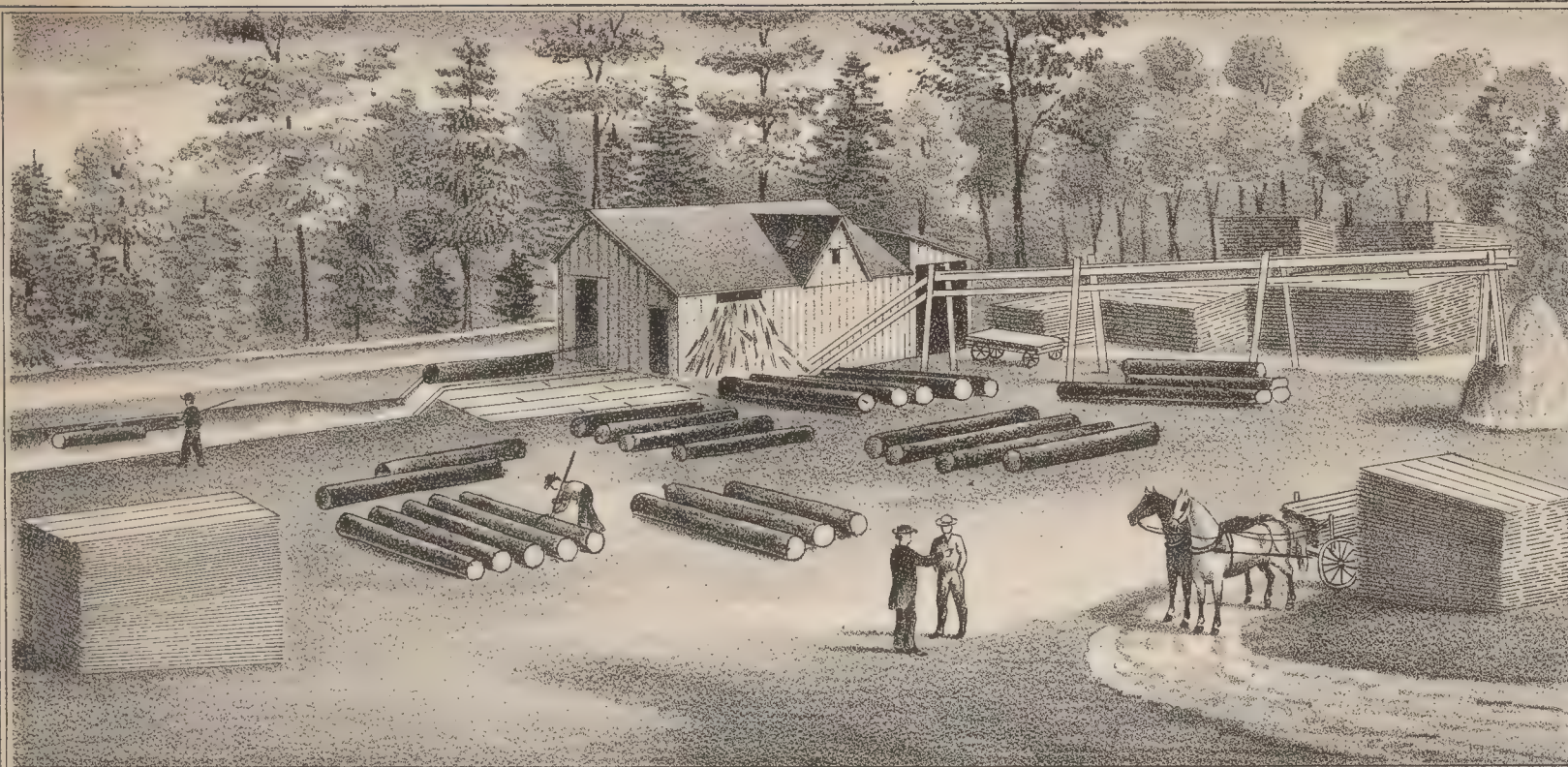


RES. OF ALEX<sup>S</sup> M<sup>C</sup> KENZIE, CON. 9, LOT 18, KINLOSS TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.



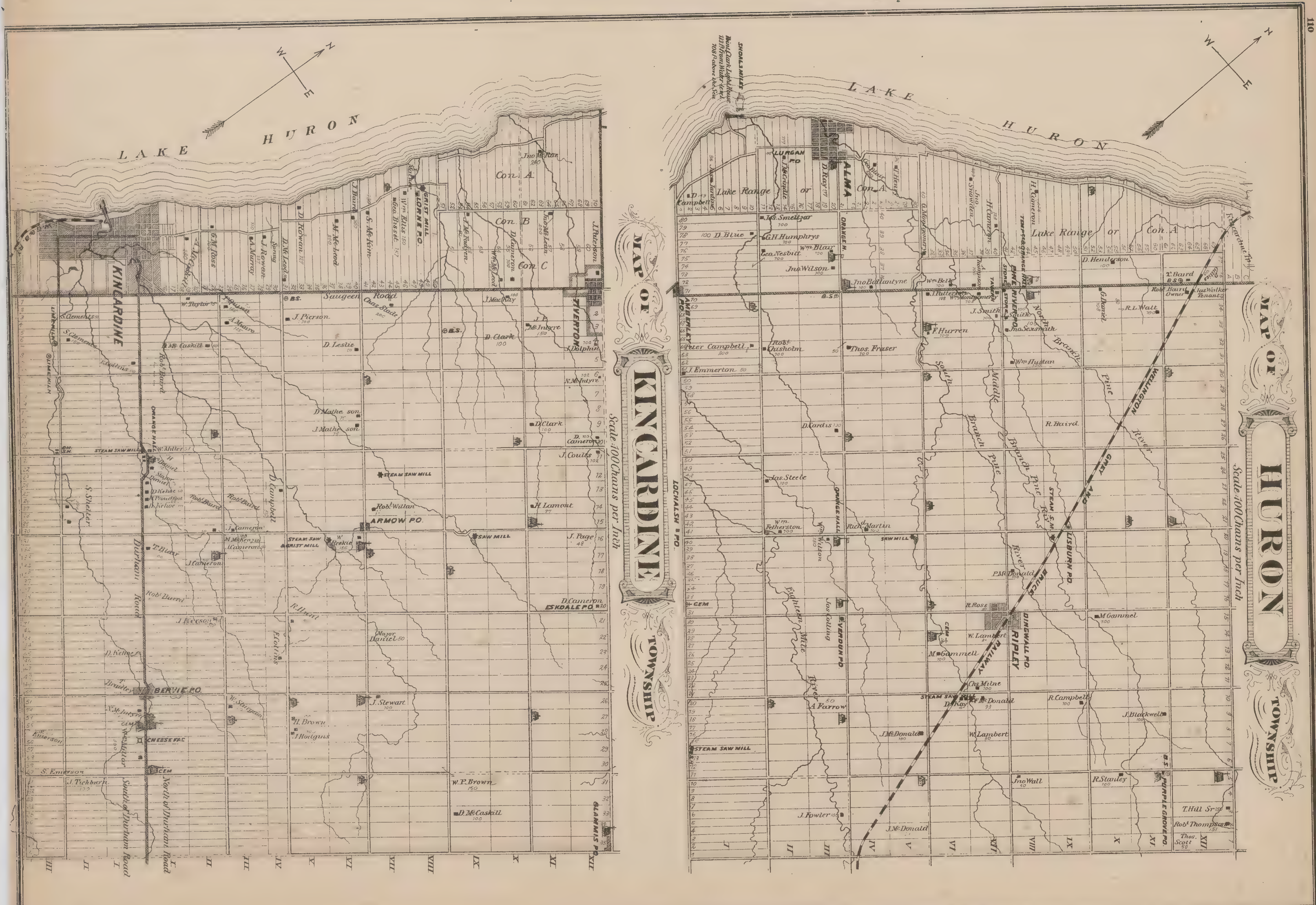
RES. OF JOHN DUNCAN ESQ, CON. 8, LOT 2, DERBY TP. GREY CO. ONT.





MILL, FALLS & RESIDENCE OF MRS. S. A. JONES, OWEN SOUND, GREY CO., ONT.





MAP OF  
**KINCARDINE**  
TOWNSHIP

Scale 100 Chains per Inch

MAP OF  
**HURON**  
TOWNSHIP

Scale 100 Chains per Inch

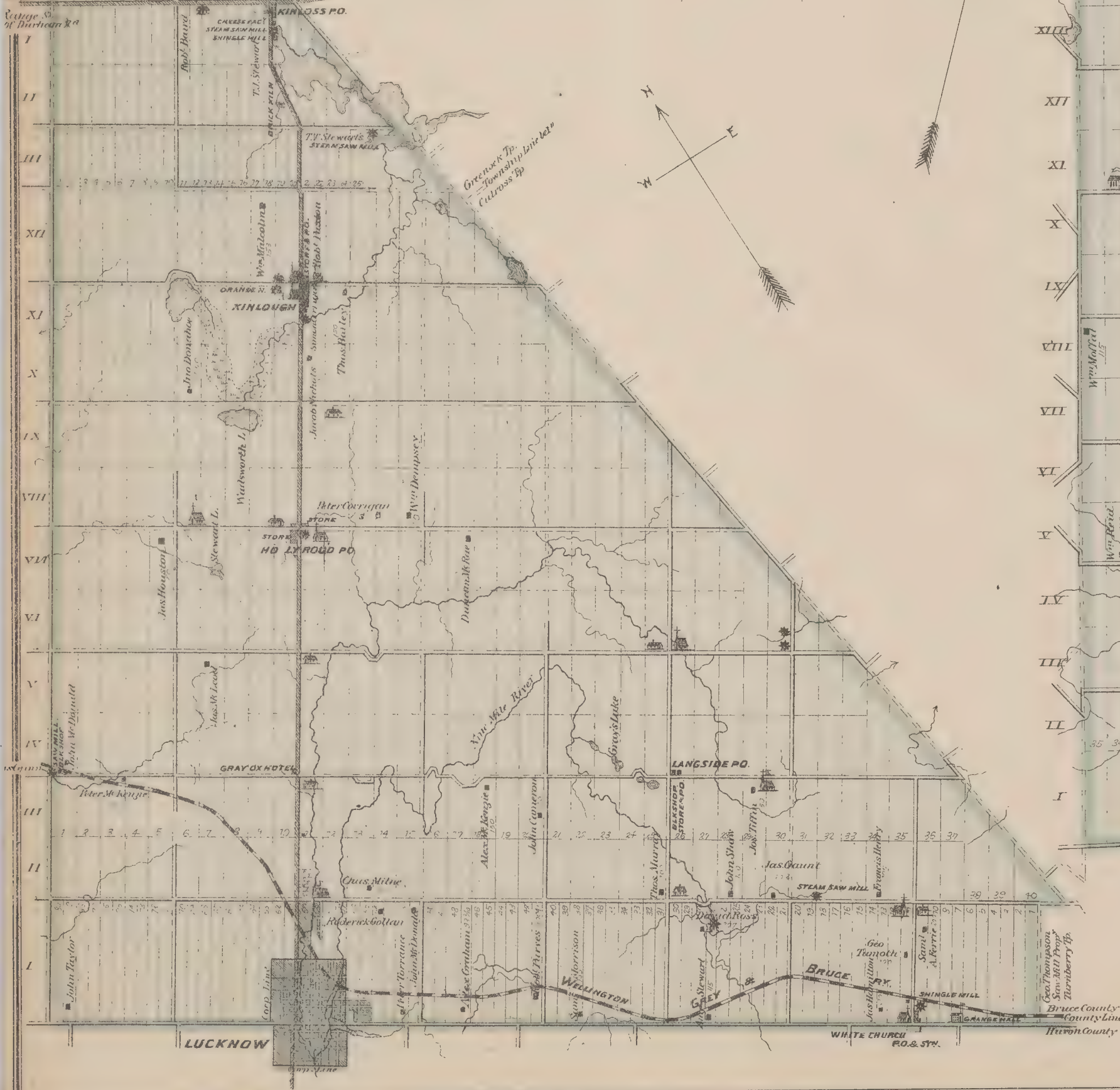


# MAP OF KINLOSS

TOWNSHIP

Scale 100 Chains per Inch

1/2 mi. North  
of an Road  
Centre  
of Durham &c

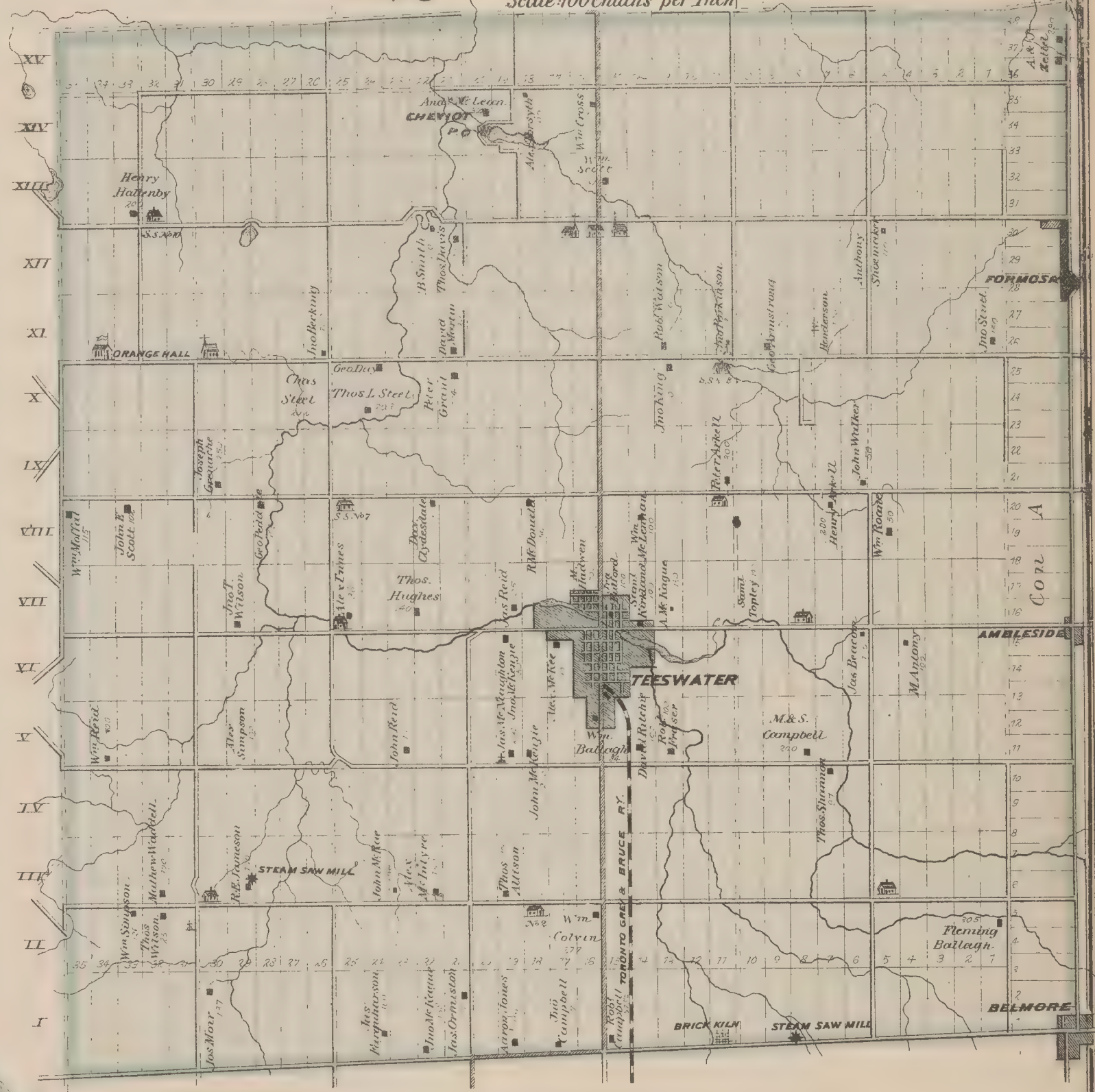


# MAP OF

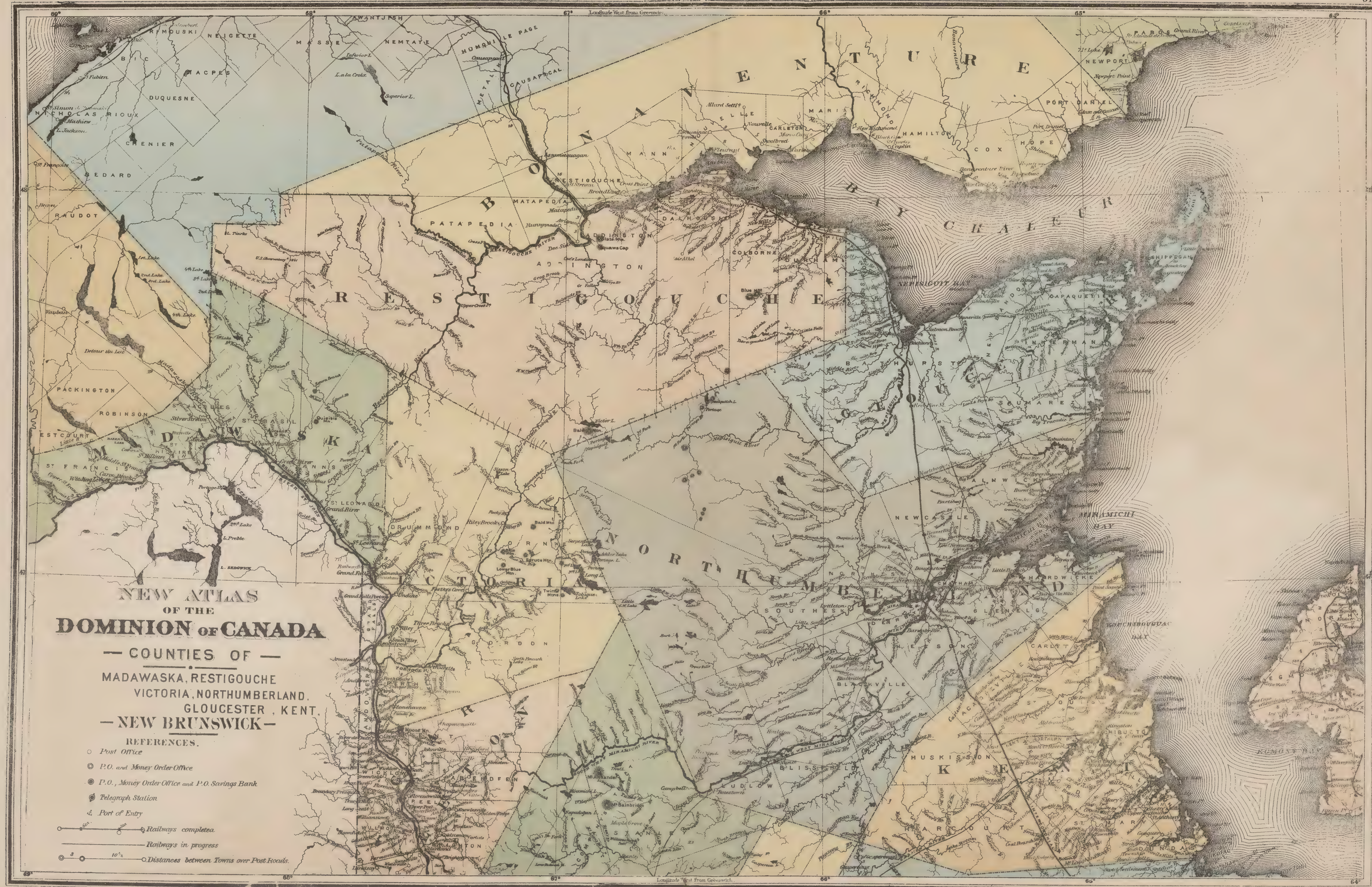
# CULROSS

# TOWNSHIP

Scale 100 Chains per Inch











*Jas Taylor M.D.*  
TARA, ONT.



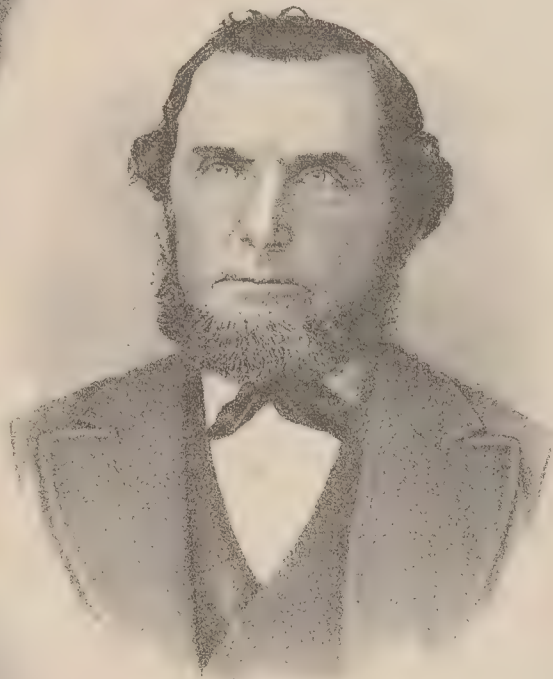
*Wm. Sloan M.D.*  
BLYTH, ONT.



*John Hunter.*  
Kincardine (Town Clerk)



*John S. Tolton.*  
WALKERTON, ONT.



*Michael Fischer,*  
Many Years Reeve of CARRICK,  
BRUCE CO., ONT.



*Richard Rivers,*  
President of the Nhn. Exhibtn. Socy.,  
WALKERTON, ONT.



*Peter Stewart McLaren,*  
BRUCE TP. - BRUCE CO.,  
ONT.



*Edward McDonald.*  
Deputy Reeve of WALKERTON,  
ONT.



*D.A. MacCrimmon M.D.*  
LUCKNOW, ONT.



*James Murphy M.D.*  
MILDMAY, ONT.

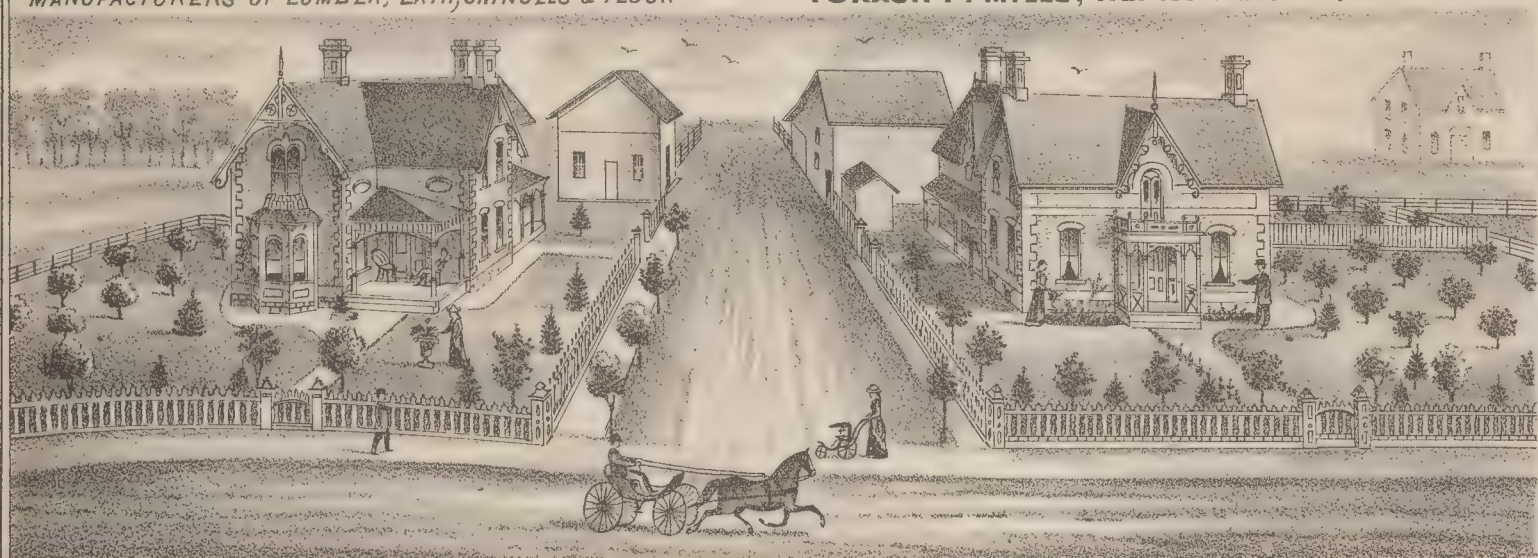




GARGILL'S GENERAL STORE    TENEMENT HOUSES    RESIDENCE    LUMBER MILL    FLOUR MILL    MILLERS RESIDENCE    BARN  
**YOKASIPPI MILLS, HENRY GARGILL, PROP.**  
 YOKASIPPI, BRUCE COUNTY, ONTARIO.



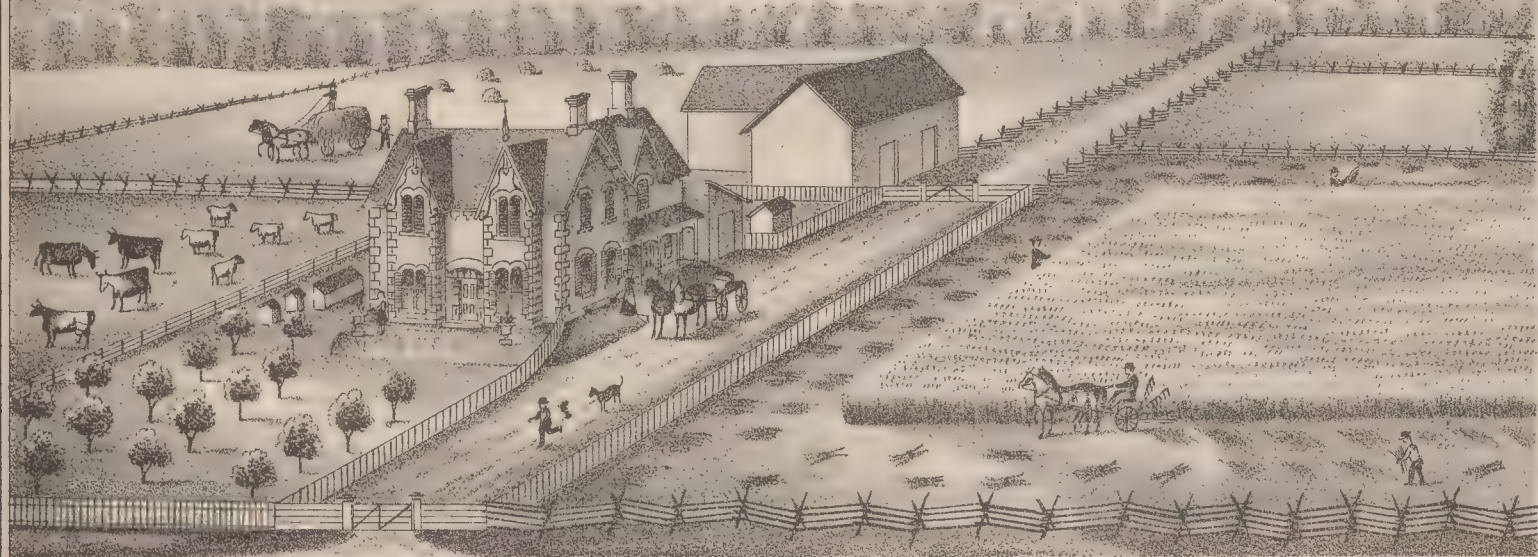
**RES. OF A. S. ELLIOT, CHESLEY, BRUCE CO. ONT.**



**RESIDENCE OF J. H. ADAMS**    HANOVER, GREY CO. ONT.    **RES. OF JACOB MESSENGER.**



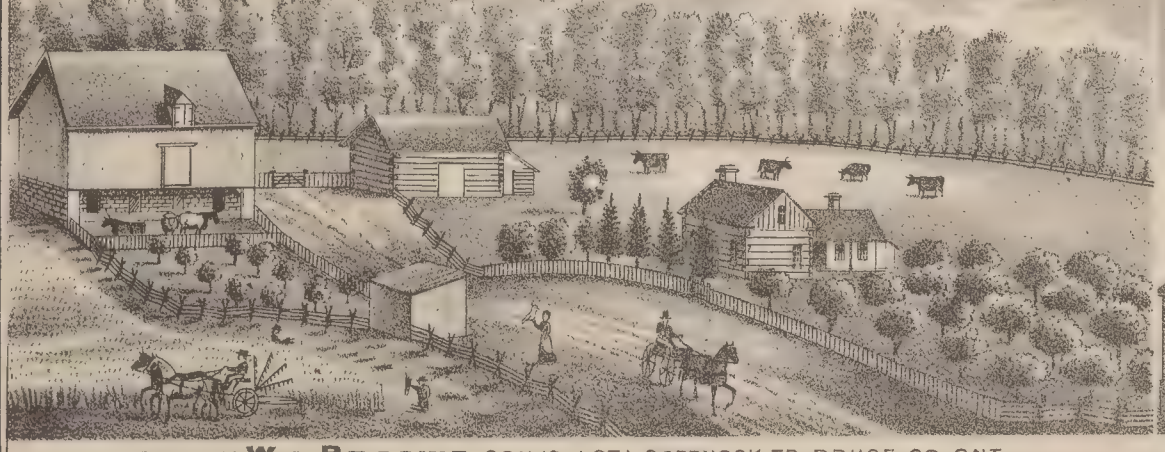
**RES. OF LUKE GARDNER CON. 8, LOTS 30 & 31, ARRAN TP, BRUCE CO. ONT.**



**RES. OF HENRY DICK CON. B. LOT 14 ARRAN TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.**



**RIGGIN BRICK & TILE WORKS, KINCARDINE ONT. JOHN RIGGIN PROPRIETOR.**



**RES. OF WM. BROOKIE, CON 16, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.**

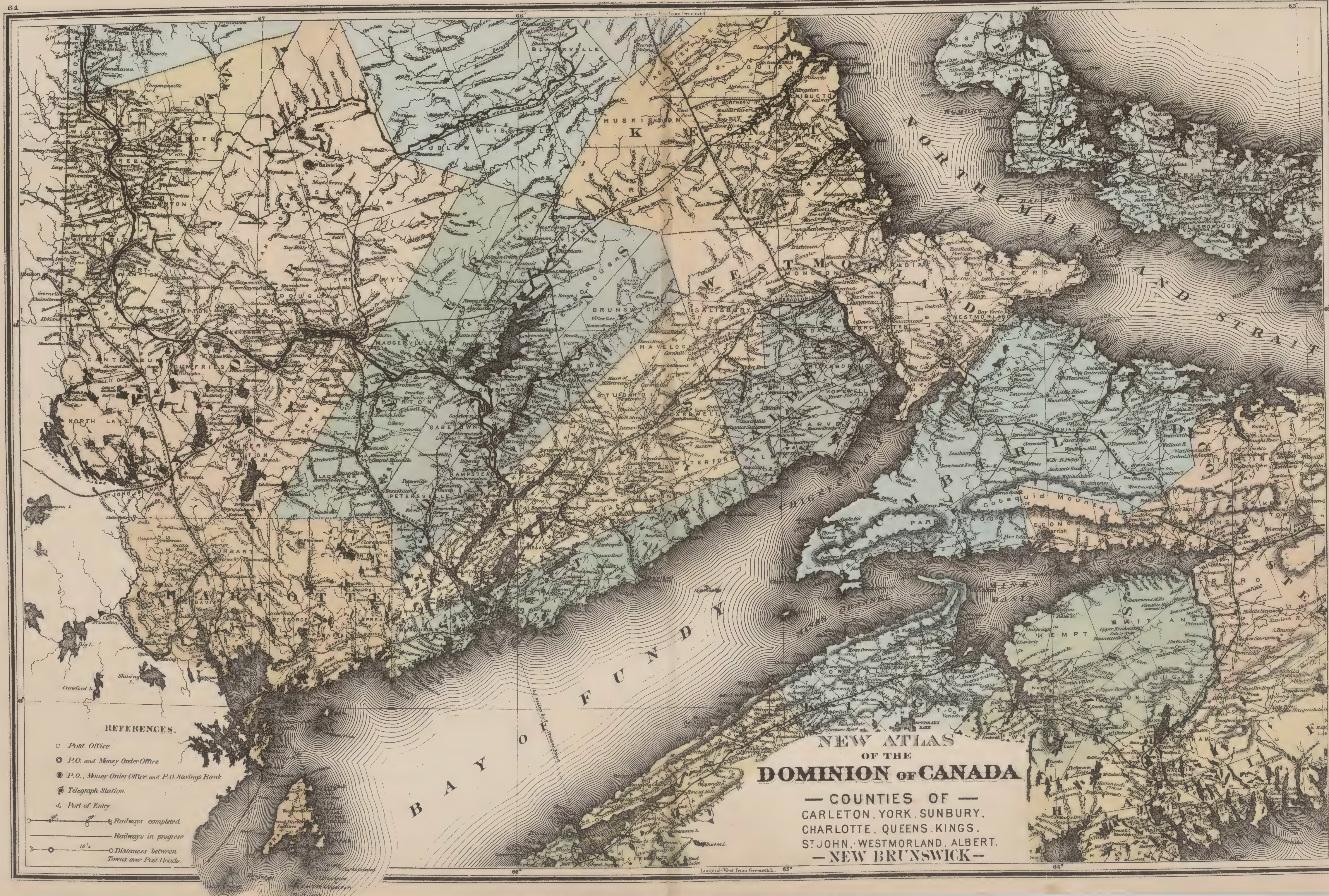


**ROB. SCOTT'S GRAIN WAREHOUSE, PAISLEY, BRUCE CO. ONT.**



**RES. OF LEWIS LAMB, CON. A. LOT 37, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO.**

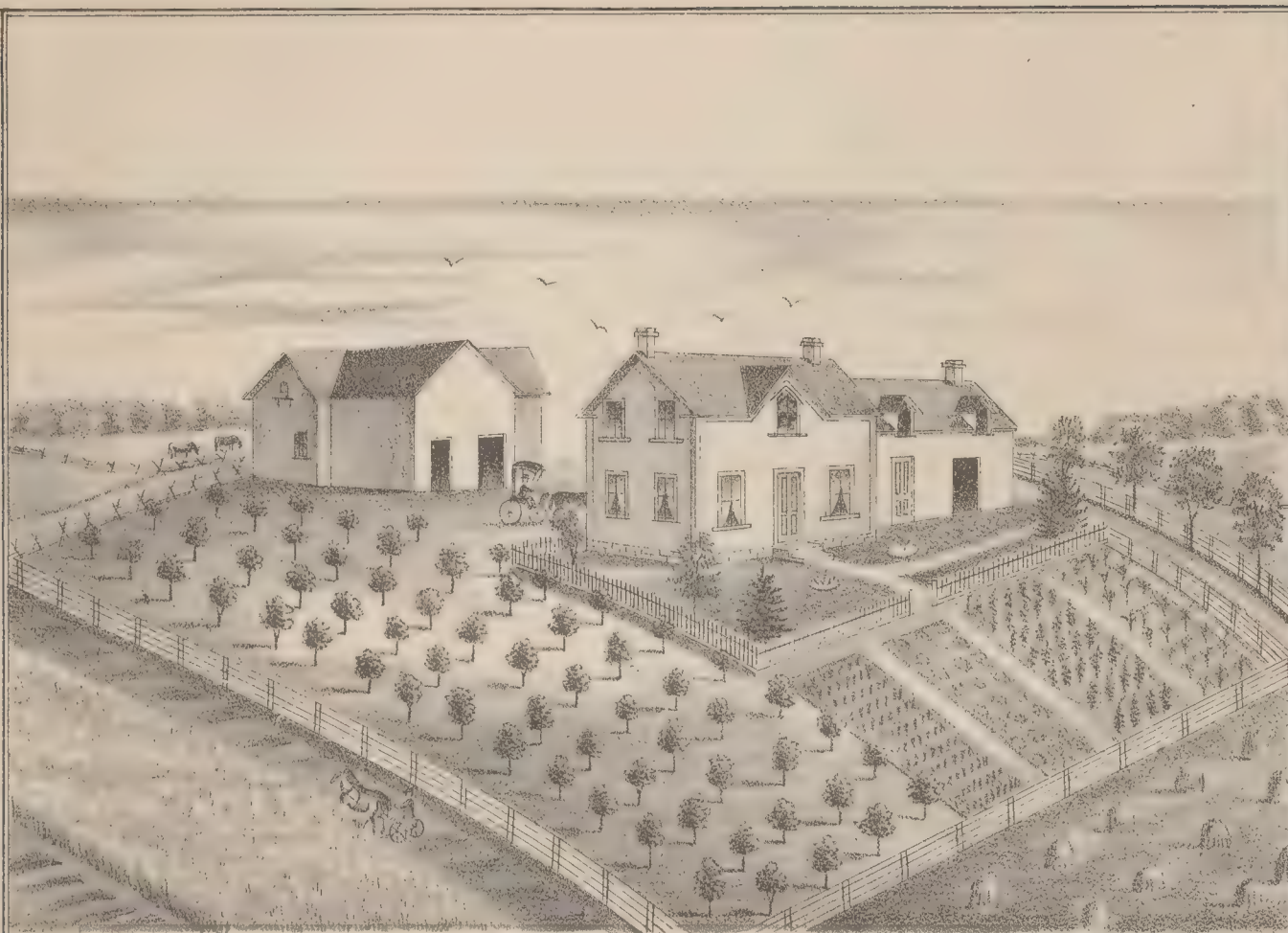












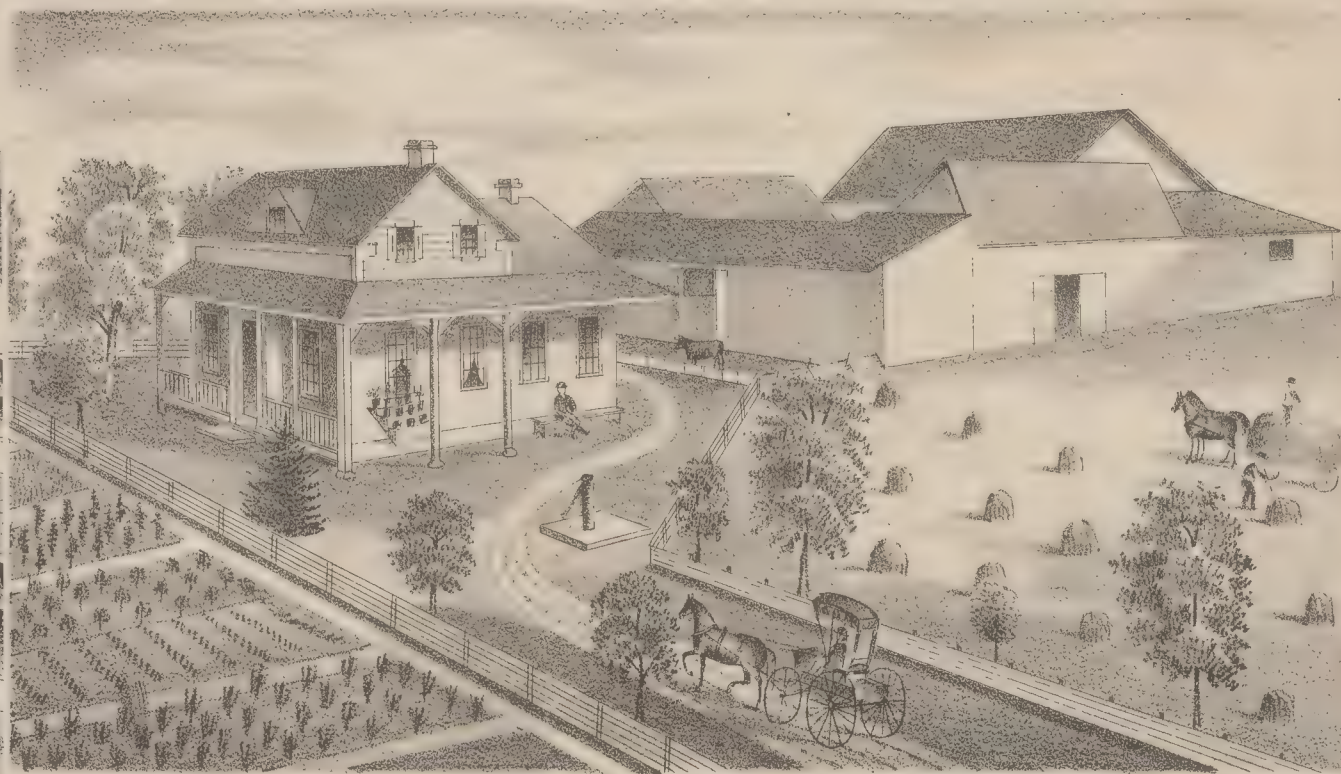
"CHERRY HILL" RES. OF JAMES H. DOHERTY CON. I, LOT 24, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP, ONT.



WOOLEN MILLS, AND RES. OF J. & C. H. WOOD, MOULINETTE, STORMONT CO. ONT.  
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

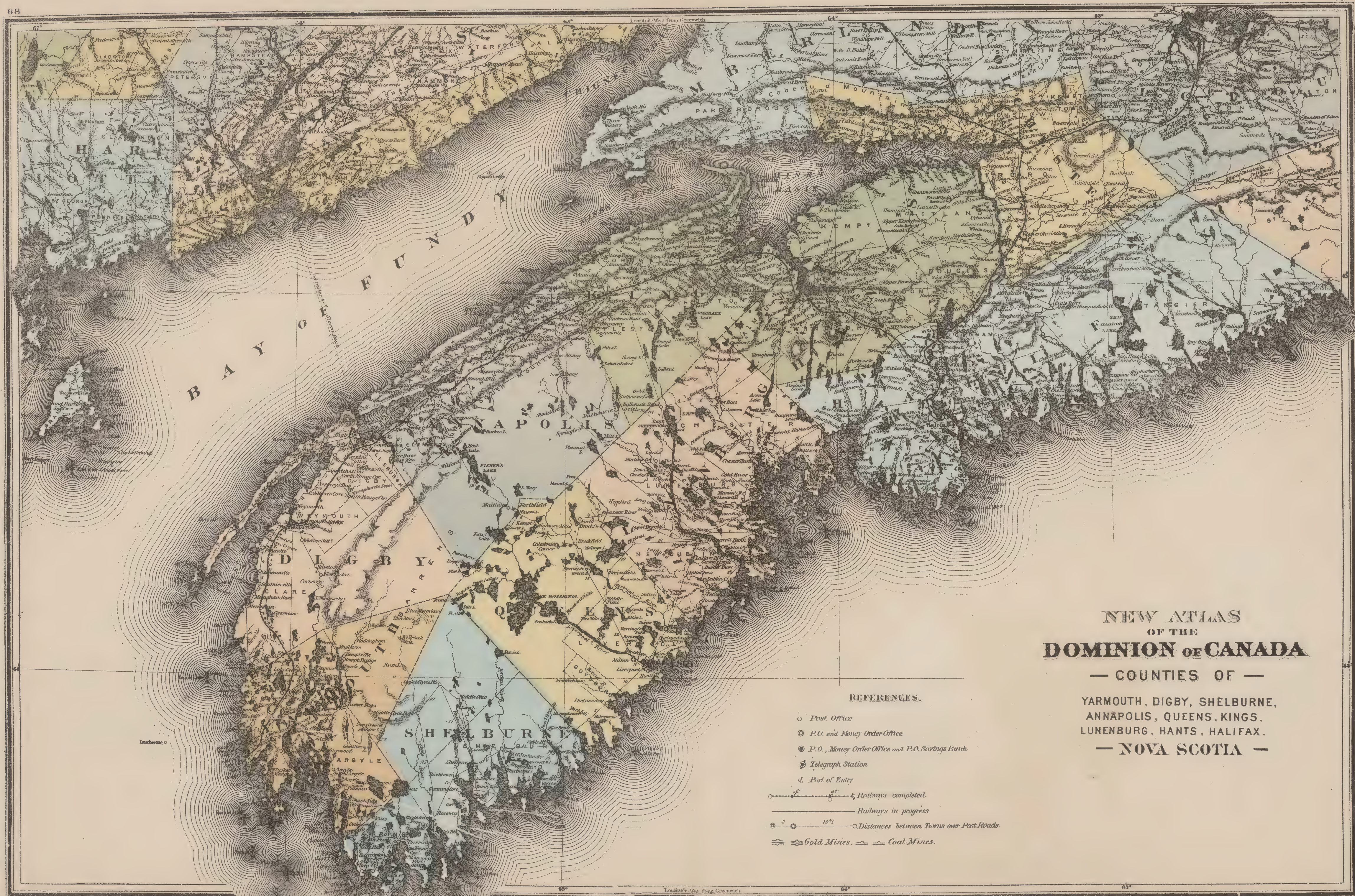


RES. OF W. KEZAR ESQ. MERCHANT, MILLE ROCHES, STORMONT CO. ONT



FARM RES. OF DONALD McLENNAN ESQ. GORE, CHARLOTTENBURGH TP, ONT.









*Edward Stiles,  
Mitchell.*



*James Sills, J.P.  
Reeve of Mitchell.*



*Thos Matheson,  
Mitchell.*



*J.W. Cull,  
Mitchell.*



*Edward Hornibrook, M.D.  
Mitchell, Ont.*





*W. Roberts,  
Reeve of Stratford.*



*A.W. Robb,  
Dep. Reeve & Dep. Registrar  
Stratford.*



*A. Grant,  
Mayor of Stratford.*



*John Gibson,  
Dep. Reeve of Stratford.*



*David Scrimgeour,  
3<sup>d</sup> Dep. Reeve of Stratford.*









*Philip Cress.*



*Henry Zinkan*



*Isaac E. Bowman*



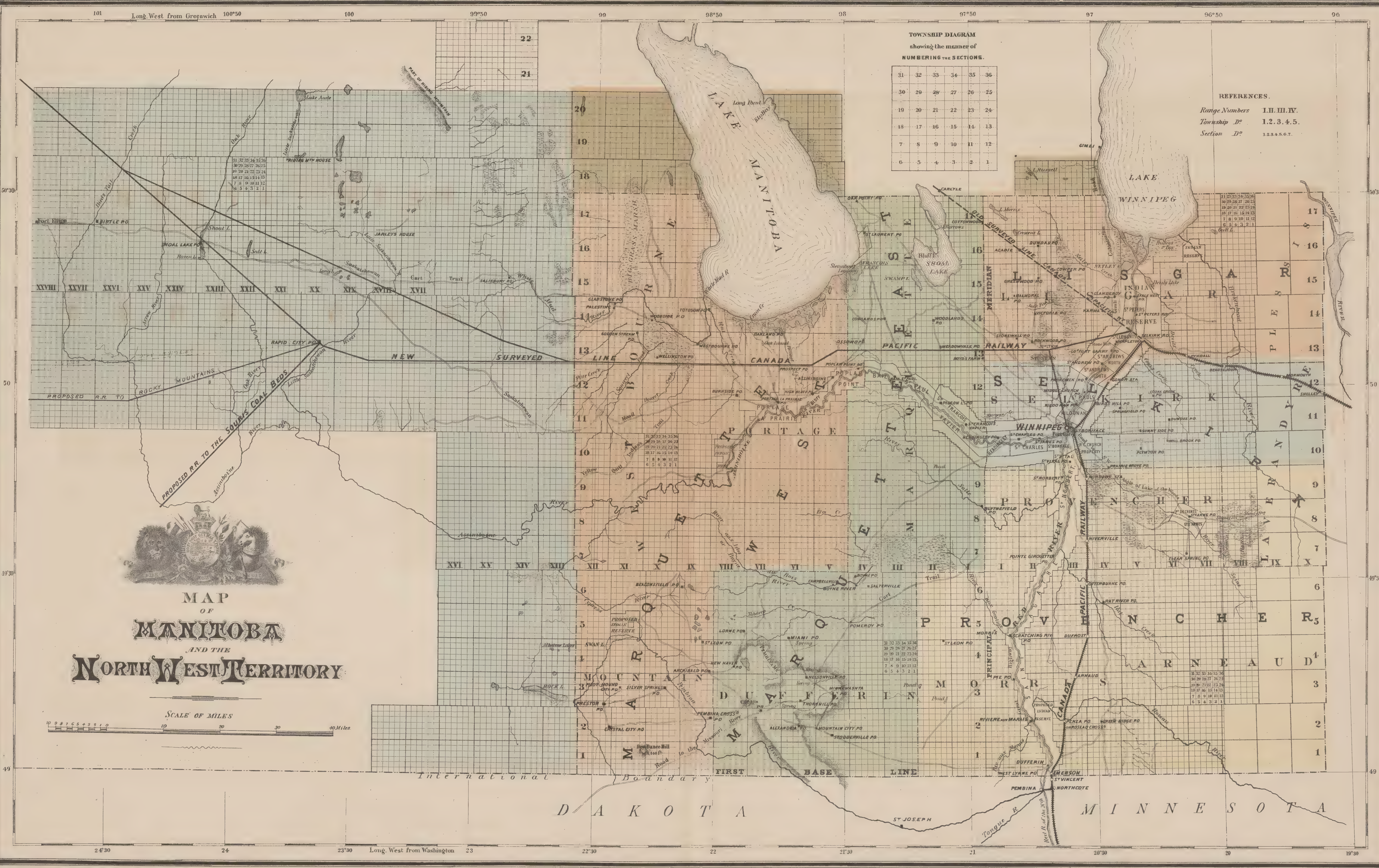
TANNERY & RESIDENCES OF **ZINKAN, CRESS & Co**, PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO  
MANUFACTURERS OF SPANISH SOLE LEATHER





"SUMMERHILL FARM" RESIDENCE OF **PETER ARKELL**, CON 9, LOTS 10 & 11, CULROSS TP, BRUCE CO, ONTARIO.  
BREEDER OF PURE DURHAM CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP AND BERKSHIRE PIGS,









# MAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

COMPILED FROM THE  
MAP OF THE PROVINCE  
RECENTLY PREPARED

under the direction of the  
**HON. J. W. TRUTCH**

Lieut. Gov. of the Province  
WITH ADDITIONS FROM THE  
MAPS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Scale of Miles.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100





*Dr. Berghin M.P.*  
*Cornwall, Ont.*



*William Mack M.P.P.*  
*Cornwall, Ont.*



*John S. Ross M.P.*  
*Iroquois, Dundas Co.*  
*Ont.*



*D. McDiarmid*  
*J.P.S. Glengarry, Co.*



*D.B. MacLennan Q.C.*  
*Cornwall.*





MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORNWALL.



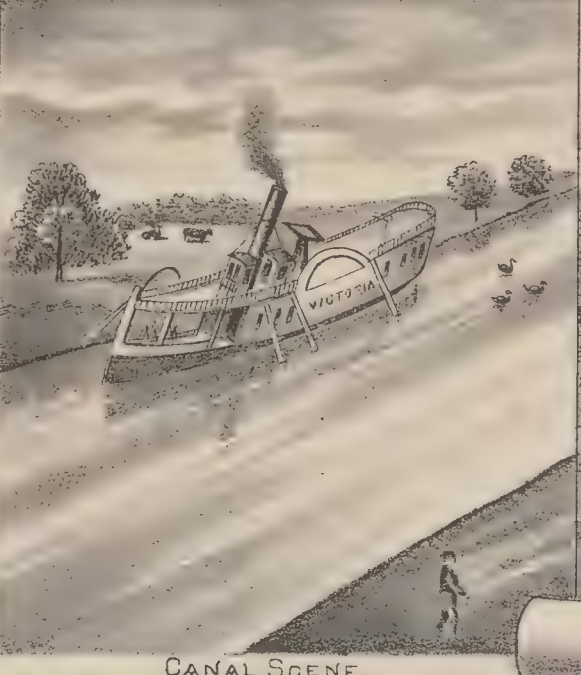
TOWN HALL AND MARKET, CORNWALL, ONTARIO.



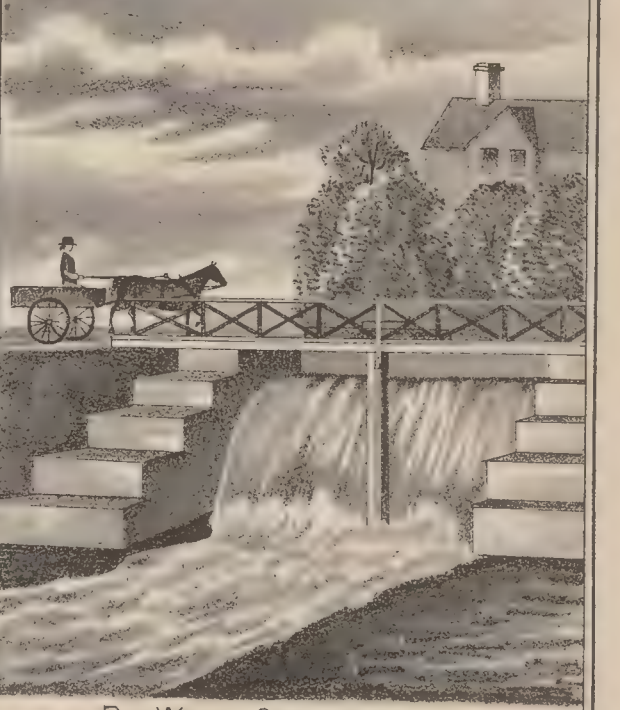
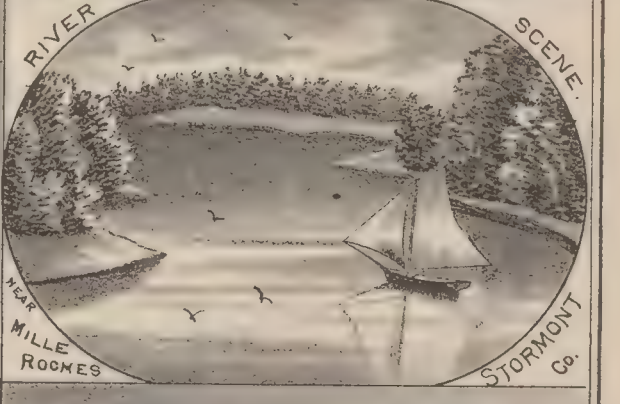
ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, CORNWALL T.P. ONT.



OLD WIND MILL, CORNWALL, ONT.



CANAL SCENE.



BY WASH, CORNWALL.



AMERICAN HOUSE, MR. A.J. MALEY, PROPRIETOR, CORNWALL, ONT.



HIGH SCHOOL, CORNWALL, ONT.



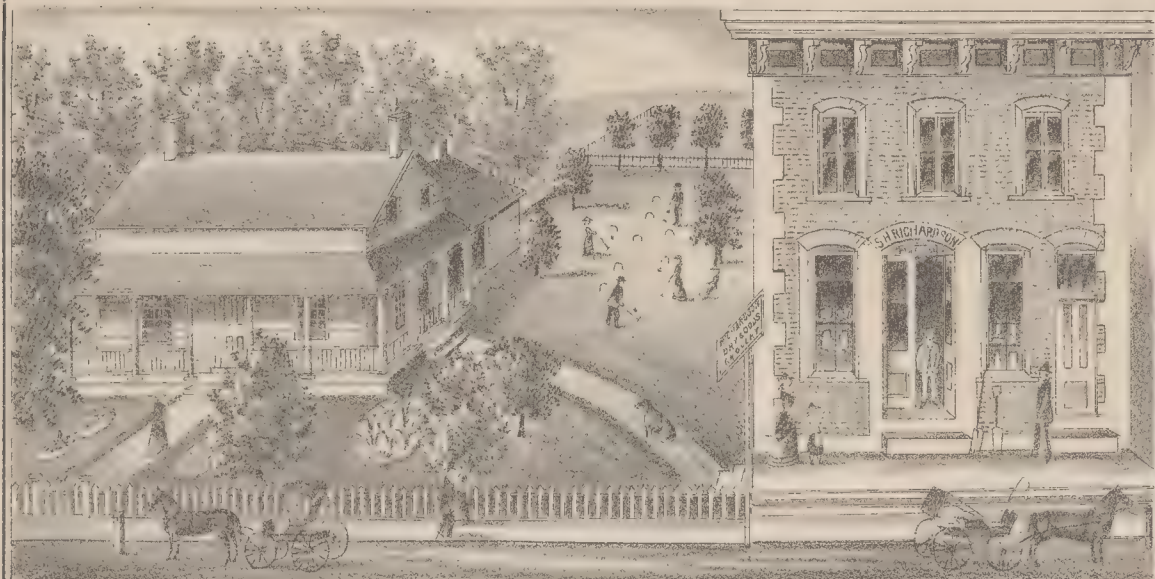






"PARK ISLAND" SUMMER RES. OF J.J. DICKINSON M.D., GLENGARRY CO. ONT.





RES. & STORE OF S.H. RICHARDSON SOUTH MOUNTAIN, DUNDAS CO. ONT.



EXPRESS MILLS AND RES. OF WILLIAM MACK ESQ., DEALER IN GRAIN, FLOUR, &c. &c. CORNWALL, ONT.



ALEXANDER FARLINGER, LAND OWNER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT, MORRISBURGH, DUNDAS CO. ONT.



RES. OF ALEX<sup>R</sup> FARLINGER, MORRISBURGH, DUNDAS CO. ONT.



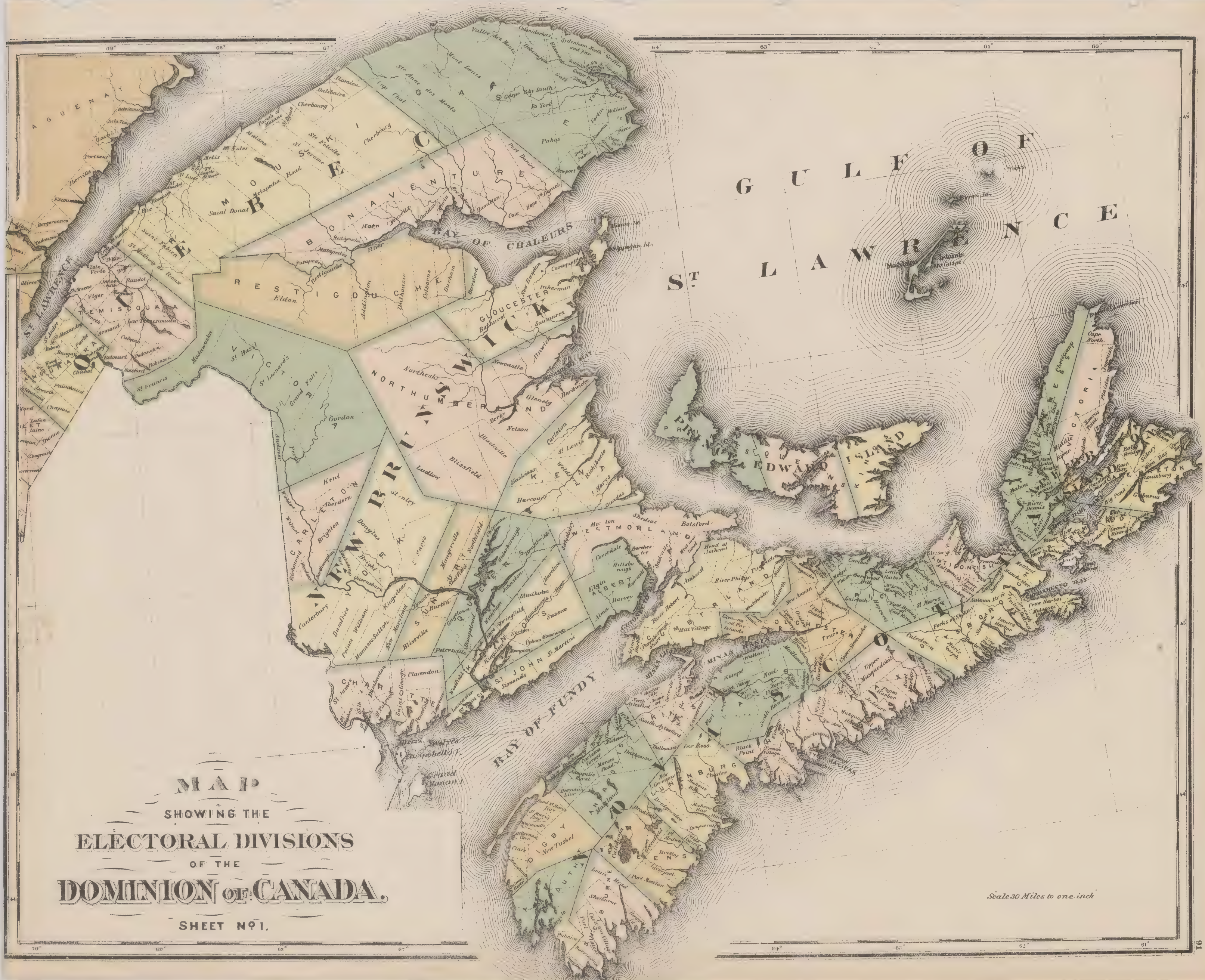


MAP  
SHOWING THE  
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA.

SHEET N92

Scale 30 Miles per Inch.









*Yours truly,*  
*James Allen*  
 Reeve of AMABEL T. ONT.



*Robert Baird*  
 KINCARDINE, ONT.  
 Warden of Bruce Co.



*Geo. Gould*  
 Clerk of CO. OF BRUCE,  
 ONT.



*A. Prior*  
 WALKERTON, ONT.



*John Gillies M.P.*  
 for N. BRUCE,  
 ONT.



*Paul Ross*  
 Ex Mayor of  
 WALKERTON, ONT.



*A. Mc Nabb*  
 Crown Land Agent  
 SOUTHAMPTON ONT.



*M. Campbell*  
 LUCKNOW, ONT.  
 One of the Pioneers of Culross.



*Yours very truly*  
*James Saunders*  
 WALKERTON ONT.

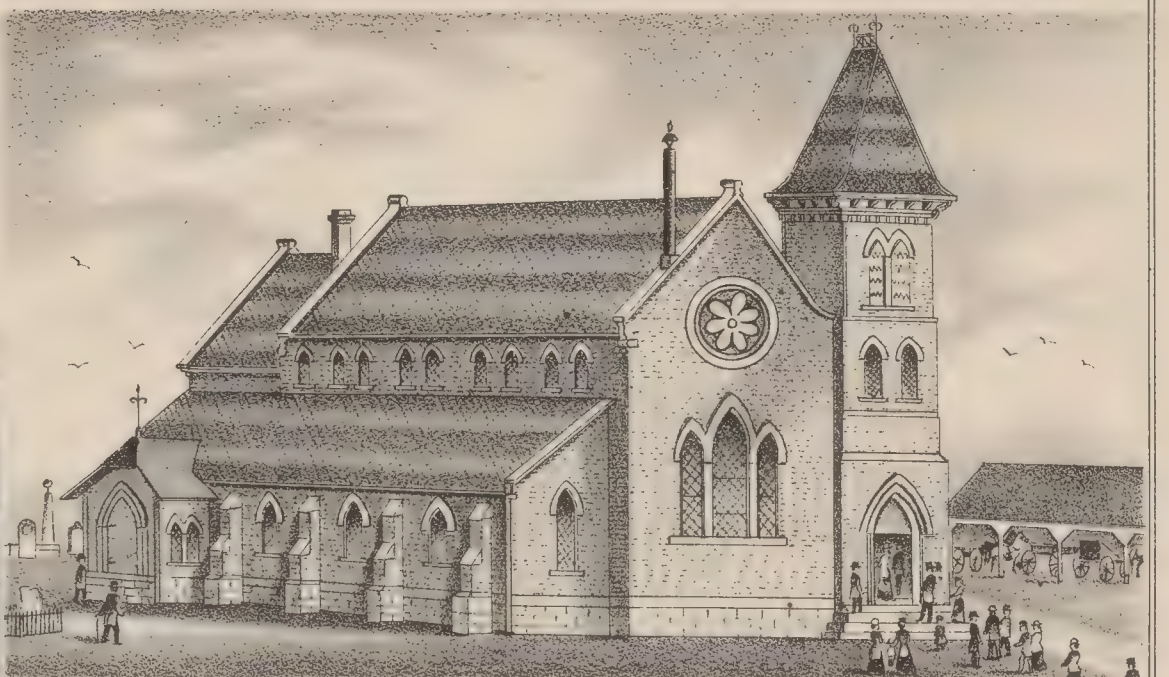


*James Saunders*  
 Reeve & Postmaster of  
 PAISLEY, ONT.





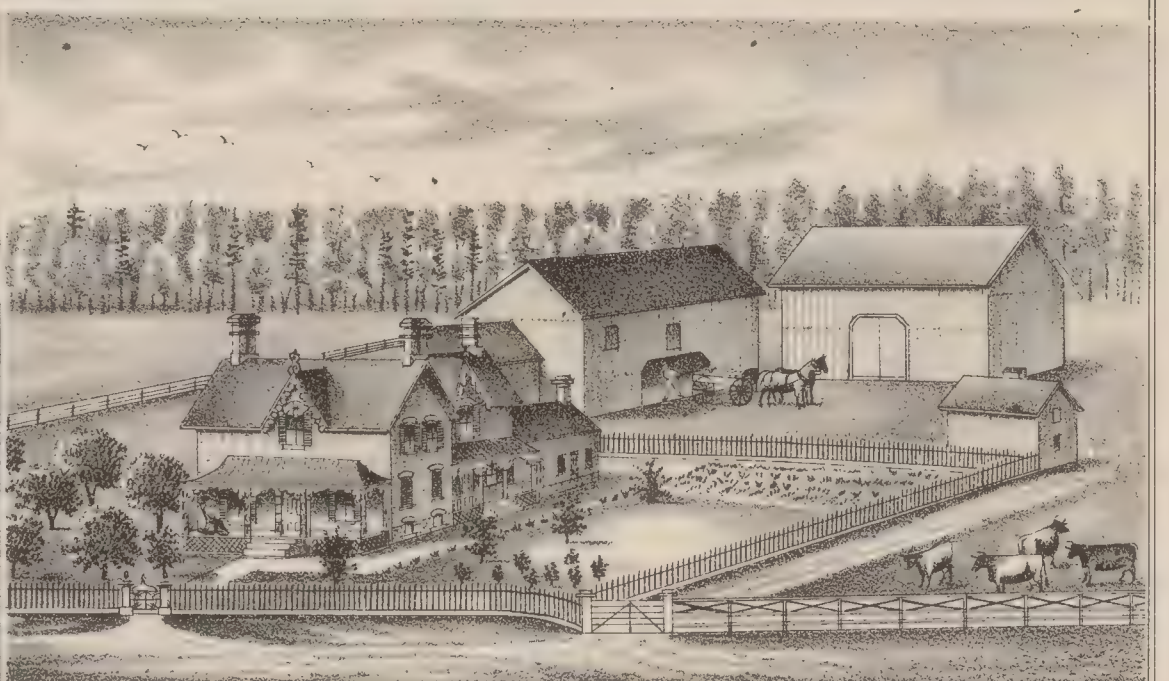
RES. OF **WM TAYLOR**, CON. 2, LOT 1, KINCARDINE TP. ONT.



CHRIST CHURCH—THE REV. RURAL DEAN COOPER B.D. INCUMBENT, INVERMAY, BRUCE CO. ONT.



**PORTEOUS BANK OF CANADA**, PAISLEY, BRUCE CO. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF **JAMES GAUNT**, CON 2, LOT 30, KINLOSS, ONT.



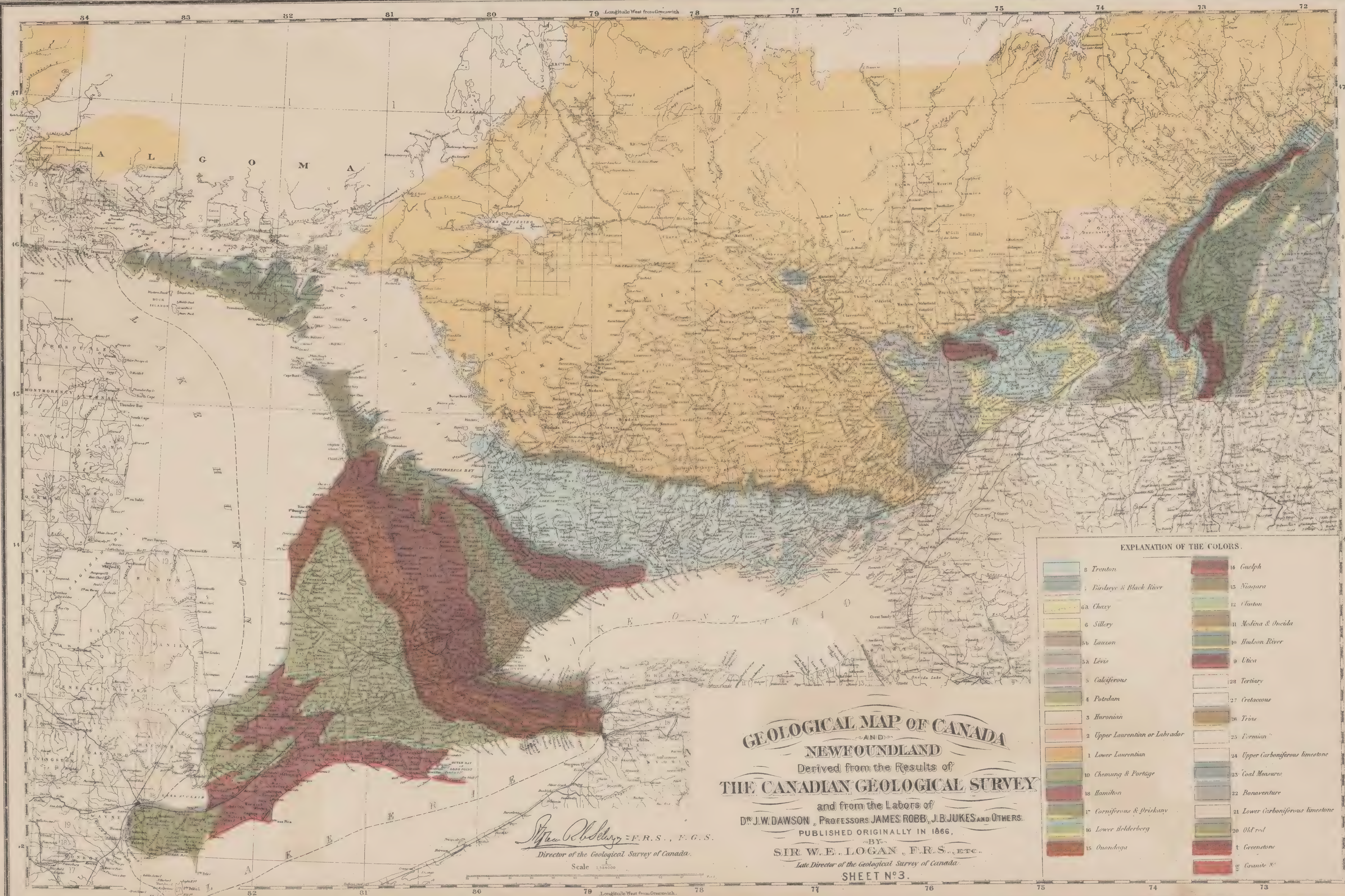
RES. OF **NATHAN EMERY ESQ.**, EAST HATLEY, STANSTÉAD CO. QUE.

OLD CHURCH ERECTED 1818





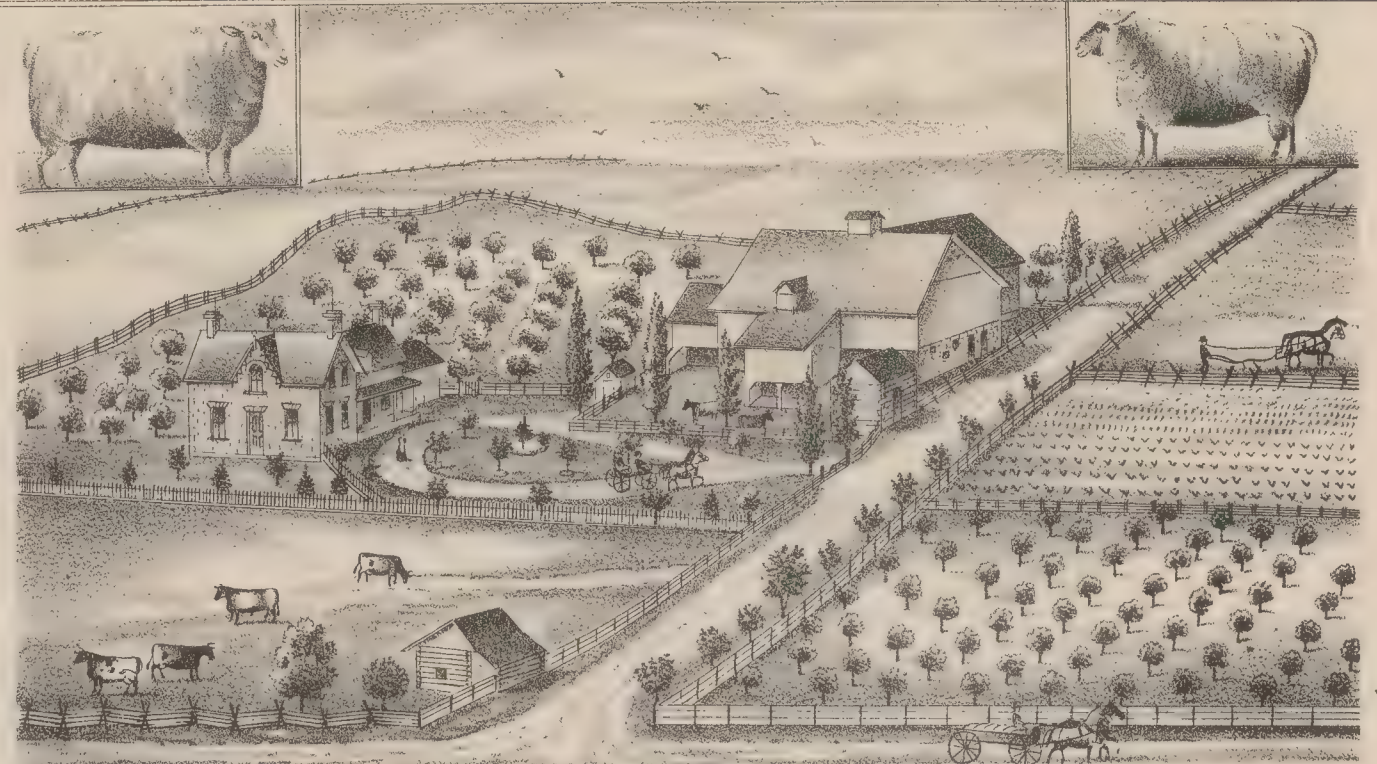








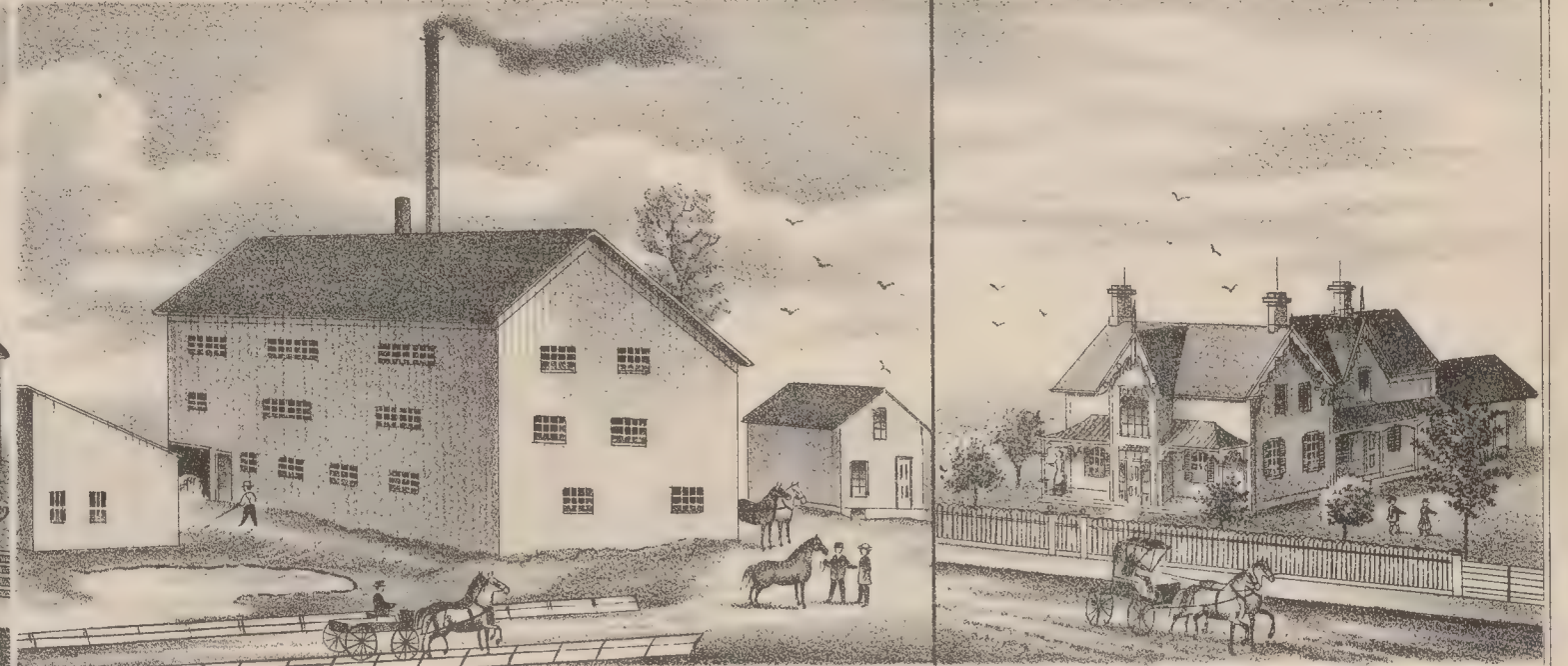
RES. OF **G. G. BOBIE**, WALKERTON, BRUCE CO, ONT.



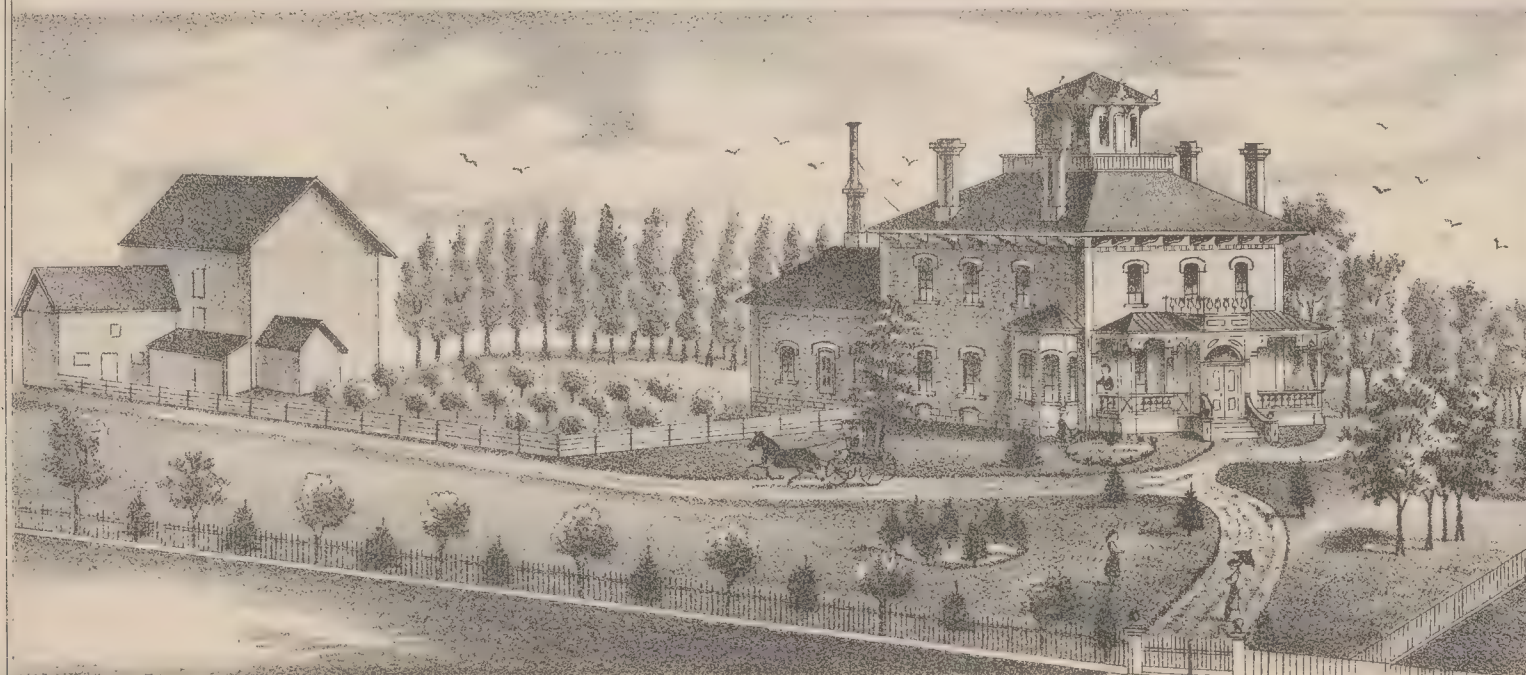
"SPRINGHILL" FARM—RES. OF **RICHARD RIVERS**, BREEDER AND DEALER IN DURHAM CATTLE, COTSWOLD, LEICESTER & SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, ALSO BERKSHIRE SWINE. CLEAN SEED GRAIN A SPECIALTY. WALKERTON P.O., BRUCE CO, ONT.



MILLS & RESIDENCE OF **T. J. STEWART**, CONJ., LOT 16, KINLOSS TP, BRUCE CO, ONT.



TANNERY & RES. OF **JOHN M<sup>C</sup> DONALD**, TIVERTON, BRUCE CO, ONT.



RESIDENCE OF **J. H. ELLIOT**, CHESLEY, BRUCE CO, ONT



RES. OF **ADAM ESPLAN**, CONG. LOTS. ARRAH TP, BRUCE CO, ONT.

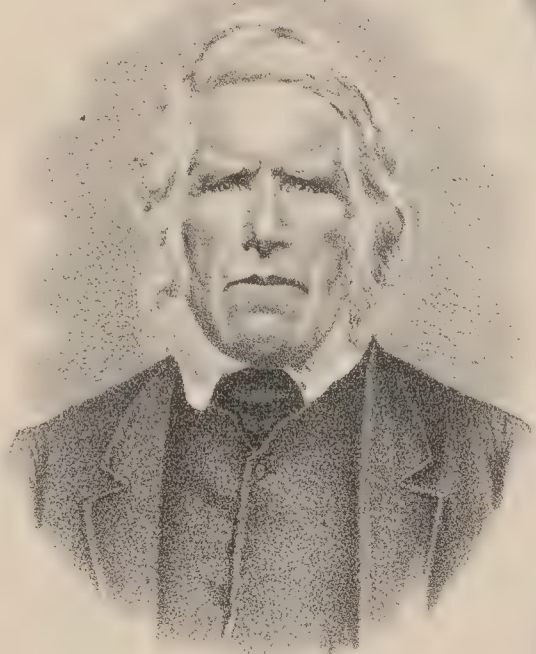




*William Hall Sr.,  
Pioneer of Melancthon Tp.  
ONT.*



*John Arthur,  
St Vincent Tp.  
ONT.*



*Robert Mitchell,  
St Vincent Tp.  
ONT.*



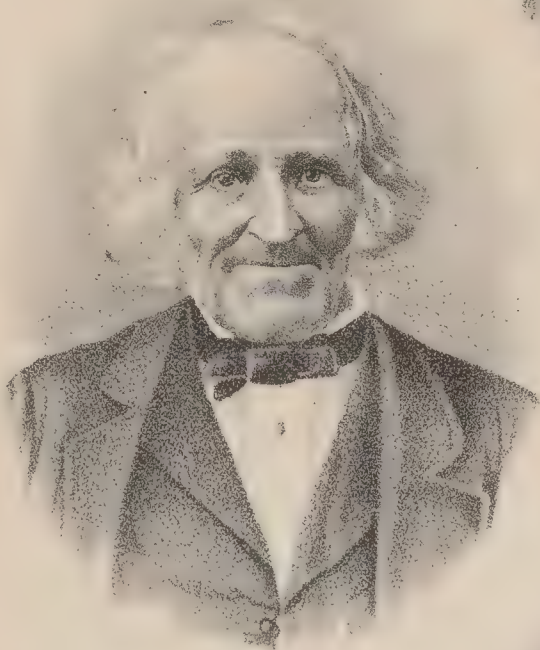
*James Robertson [deceased],  
Settled in St Vincent Tp. Ont. 1836  
A Member of the Old District Council.*



*James Corley,  
St Vincent Tp. Ont.  
[One of the Early Settlers.]*



*William Whitelaw,  
One of the Pioneers of St Vincent Tp. Ont.  
Located in 1834 - A Member of the Old District  
Council.*



*A. Buck,  
[deceased]  
Hanover Ont.*



*Robert Taylor,  
[Deceased]  
St Vincent Tp. Ont.*

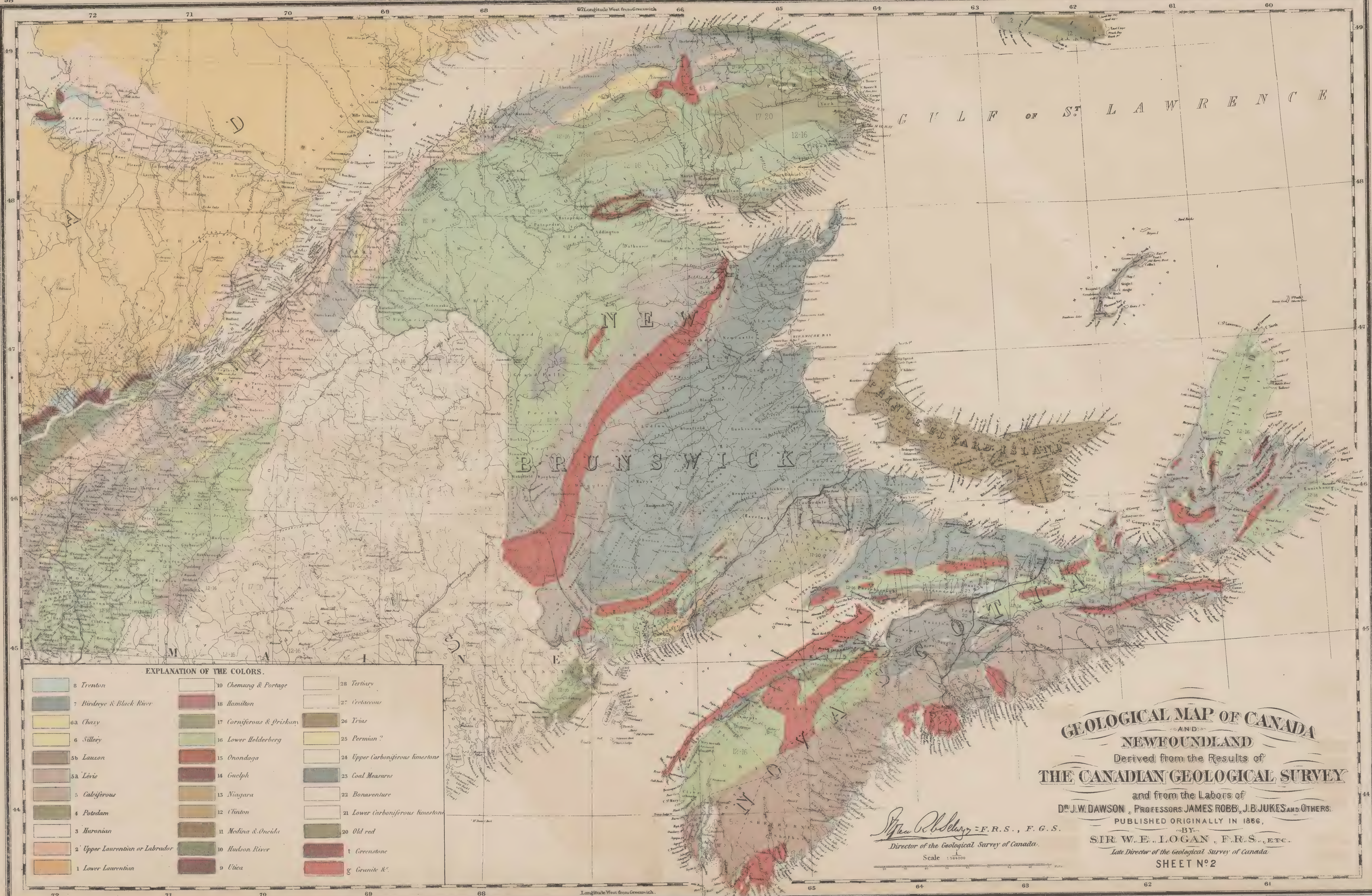


*William Batty,  
[Deceased]  
of St Vincent Tp. Ont.*



*Jas. Beith,  
[Deceased]  
Owen Sound, Ont.*





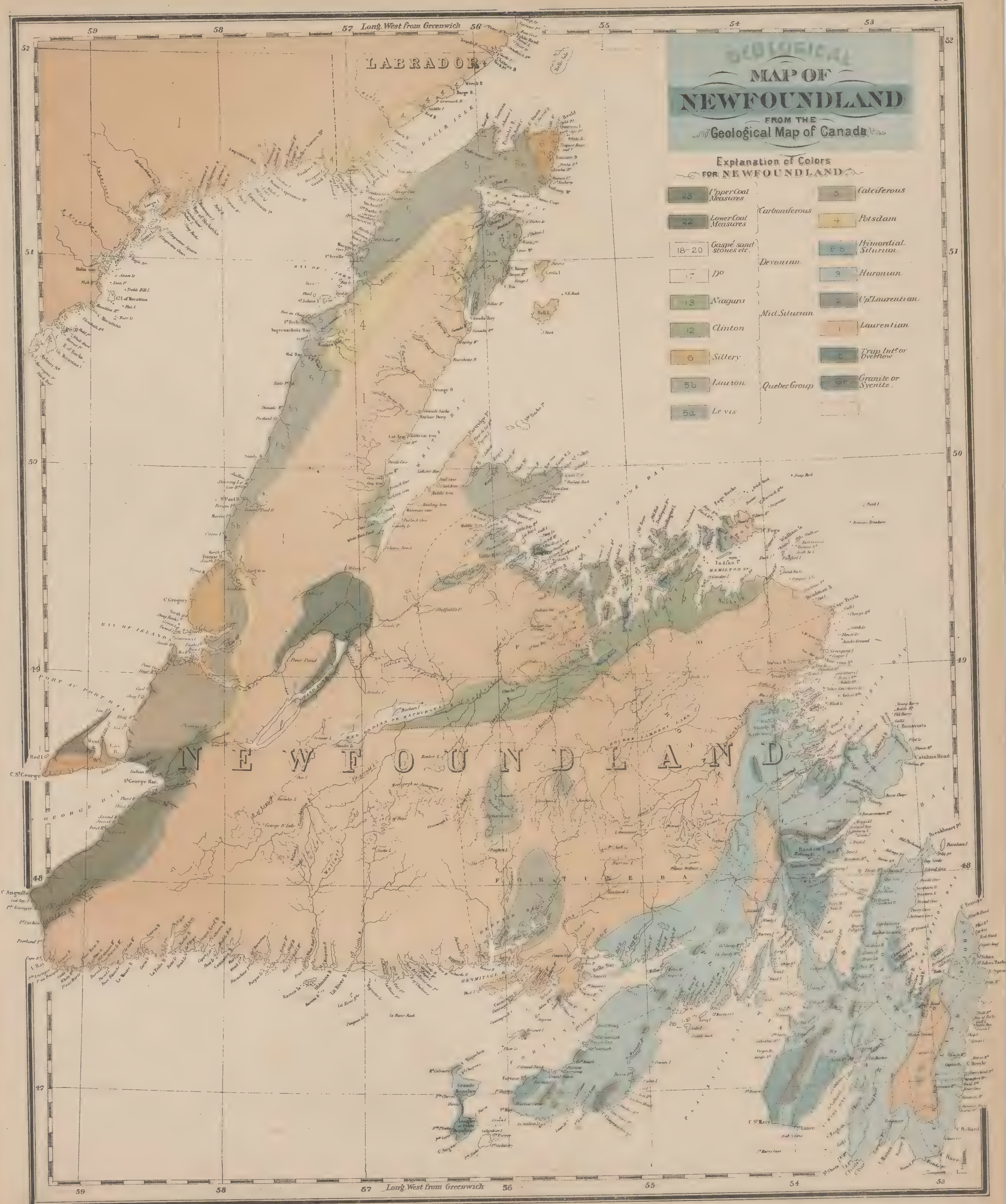
EXPLANATION OF THE COLORS.

8 Trenton	19 Chemung & Portage	28 Tertiary
7 Birdseye & Black River	18 Hamilton	27 Cretaceous
6a Chazy	17 Corniferous & Oriskany	26 Trias
6 Silurian	16 Lower Helderberg	25 Permian ?
5b Lauxon	15 Onondaga	24 Upper Carboniferous limestone
5a Lévis	14 Guelph	23 Coal Measures
5 Calcareous	13 Niagara	22 Bonaventure
4 Potsdam	12 Clinton	21 Lower Carboniferous limestone
3 Huronian	11 Medina & Oneida	20 Old red
2 Upper Laurentian or Labrador	10 Hudson River	1 Greenstone
1 Lower Laurentian	9 Utica	8 Granite &c.

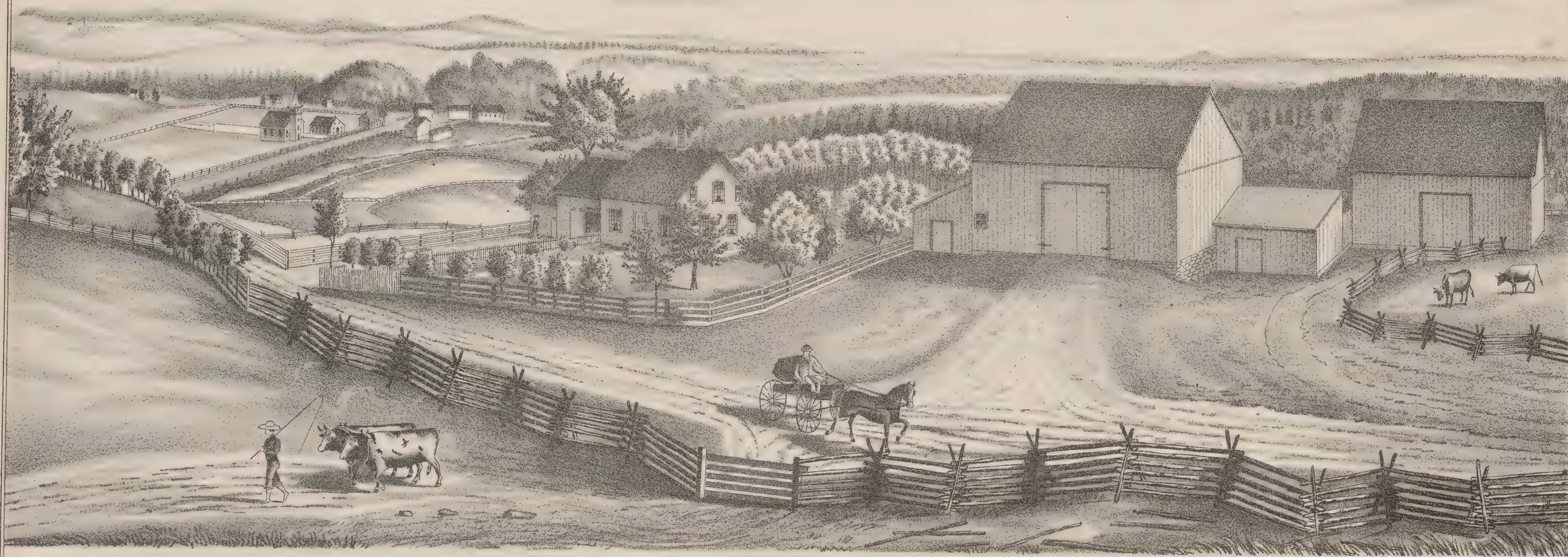
**GEOLOGICAL MAP OF CANADA**  
AND  
**NEWFOUNDLAND**  
Derived from the Results of  
**THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**  
and from the Labors of  
DR. J. W. DAWSON, PROFESSORS JAMES ROBB, J. B. JUKES AND OTHERS.  
PUBLISHED ORIGINALLY IN 1886,  
—BY—  
SIR W. E. LOGAN, F.R.S., &c.  
Late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada  
**SHEET N° 2**

*W. E. Logan* F.R.S., F.G.S.  
Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.  
Scale 1:500,000









THE RESIDENCE OF J. B. SHIRLIFF, ESQ., HATLEY TP. QUEBEC. [MASSAWIPPI & AYERS FLATS, IN DISTANCE.]





THE CAMPERDOWN-HOUSE AND RES. OF **W. E. TUCK ESQ**, VILLAGE OF GEORGEVILLE, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO. P.-Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF **L. E. PARKER ESQ**, EAST HATLEY, STANSTEAD CO. QUE.















MAP OF THE  
FOUR  
INDIAN PENINSULA  
COUNTY OF BRUCE  
Scale: 4 Miles to 1 Inch.



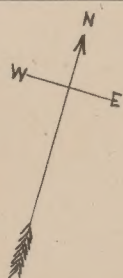
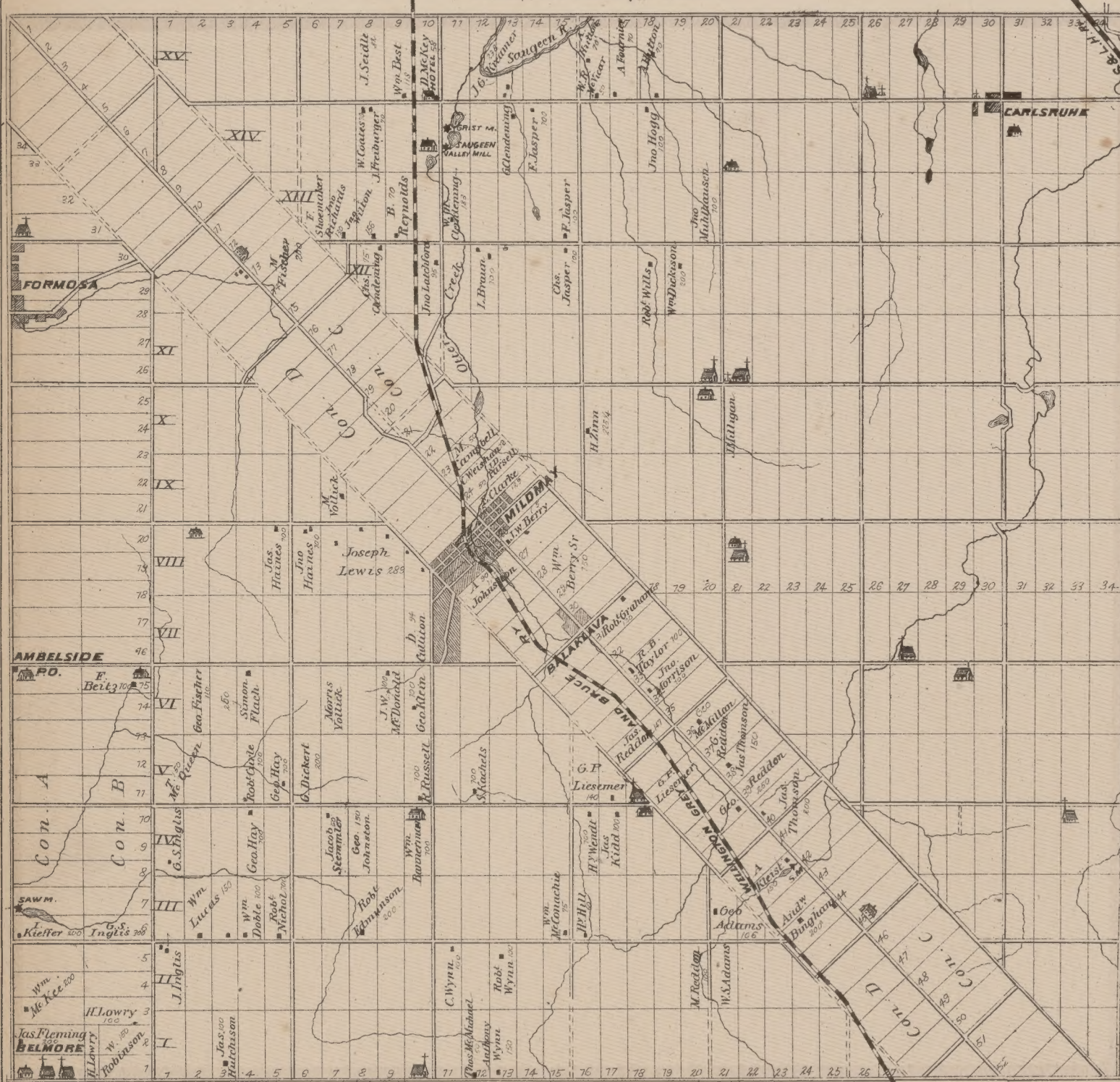
MAP OF  
THE  
COUNTY OF  
**BRUCE**  
SCALE  
200 CHAINS TO  
ONE INCH  
ONTARIO



BRUCE  
107

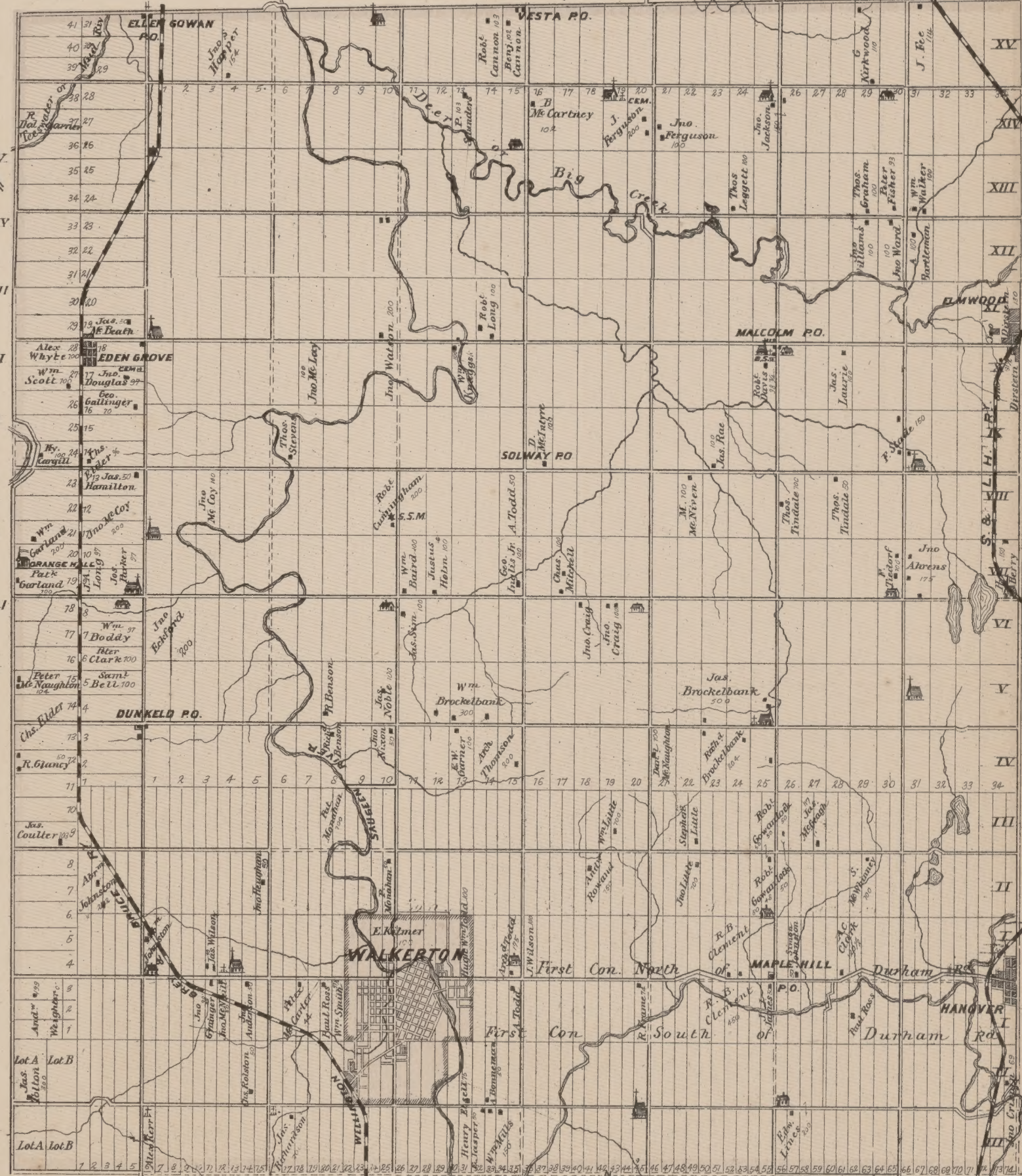
# MAP OF CARRICK TOWNSHIP

Scale 100 Chains per Inch



# MAP OF BRANT TOWNSHIP

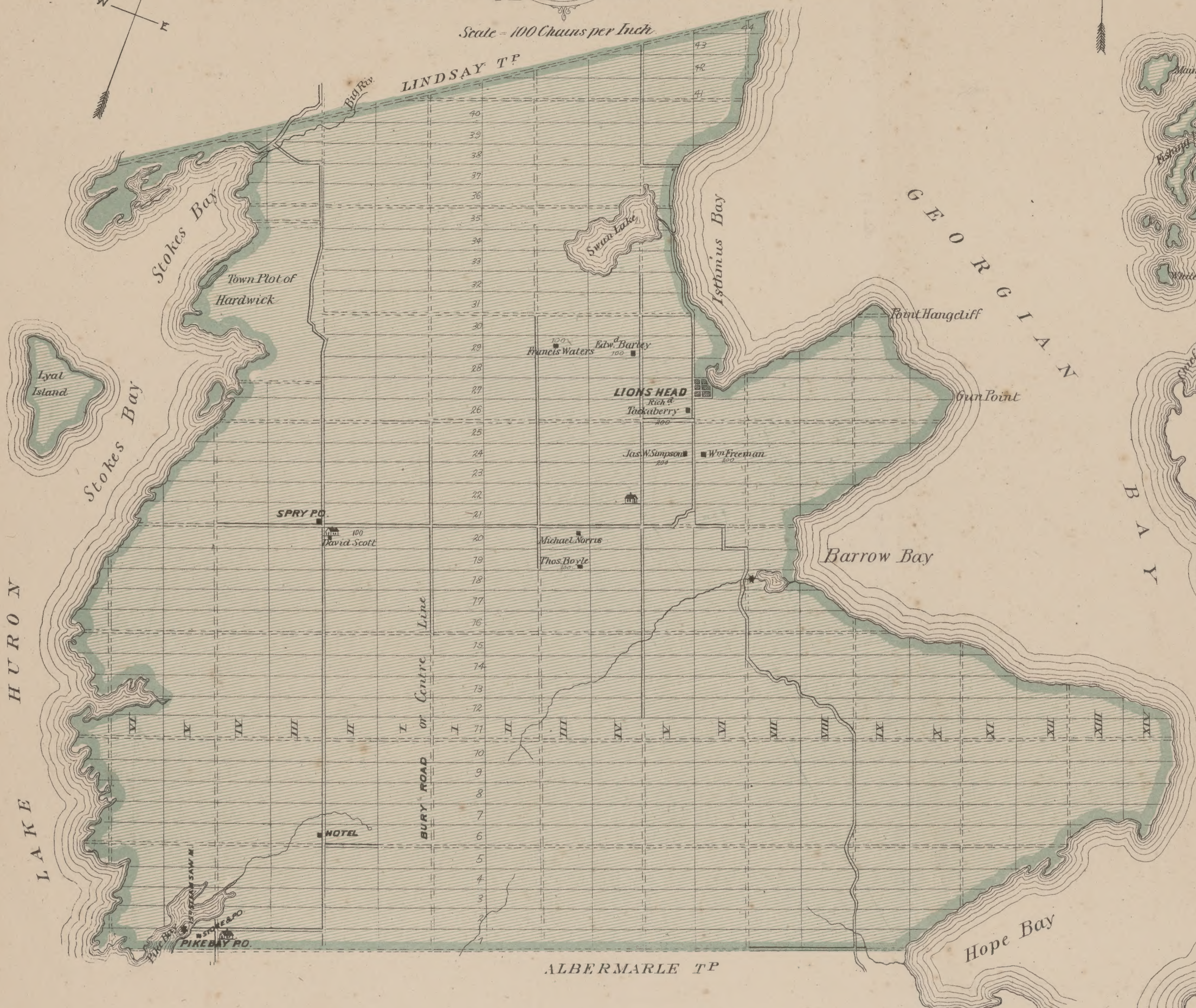
Scale 100 Chains per Inch





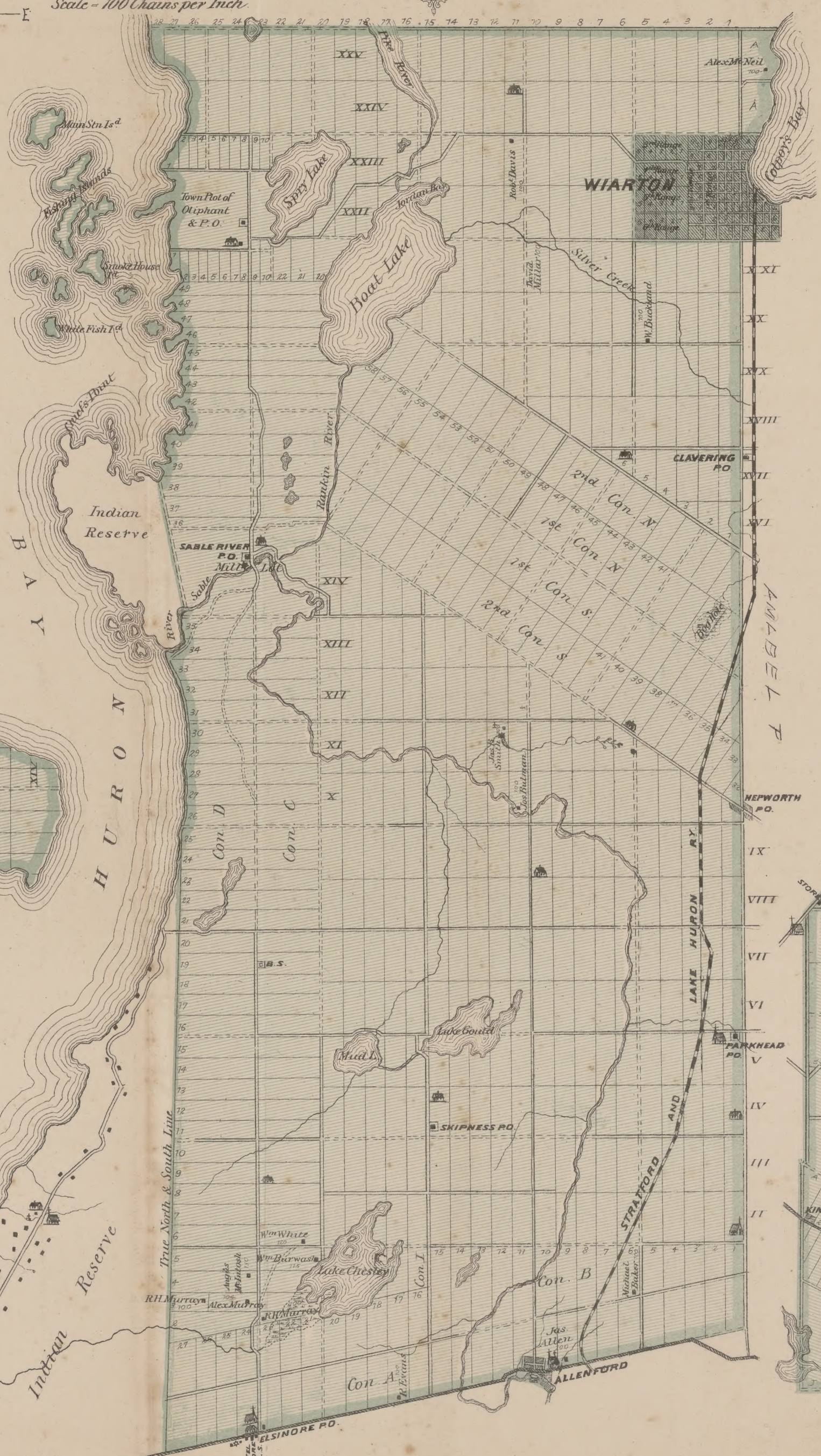
# MAP OF EASTNOR TOWNSHIP

Scale - 100 Chains per Inch



# MAP OF AMABEL TOWNSHIP

Scale - 100 Chains per Inch



# MAP OF GREEN TOWNSHIP

Scale - 100

